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Final Report No. 13

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT THE
DELORME HOUSE (DkLg-18), 1981

by

K. David McLeod

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

1982

IMPORTANT

12 Every person who finds an artifact or a paleontological object or skeletal remains or any object which he suspects might be an artifact or a paleontological object or skeletal remains shall forthwith report the find to the minister in writing.

S.M., 1966-67, c. 22, s. 12.

13(1) No person shall excavate for historic or archaeological research or purposes or search for or excavate for artifacts, paleontological objects or skeletal remains without a valid subsisting permit to do so issued under the regulations.

Manitoba Historic Sites and Objects Act, S.M.,
1966 - 67, c. 22, s. 1.

Manitoba Regulation 30/80

Being a Regulation Under The Historic Sites and Objects Act Respecting Permits for Conducting Archaeological or Paleontological Field Research in the Province of Manitoba

(Filed February 29, 1980)

1. Any person wishing to conduct or carry out archaeological or paleontological field research in Manitoba shall first obtain a permit for the purpose from the Historic Resources Branch, Department of Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources.

2. An application for a permit to conduct or carry out archaeological or paleontological field research shall be made on Form 1 attached hereto.

3. There shall be a separate permit for each site or area at which archaeological or paleontological field research is to be carried out.

4. Each permit is subject to the special terms and conditions attached thereto or prescribed thereon.

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ADDENDA

P. 5, third paragraph: This information was obtained from a document entitled "Pierre Delorme as sole heir to his deceased daughter, Adelaide Delorme" (Public Archives of Canada, call number RG 15, Volume 1320).

P. 5, fourth paragraph: The exact year of Pierre Delorme's birth cannot be certified because the original documents were destroyed in the St. Boniface Cathedral fire of December 1860. However, in a statement sworn in 1875, Delorme stated that he "was born on or about the 1st day of October, A.D. 1832" (Public Archives of Canada, No. 1979, Form C. Affidavit of claimant and house holders). It is the printed portion of the form which says "on or about". In addition, the 1881 census lists Pierre as being 49 years old, which would indicate a birthdate in 1832. Contradicting this data is Pierre's tombstone at St. Adolphe which specifies that he was born in 1830. There have also been some references to the year 1831 which appears in Figure 2 on page 7.

P. 7, Fig. 2: Pierre Delorme had 14 children, but only 13 are listed here. The last child, Joséphine, was born in 1881. She married in 1896 and died in 1948. All of the children should be shown on the same line, but to conserve space Fréderic and Dieudonné were placed below the others. Joséphine should appear next to the latter.

ERRATA

P. 3, Fig. 1: Lot 18 was owned by Baptiste Rivard as of 1874.

P. 6, top line: Pierre's mother was Josephte Belisle.

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Second, I would like to thank Corinne Tellier who supplied most of the historical data, and Chris Kotecki who volunteered all the architectural and ethnohistorical information.

Thanks to Peter Walker for doing the faunal analysis.

I am also deeply indebted to Leo Pettipas, who gave me the opportunity to direct the Delorme House Project. He also had the task of editing this volume.

Finally, I express my sincere thanks to Joan Wachs. With the exception of the Figure captions, she typed this entire report, thereby not only obtaining a crash course in historic archaeology but also in code deciphering of illegible writing.

Preface

The following report is a summary of archaeological investigations at the "Delorme House Site" during the summers of 1980 and 1981. Investigations during both years were primarily salvage in nature, as the still-standing house will be removed from its present site and relocated in St. Norbert, and the site landscaped. The 1980 excavations were conducted within and directly around the house under the direction of Deborah J. Campbell. The following summer's excavations were situated north of the house in the now-removed kitchen wing as well as east of the house; these investigations were directed by the author.

Monies for the 1980 excavations were provided for by Canadian Government Office of Tourism while the 1981 investigations were funded by the Manitoba Department of Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources as part of the ongoing field programme of the Historic Resources Branch.

Introduction

The Delorme House Site is located south of Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the west bank of the Red River near St. Adolphe. Interest in the site is generated by the fact that the structure itself is possibly one of the earliest still-standing Metis houses in the Red River area. The house appears to have been built prior to 1865 but after 1857. It is constructed by the "*piece sur piece*" method or the Red River frame construction.

The house was donated to the Province providing that the Province removed the house from its location. Since the house was to be removed, it was considered necessary to conduct salvage archaeology on the site. This was the main objective of the 1981 field season. The excavations of the previous summer were primarily concerned with architectural features, especially in terms of foundation construction.

Although architectural information was one objective of the 1981 excavations (the house is to be reconstructed exactly as it stood in 1865), it was assumed that a large amount of cultural data concerning the Metis could also be obtained. To date, little archaeological information exists about this once-predominant and numerous sector of the Red River populace. In terms of the Red River area, only two other sites of Metis origin have been excavated (Forsman 1977; McLeod 1980). Therefore, rather than being merely and strictly a salvage-oriented project, it was anticipated that the data collected would contribute towards the study of a specific cultural group within the Red River settlement.

The site itself is typical of other homesteads along the Red River dating to c. 1870. This statement is based on comparisons with other river lots surveyed and drawn by George McPhillips in 1874. A large portion of the Delorme lot was under cultivation save for that immediately around the house (Figure 1). The house itself is located near the river, the most accessible water source although, years later, at least two wells were utilized, as was a pond.

The Pembina Trail, or "Stage Road" as McPhillips lists it, bisects the river lot into east and west portions; and a spur line at one time passed directly to the west of the house. The Delorme House

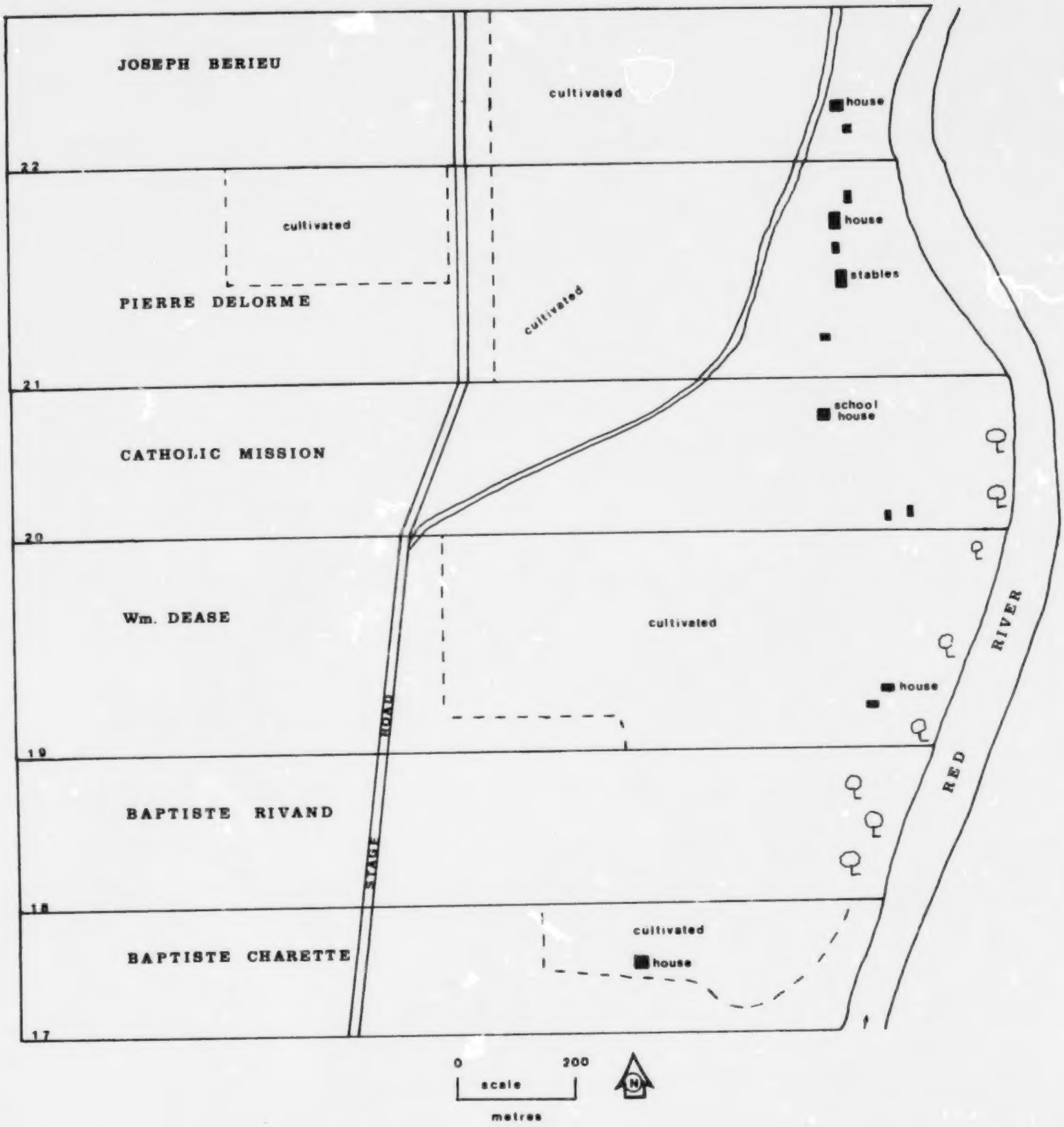

JOSEPH BERIEU
cultivated
house
22
cultivated
house
stables
PIERRE DELORME
cultivated
21
school house
CATHOLIC MISSION
20
Wm. DEASE
cultivated
house
STAGE ROAD
RED RIVER
19
BAPTISTE RIVAND
18
BAPTISTE CHARETTE
cultivated
house
17
0
200
scale
metres
N

Fig. 1. Lot 21 from McPhillips Survey Notebook (1874).

functioned as a way-station along the stage road and the spur line was no doubt a consequence of that.

CHAPTER 1

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical information, such as parish or land title records, concerning the Delorme House Site are non-existent. It is known via the 1874 McPhillips survey that Pierre Delorme owned the lot under investigation. It is designated as Lot 21 under the Dominion Land Survey numbering system. However, it is not known when or from whom Pierre obtained the lot.

Delorme owned a second lot (#53), also in the St. Norbert Parish, which he purchased in 1864 from the Degainnes. However, when McPhillips surveyed the lot ten years later, there were no structures marked thereon, nor was there any land under cultivation. This suggests that the lot was used for hay. It is fairly certain, therefore, that Delorme was settled in the St. Norbert area as of 1864.

Other historical information suggests that Pierre may have occupied the site as early as 1856. This was obtained from a death certificate of Pierre's daughter, Adelaide, who died in 1872 at the age of 16. She is listed as being born in the St. Norbert Parish in 1856 and it is therefore possible that Pierre was living on Lot 21 by this time. It must be pointed out that the Parish of St. Norbert was not created until 1857; however, the death certificate was made in 1875 -- hence the reference to the St. Norbert Parish a year before it was created.

Pierre Delorme was born in St. Boniface in October of 1832. His father, Joseph Fafard Delorme, came from the St. Genevieve District of Three Rivers, Quebec. Pierre's mother, Josephite Belisle, was a Metis. Little is known about Pierre's early days but in all probability he took part in the semi-annual bison hunts. He married Adelaide Beauchemin in 1854, likely in St. Boniface, and produced a family of thirteen; unfortunately, five died before they reached the age of 18 years old (Figure 2).

It is not known when Pierre withdrew from the bison hunts possibly as early as 1864 when he purchased Lot 53, but at least by the 1870s he was producing cattle for the Garry market (Hamilton 1876: 225). The last organized hunt occurred in 1868 (Kotecki 1980). It is likely that Pierre made this transition in economic endeavours while occupying lot 21.

Pierre Delorme was one of the principal personalities of the Red River resistance and a member of Louis Riel's provisionary government. On December 30, 1870, he was one of six Metis elected to the provincial legislative assembly. In March of the following year, he became the first elected member in the House of Commons for the riding of Provencher. It appears that he did not like federal politics and resigned his seat (Hamilton 1976:225). In 1880, Pierre and his family moved to the east bank of the Red River where he resided until his death in 1912.

After the Delormes moved to the east bank of the river, the Patterson brothers obtained the deed to Lot 21. The brothers, Adam and Richard, immigrated from Scotland in 1879. They occupied the site until 1891 when Levi Courchaine obtained the lot. The

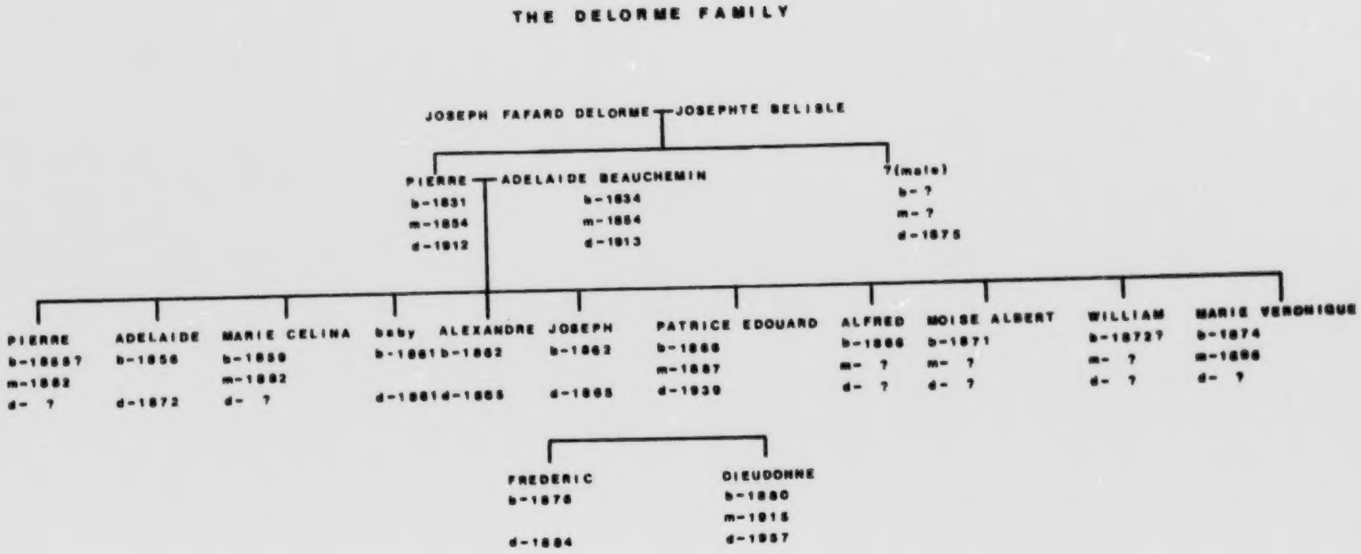

THE DELORME FAMILY
JOSEPH FAFARD DELORME
JOSEPHTE BELISLE
PIERRE
b-1831
m-1854
d-1912
ADELAIDE BEAUCHEMIN
b-1834
m-1854
d-1913
?(male)
b- ?
m- ?
d-1875
PIERRE
b-1855?
m-1882
d- ?
ADELAIDE
b-1856
d-1872
MARIE CELINA
b-1859
m-1882
d- ?
baby
b-1861
d-1861
ALEXANDRE
b-1862
d-1865
JOSEPH
b-1862
d-1865
PATRICE EDOUARD
b-1866
m-1887
d-1939
ALFRED
b-1868
m- ?
d- ?
MOISE ALBERT
b-1871
m- ?
d- ?
WILLIAM
b-1872?
m- ?
d- ?
MARIE VERONIQUE
b-1874
m-1896
d- ?
FREDERIC
b-1878
d-1884
DIEUDONNE
b-1880
m-1915
d-1957

Fig. 2. The Delorme Family.

Courchaine family came from Quebec earlier in that same year and owned the land until the 1960s. Much of the architectural information concerning the Delorme House and outbuildings has been obtained from the Courchaine family through verbal communication and photographs.

Some information from the Delorme occupation does exist and a following is a description of the house

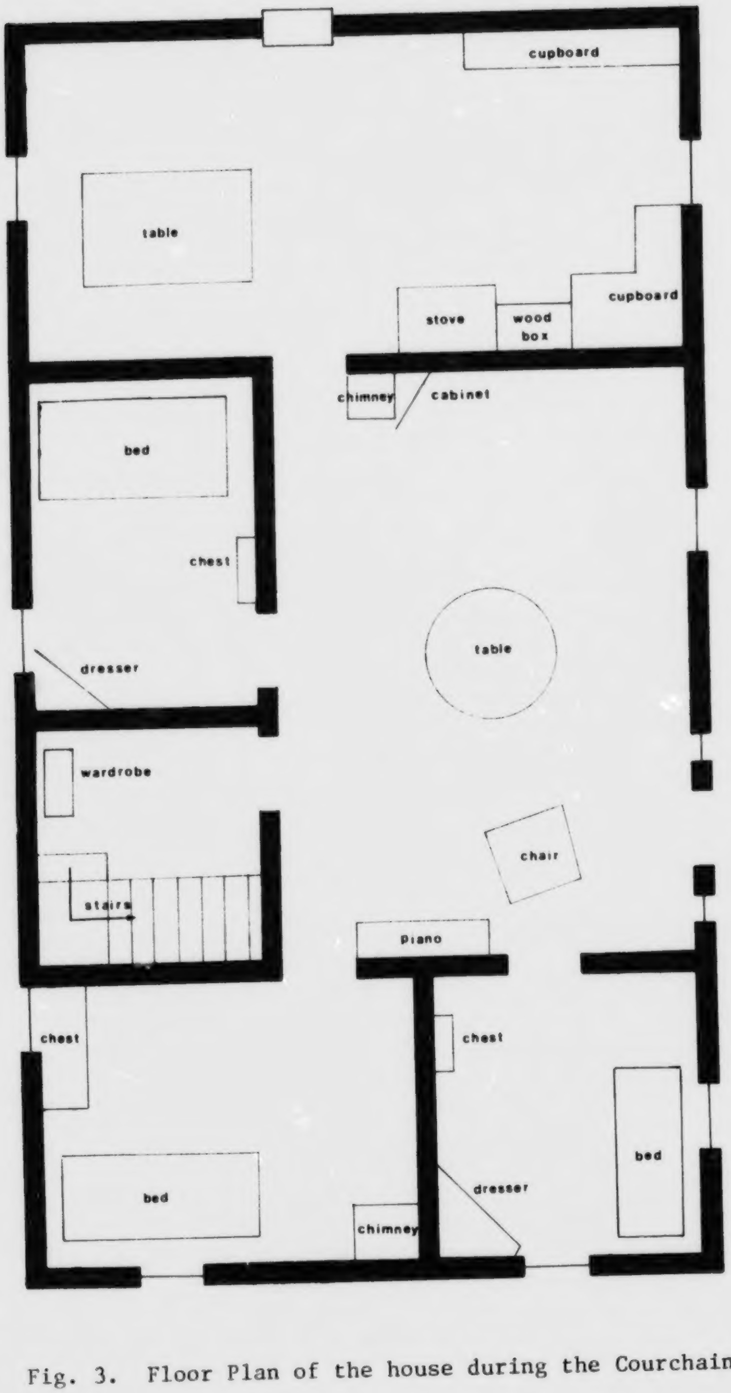
> His house is a model of the better class of Metis ... A story-and-a-half high, of logs, but clap-boarded without having a large sitting room, off which are a half a dozen doors opening into a dining-room, little parlour and bedrooms. A table, chest of drawers, sewing machine, and half a dozen chairs with slats of wood or shagyrappi, and box stove are in the reception room, into which the outer door opens direct (Hamilton 1876:225).

As was noted above, the Delorme House is constructed by the Red River frame technique or piece sur piece. The house has a mortared stone foundation superimposed by squared sill logs. It appears as if fill was placed between the sill logs to produce a levelled floor, whereupon planks were placed. The frame of the structure was produced by vertical uprights at each of the four corners as well as along the walls. These vertical posts would have been prepared with a longitudinal groove into which tongued horizontal logs were placed. The spaces between the logs were then chinked, whereby a mixture of straw and mud was placed between each of the logs on both the exterior and interior of the house. The interior divider walls were constructed with vertical posts set into the foundation logs. These walls were then plastered with straw and mud and whitewashed with a mixture of lime and water.

Figure 3 shows the floor plan and furniture location during the Courchaine occupation. Figures 4, 5 and 6 show the exterior of the house at various dates. Figure 4 shows the house c. 1906; note the lean-to building on the right, or north, side of the house. This is the kitchen-wing shown in the floor plan and could also be the dining room that Hamilton refers to. It is not known whether this wing was built with the house or was a later addition. The original wing was rebuilt in 1918 when an old school house was added to the north end of the house. Note that the 1906 photo depicts a second building connected to the lean-to. This is an earlier structure, as there is a difference between the chimney on this structure and that of the school house.

The house complex did not withstand the flood of 1950 and, as a result, the Courchaines built a new dwelling just north of the house. After this, the upper storey functioned as a chicken coop and the lower storey was converted into a garage/storage shed. The attached school building was also removed at this time. It is not known when the lean-to was removed. An additional change to the landscape came with the deposition of 50 to 60 cm of fill across the entire river terrace upon which the house is constructed. It is doubtful that this sediment was deposited during the 1950 flood, as dates of post-1955 were recovered under the fill.

Several other buildings were located on the site and these will be briefly discussed, beginning with the granary/dairy shed that was tested in the 1981 season. This building is located to the north-east of the house and the date of construction is not known. The 1874 McPhillips map shows a building in this area but its functions are not


cupboard
table
stove
wood box
cupboard
chimney
cabinet
bed
chest
table
dresser
wardrobe
chair
stairs
Piano
chest
chest
bed
dresser
chimney
bed

FLOOR PLAN DURING
COURCHAINE OCCUPATION

N
0
1
scale
metres

Fig. 3. Floor Plan of the house during the Courchaine occupation.

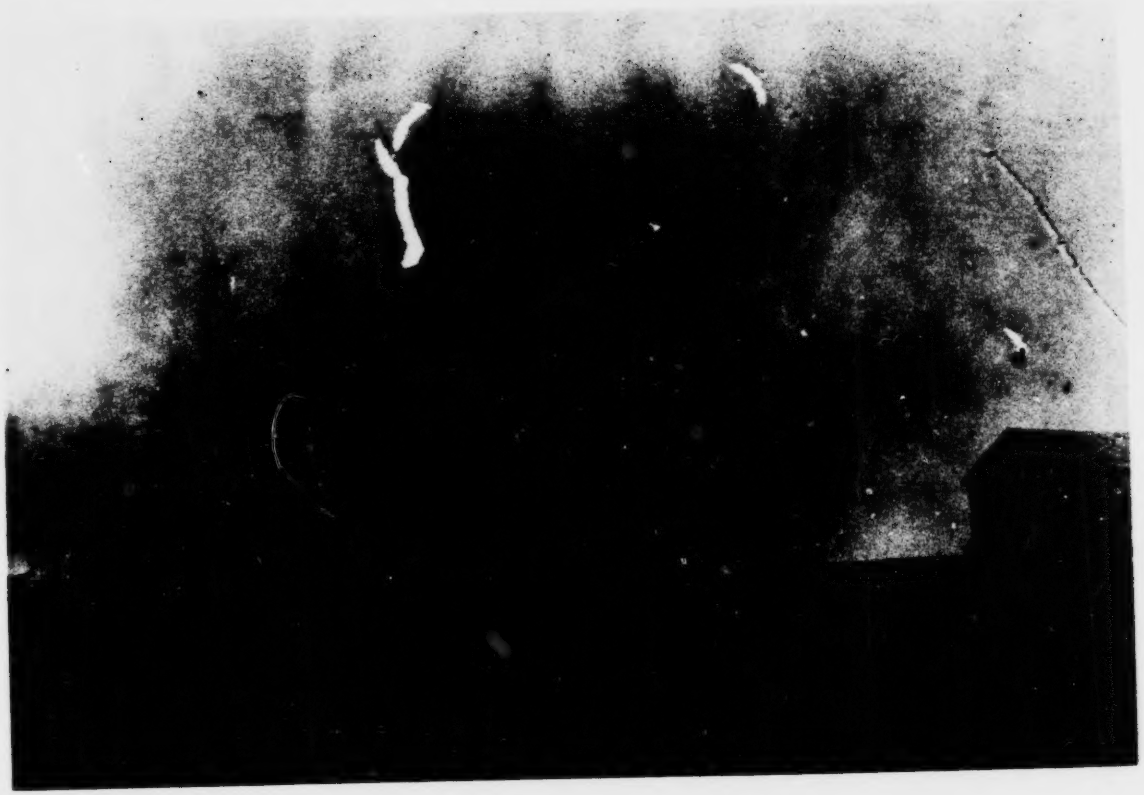


Fig. 4. Delorme House c. 1906, looking west: (a) Stable; (b) Main house; (c) North wing; (d) Granary/dairy building.

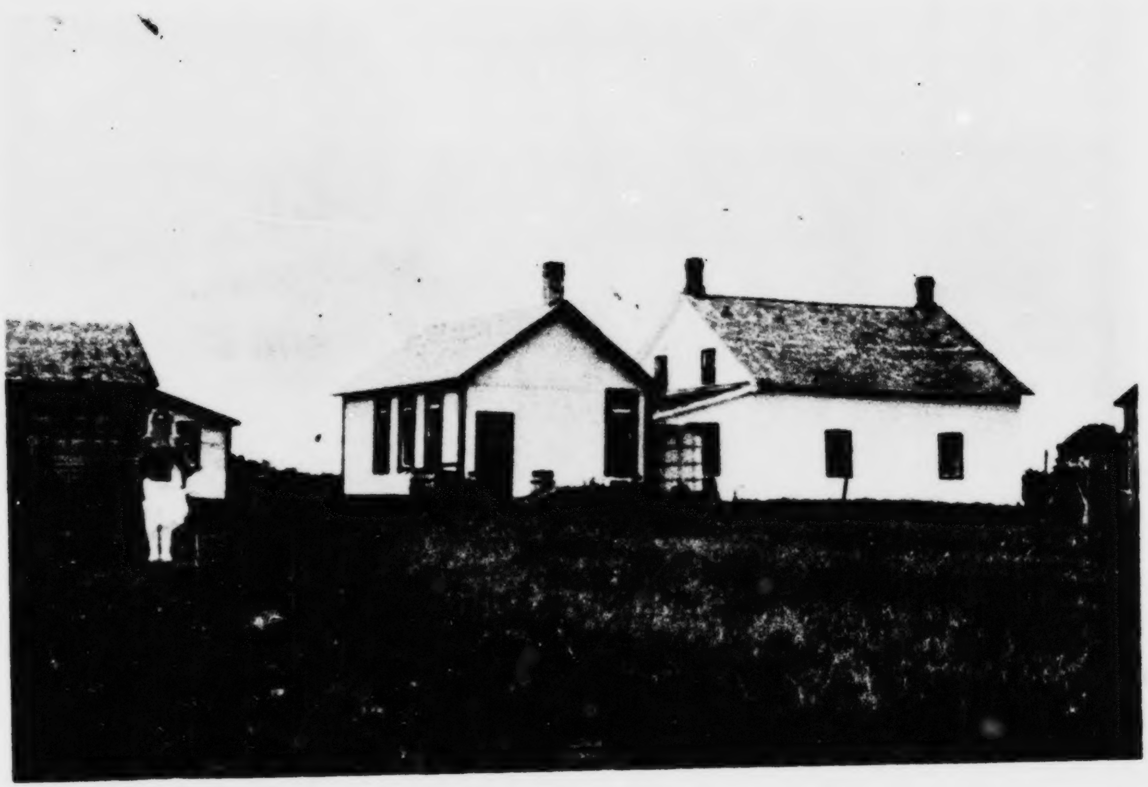


Fig. 5. Delorme House c.1920, looking east.

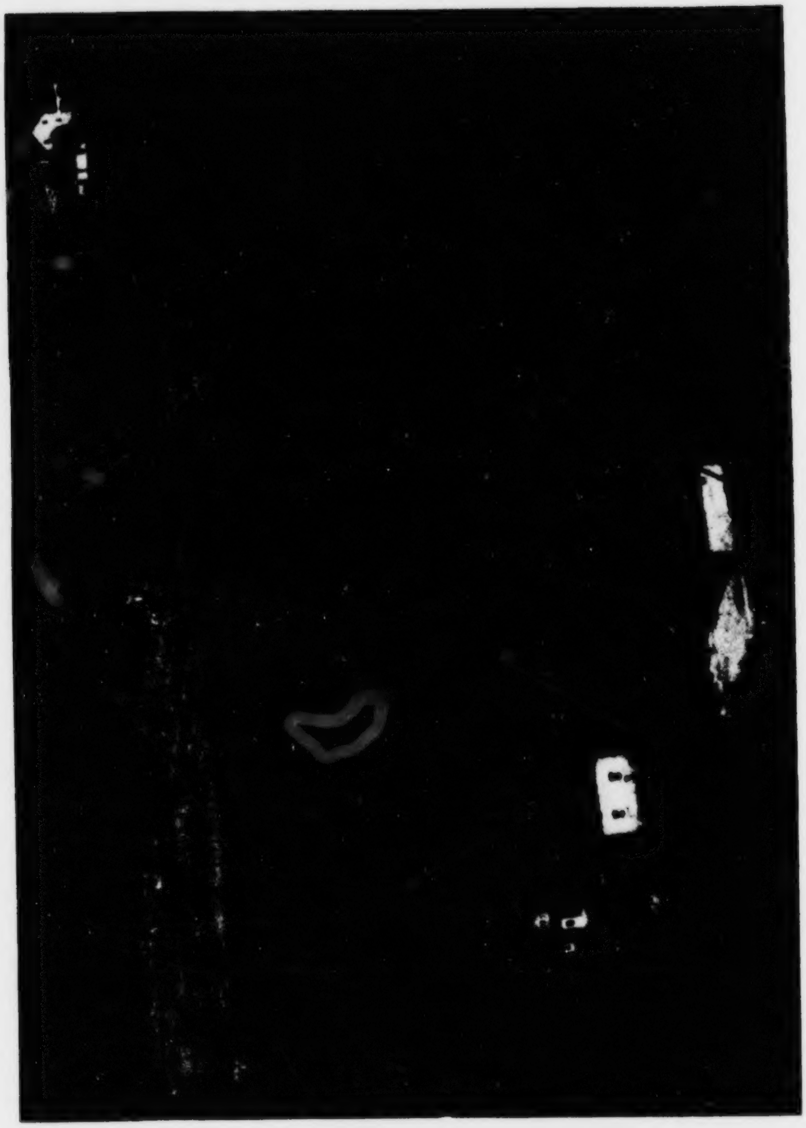


Fig. 6. Aerial view of Delorme House site c. 1951, looking north.

given. The 1906 photo shows the structure to be frame-constructed with horizontal siding, suggesting a post-1900 constructional date. The west side of the building rested in the ground while the east wall rested on a foundation. It is possible that this building replaced an earlier one.

During the Courchaine occupation, this building had a dual function. The south end of the building served as a granary while the north end contained dairy products. The smoke house, a separate building, was located along the southwest corner of the granary. A subsurface icehouse was located at the northeast corner of the dairy room. It is not known when the entire complex was removed.

A barn was located on the same river terrace directly south of the house. This building was likely built by Pierre Delorme, as a structure in the same vicinity is shown on the McPhillips' map. It is not known how this building was utilized by the Courchaines.

The last two buildings on the site were double stables, one used for hay storage, the other for livestock (Figure 7). These were built by Levi Courchaine; however, the 1874 survey map shows stables in this vicinity.

To summarize the history of Lot 21, Pierre Delorme possibly obtained the lot as early as 1856 and was definitely residing there in 1874. The house he built was in the typical Red River style and he occupied the site until 1880 when he sold his lot to the Patterson Brothers. The Pattersons were Scottish immigrants and resided on the site for eleven years. In 1891, Levi Courchaine bought the lot and the Courchaine family owned it until the 1960s.

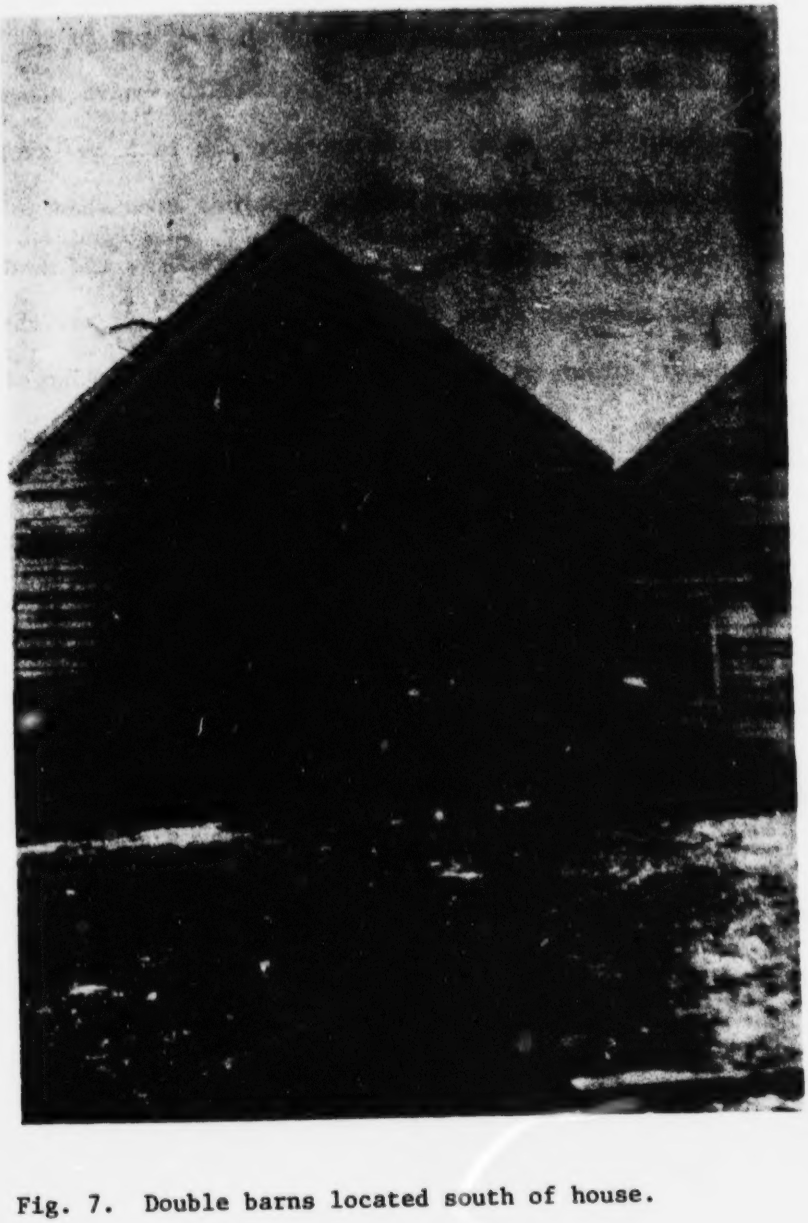


Fig. 7. Double barns located south of house.

CHAPTER 2

EXCAVATION AND ANALYSIS METHODS

Excavation Methods

The 1980 excavations consisted of excavation units placed in and around the house (Figure 8) and these were dug in 5 cm levels. Each of the rooms excavated was considered a separate area when the materials were analyzed by the present writer. Therefore, the southwest room is Area G, the room along the west wall is Area H and the large room in the northeast corner is Area J. The units placed around the house were also considered as a separate area (Area K). The southeast room was also excavated but no artifacts were recovered.

A full range of excavation methods was used during the 1981 field season. Due to the size of the area being tested, a series of shovel test pits were placed across most of the site (Figure 9). Little initial testing was done east of the house, as early photos showed the northeast section to be under cultivation while the southeast section was grassland. A total of 131 shovel tests, averaging a depth of 45 cm, were placed on the site. Very few artifacts were recovered in these tests and only one pit produced a concentration. This area was later retested by a series of metre-square excavation units and will be discussed below.

As the shovel tests were being dug to discover areas of cultural activity, excavations were begun in loci of known cultural activity. These were the north kitchen wing (Area A) and the granary/

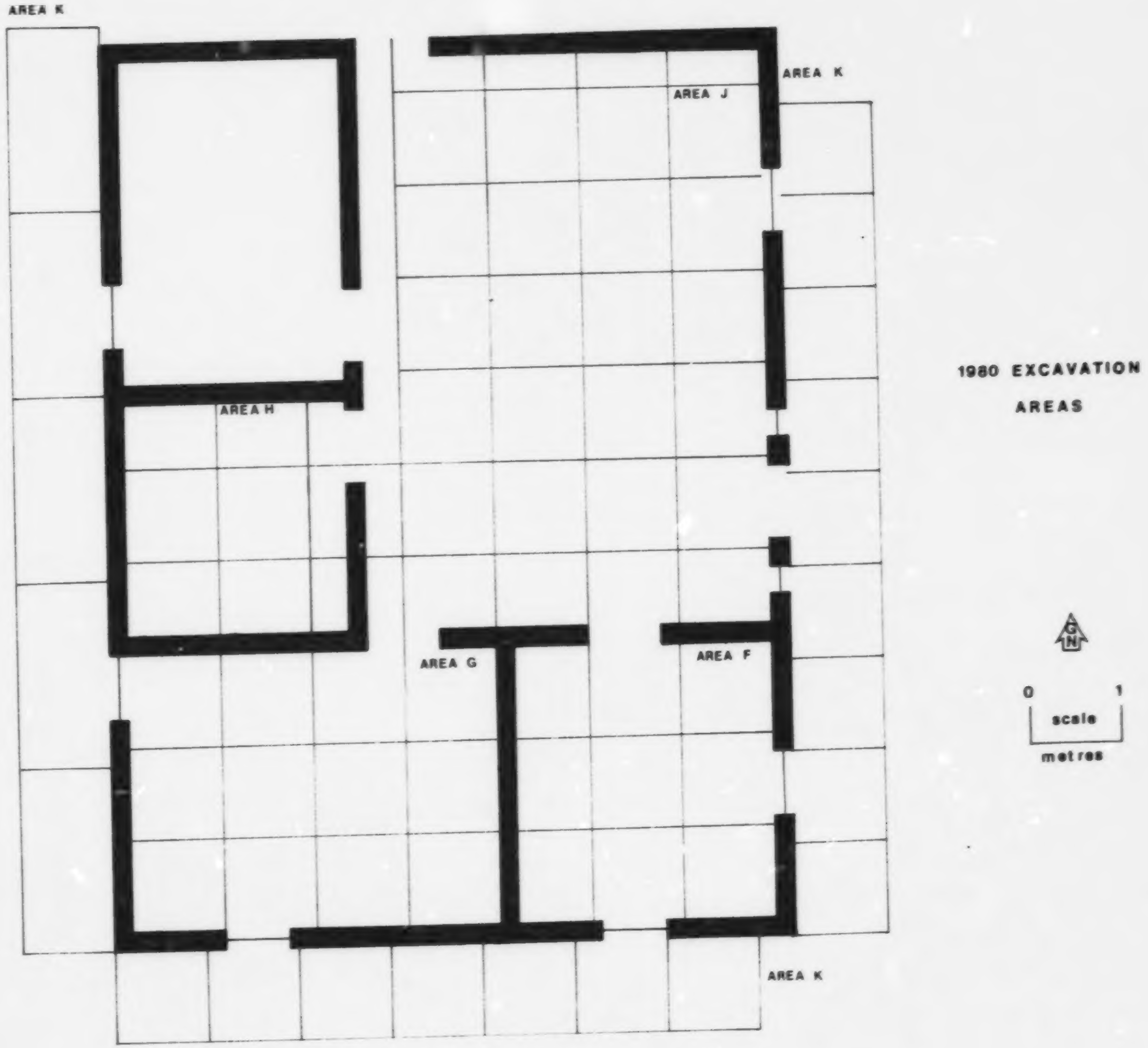

1980 EXCAVATION
AREAS
G
N
0
1
scale
metres
AREA K
AREA J
AREA K
AREA H
AREA G
AREA F
AREA K

Fig. 8. 1980 Delorme House excavation areas.

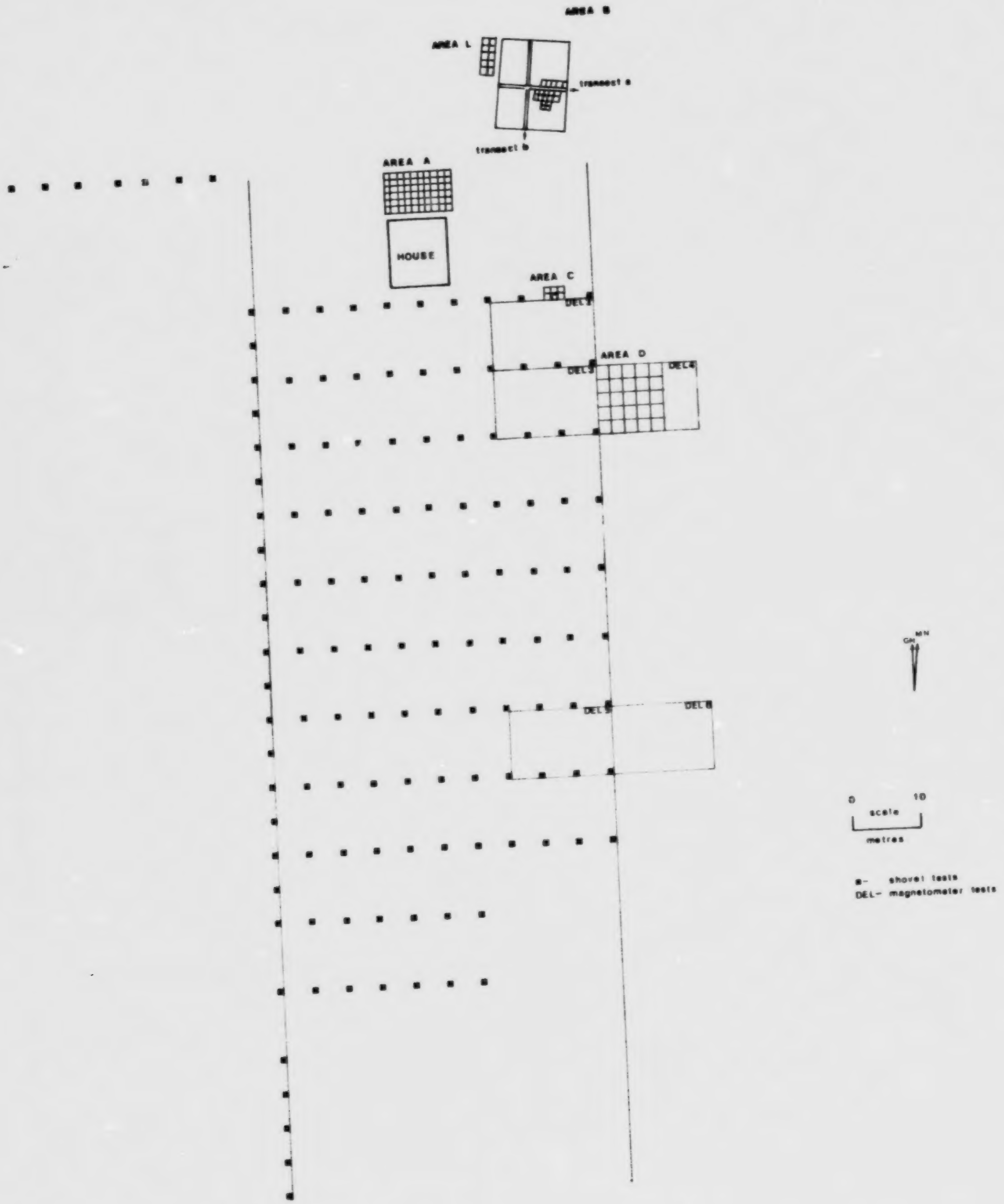

AREA B
AREA L
transect a
transect b
AREA A
HOUSE
AREA C
DEL2
AREA D
DEL3
DEL4
DEL5
DEL6
GN
MN
0
10
scale
metres
■- shovel tests
DEL- magnetometer tests

Fig. 9. 1981 Delorme House excavation areas.

dairy building (Area B). Area A was excavated by one-metre-square units and these were dug by trowel in 5 cm levels, two levels at a time. The only physical evidence of the granary/dairy building was the foundation line of the east wall. Area B was initially excavated by two shovel test trenches, one running east/west, the other north/south. These were designated Transects A and B, respectively. A series of one-metre-square excavation units was later placed east of the building foundation where a concentration of artifacts had been produced in Transect A.

Area C was situated east of the house where the only concentration of artifacts had been produced by the shovel tests. Eight one-metre-square units were placed here and these were all excavated to depths of 40 to 50 cm.

Area D is situated at quite some distance east of the house and was located through the aid of a magnetometer. Several other areas were also tested with the magnetometer (Del 3, 4, and 5 in Figure 9). However, due to time constraints, only Area D was examined and was excavated by 2-metre x 2-metre units dug in 5-cm levels, two levels at a time.

The last area to be tested in 1981 lay west of the granary/dairy house and was the locality of the privy. This was Area L and consisted of five shovel tests and two one-metre-square excavation units. The privy was known to have been standing in this location when the Courchaines moved onto the lot, and the possibility exists that it had stood there during the Delorme occupation.

Analysis Methods

Each area was analyzed using South's formal classification system (South 1977:93-96). Several changes had to be made to compensate for the later date of the Delorme Site. South's system was based on sites that ranged in date from c. 1732 to c. 1800 (South 1977:92). The Delorme House Site was occupied from c. 1856 to c. 1970 and therefore artifacts such as shoe parts, safety pins, tin cans, etc. had to be placed within the system. South's classification was used because it permitted the effective analysis and write-up of a large body of artifactual data. This type of analysis also leads to the delineation of artifact patterns based on quantification and therefore establishes a framework for inter-site comparisons with the isolation of either similar or differing patterns.

Each excavation area was analyzed separately and will be discussed as such in the descriptive chapters to follow. Areas D and L were not fully analyzed mainly due to a lack of time and in view of the fact that both yielded relative dates of post-1900. Since the focus of our investigations were salvage and, perhaps more important, Delorme-oriented, most of the analysis time was spent on areas that pre-dated 1900. Therefore, only the more diagnostic artifacts from the unanalyzed artifacts will be described.

As mentioned earlier, artifacts were analyzed on a form/function basis. Typologies were developed for several artifact classes based on combinations of material type, design type, colour and method of manufacture. The exact criteria for the typological scheme will be discussed with the artifact classes that were placed in such a framework.

Discussion of the artifacts groups and classes will contain descriptive, temporal and spatial information. Subsequent chapters will deal with intra- and inter-site comparisons.

CHAPTER 3

AREA A: THE NORTH KITCHEN WING

Objectives

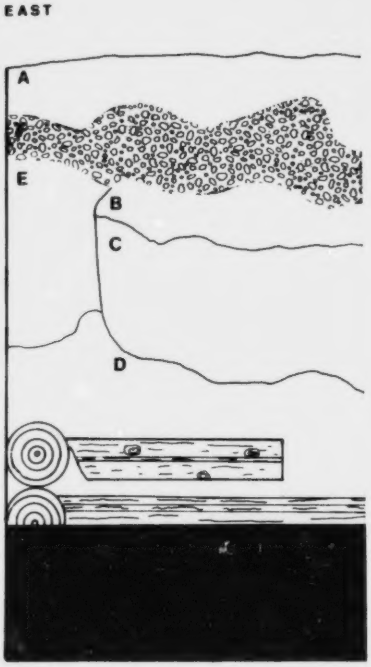
Investigations were conducted on the north side of the house to obtain structural information and to recover any cultural material that might have fallen between floor boards. Two kitchen wings had stood in this area. It is not known when the original was constructed -- possibly the same time as the house. The second wing was constructed in 1918, and it replaced the first.

The only structural information known prior to excavation was obtained orally or from photographs. The annex, which was the same width as the house, functioned as a kitchen during the Courchaine occupation and possibly likewise when the Delormes resided in the house. The wing had a south door into the main house and a north door into the attached school house. A window was installed in both the east and west walls. It is not known when the wing was removed, but it was probably taken down in the early 1960s.

After the Courchaine family moved out of the house in 1951, it appears as if materials were deposited in this area in relation to the car shed function of the house.

Stratigraphy

Characteristic of this area is the lack of naturally formed strata and the proclivity for horizons formed by cultural deposition.



STRATUM	SOIL TY
A	ALLUVIA
B	OLIVE-B
C	YELLOW-
D	BLACK
E	GRAY C
F	GRAVEL
G	CHINKIN
H	BLACK L
J	UNEXCAV

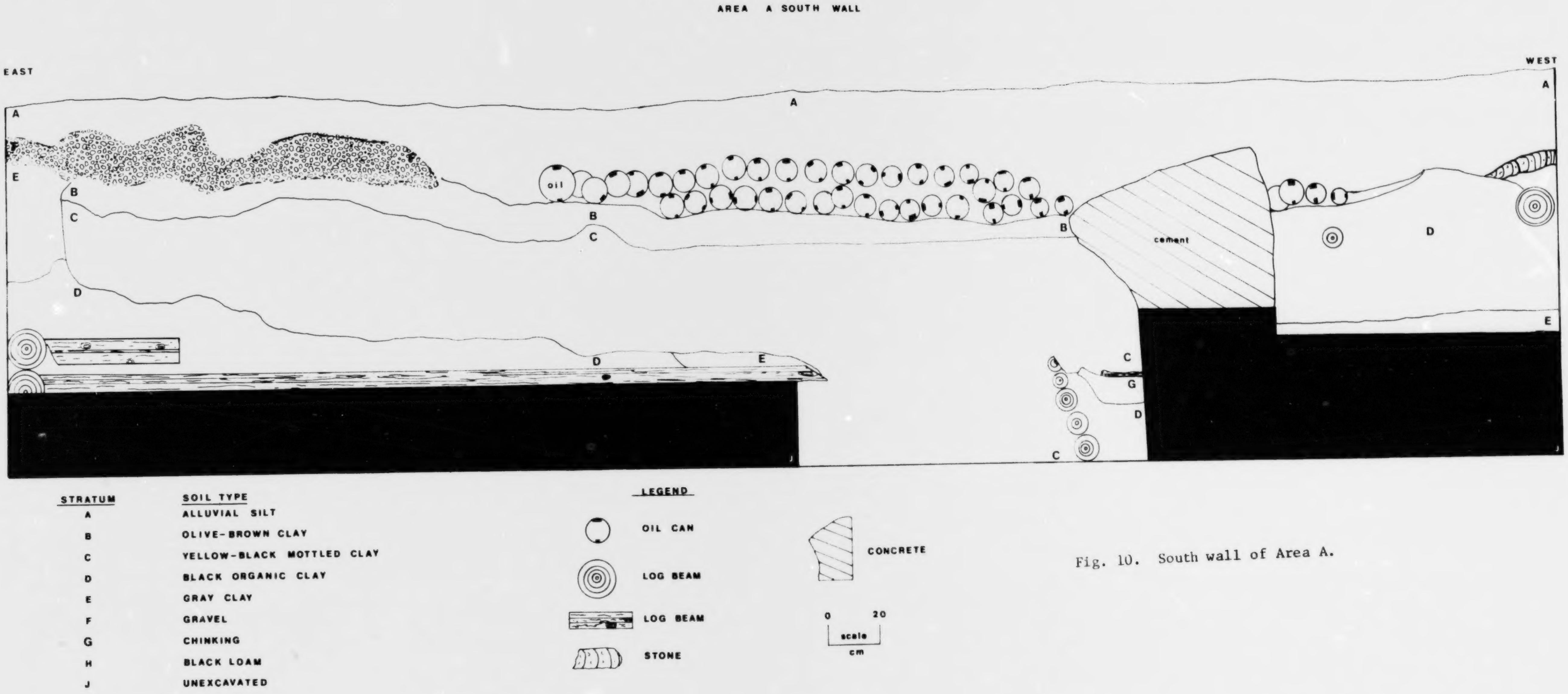

AREA A SOUTH WALL
EAST
WEST
A
E
B
C
D
oil
cement
G
J
STRATUM
SOIL TYPE
A ALLUVIAL SILT
B OLIVE-BROWN CLAY
C YELLOW-BLACK MOTTLED CLAY
D BLACK ORGANIC CLAY
E GRAY CLAY
F GRAVEL
G CHINKING
H BLACK LOAM
J UNEXCAVATED
LEGEND
OIL CAN
LOG BEAM
LOG BEAM
STONE
CONCRETE
0 20
scale
cm

Fig. 10. South wall of Area A.

For ease of illustration and discussion, the soils are divided into stratum levels (Figures 10 and 11, Table 1). All strata depths are given in centimetres below surface of the northwest corner of each unit and this was used as datum.

Stratum A and H

The latter stratum, Stratum H, was the most recent soil deposited and lay within the first 20 cm. This soil type was a black, extremely organic, loam. It was likely deposited as a result of materials being ejected from the upstairs windows in relation to the chicken coop.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF AREA A STRATA USING AVERAGE DEPTHS

STRATUM	DEPTH (cm)	DEPTH (cm)	WIDTH (cm)
A	5	45	40
B	45	70	25
C	60	120	55
D	70	110	40
E	95	95+	95+
F	30	50	15
G	110	130	20
H	0	20	20

The main upper stratum, Stratum A, extended from 5 cm to 45 cm on an average and from a minimum depth of 0 cm to a maximum depth of 60 cm. These maximum depths were primarily in the centre of the kitchen area. The soil was characteristically clay-silt whose generally homogenous nature suggested it was of alluvial origin and that it was laid down during the 1950 flood; however, dates of post-1955 were recovered beneath this silt and it is most probable that it is a deposit of fill

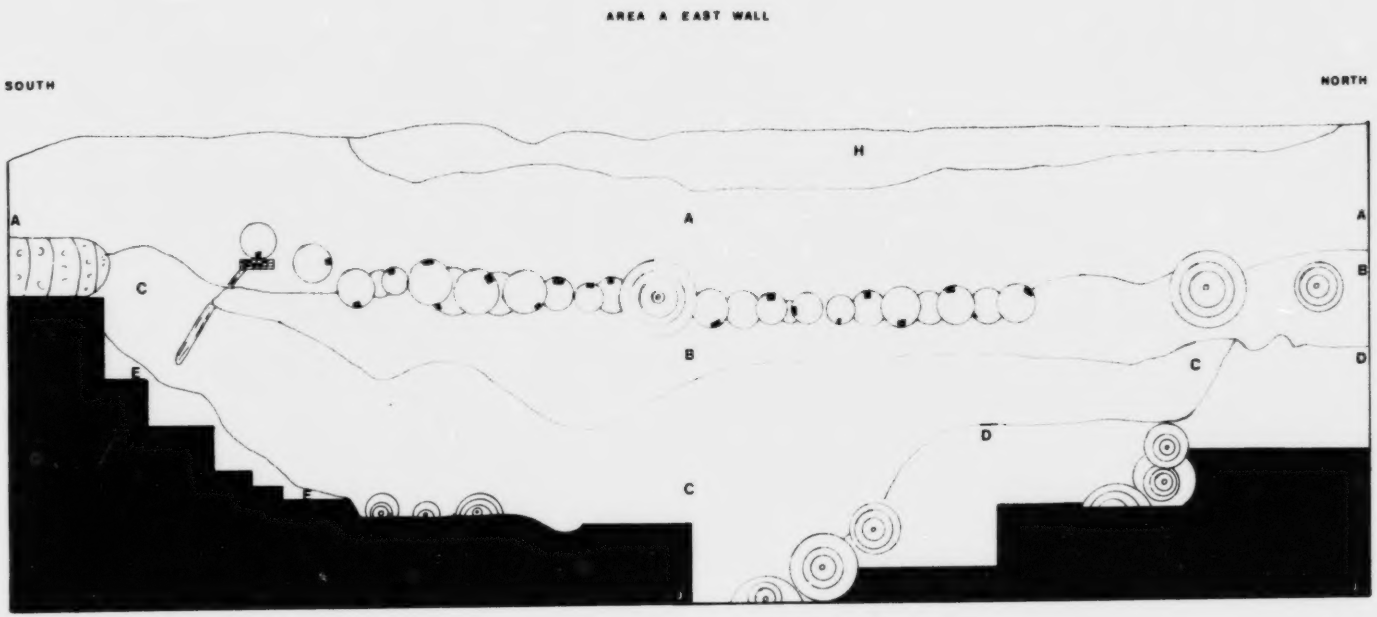

AREA A EAST WALL
SOUTH
NORTH
H
A
A
A
B
B
B
C
C
C
C
D
D
D
E
E

Fig. 11. East wall of Area A.

placed along the entire terrace in an effort to heighten the latter. At the base of this stratum was a band of rusted tin cans which were likely deposited in connection with the car shed function of the house. Although the tin cans were of little cultural significance, they did demarcate the base of the alluvial fill and the floor level of the kitchen, as foundation beams were exposed either mixed within the tin cans or slightly below (Figure 12).

Stratum B

Once beneath the floor level, a compact olive-brown clay was exposed. This stratum emitted a pungent odor of petroleum, likely from the tin cans rusting above. Stratum B had an average thickness of 25 cm, was usually exposed at a depth of 45 cm, and continued to an average depth of 70 cm. It was observed at a minimum depth of 30 cm and extended to a maximum depth of 90 cm. This stratum was likely deposited after the kitchen floor had been installed. The generally dark colour of the soil is likely the result of an organic component contained within. The dividing line between this stratum and the lower one, Stratum C, was extremely vague and it is possible these two strata are similar, with Stratum B acting as a transition between the floor and the lower stratum. Both strata were primarily wet clay.

Stratum C

This stratum was an extremely wet clay and was inundated with organic remains such as seeds, nut shells, wood and charcoal as well as yellow clay deposits that might have been decomposed chinking fragments.

DkLg-18A
XU 38
LEVEL
WOOD

Fig. 12. North wing foundation log.

The net result of this mixture was a mottled yellow/black soil. This stratum was an unexpected find as it seems that it is the result of a possible cellar located beneath the kitchen floor. Prior to this find, no information had been obtained concerning any subterranean features in the kitchen wing area. The cellar was likely wood-lined as evidenced by the logs recovered on the lateral edges of this soil type (Figure 13). The cellar was approximately 2 metres wide and 4 metres long. The walls were made of small logs with the bark removed. The stratum within this cellar had an average thickness of 55 cm, was initially recovered at an average depth of 60 cm and continued to depths of as much as 2 metres in the middle portion of the feature. Due to water seepage, units in the centre of the cellar were only excavated to a depth of about 140 cm. As a result of the glutinous nature of the soil, it was extremely difficult to trowel and even more difficult to screen -- most screening was done by hand.

Stratum D

This stratum was a dark organic clay and was recovered laterally to Stratum C. The dark nature of the clay was likely due to the inclusion of organic remains. It is possible this stratum was the original soil type in the area prior to the construction of the cellar and was similar to the sterile clay, Stratum E.

Stratum E

This was an extremely wet, steel-gray clay, and was the sterile subsoil located around the cellar feature and beneath Stratum D. The

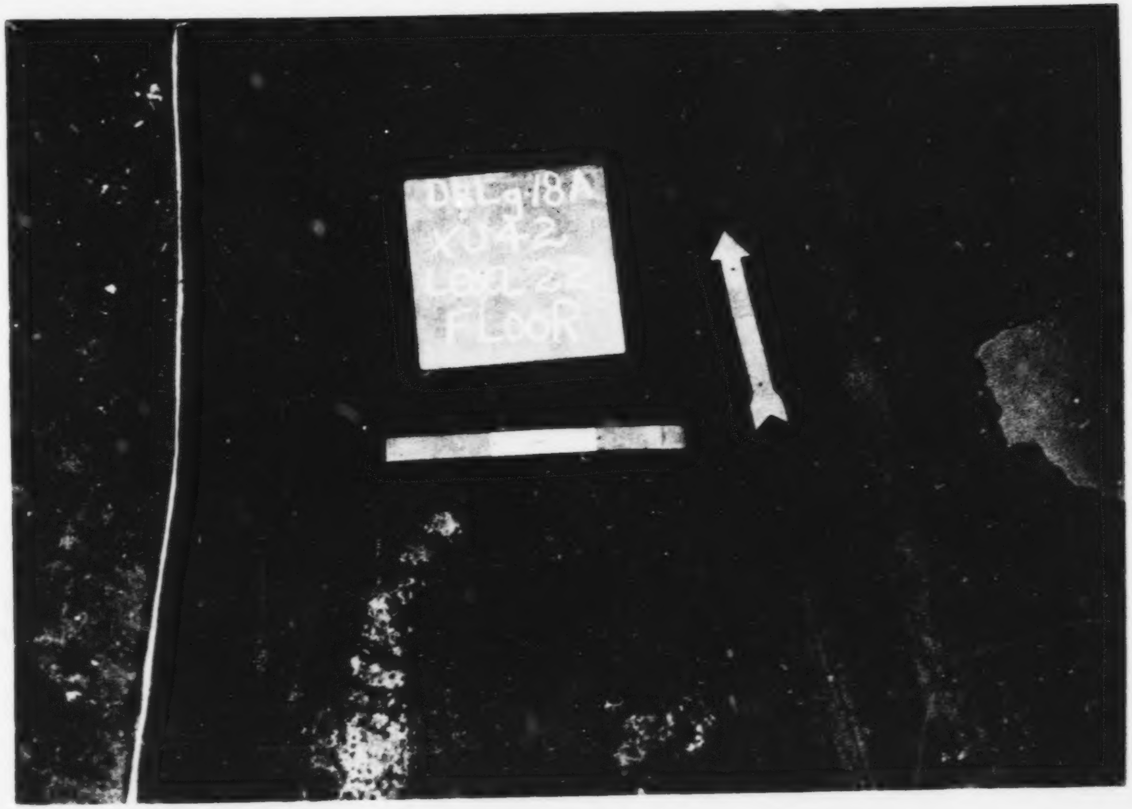


Fig. 13. North wing cellar logs.

sterile stratum began at an average depth of 95 cm.

Stratum F

A 15 cm wide band of gravel was recovered on the eastern edge of the area. This likely represents a road that led into the house when the structure was used as a car shed. The layer appeared at a depth of 30 cm and terminated at a depth of 50 cm.

Stratum G

A small deposit of chinking was recovered on the west side of the cellar logs. The deposit lay 100 cm below the surface. It is possible that the cellar logs were chinked but why this was done is not known. Several samples recovered were oxidized red through firing.

Structural Features

Two structural features were recovered: the foundation logs and the cellar logs. Three foundation logs ran east-west and another was oriented north-south. The east-west logs appeared at an initial average depth of 45 cm. In the centre of the kitchen, the foundation log appeared at 65 cm. The north-to-south log appeared at an average depth of 35 cm. This foundation log was aligned with the west wall of the house but, unlike the west wall, no rock foundation was recovered beneath the beam. Several floorboards, running parallel to one of the east-west foundation logs, were also encountered.

The cellar logs were, initially, likely beneath the logs of the foundation. However, when the kitchen was re-built in 1918, it is possible that the logs were destroyed or removed and Stratum B was deposited.

Cellar logs began at an initial depth of 95 cm below datum or 30 cm below the foundation logs. The logs of the cellar appeared to have been prepared by having the bark removed and then laid one on top of the other. They were held in place at each of the four corners by a vertical peg. Fill was likely placed around the logs. The function of the cellar will be discussed below after the artifacts recovered in Area A are described.

Artifact Description

Table 2 summarizes the artifact recovery in Area A. The *Architectural* group comprised the largest percentage of artifacts and this was largely made up of nails. The *Kitchen* group contained the next highest percentage, comprising mainly Glassware and Kitchenware artifacts.

Table 3 shows the Area A artifact pattern plus the pattern for each stratum that contained artifacts. Note the large percentage of architectural materials in all strata; this is due to the prolific recovery of nails relative to any other artifact class. These architectural materials may have been deposited when the wing was removed and therefore, might not necessarily relate to the area in a functional sense, bearing in mind this was a kitchen area.

TABLE 2

AREA A ARTIFACT RECOVERY

CLASS*	COUNT
Kitchen Group	
1. Ceramics	89
2. Liquor Glass	33
3. Case Glass	15
4. Tumbler Glass	9
5. Medicine Glass	60
6. Glassware	163
7. Tableware	7
8. Kitchenware	118
Bone Group	
9. Bone Fragments	533
Architectural Group	
10. Window Glass	228
11. Nails	1,648
12. Spikes	0
13. Construction Hardware	72
14. Door Parts	2
Furniture Group	
15. Furniture Hardware	18
Arms Group	
16. Parts	9
Clothing Group	
19. Buckles	4
20. Thimbles	0
21. Buttons	48
22. Scissors	1
23. Pins	10
24. Fasteners	1
25. Shoe Parts	14
26. Beads	25
Personal Group	
27. Coins	7
28. Keys	0
29. Personal Items	25
Tobacco Pipe Group	
30. Pipe Fragments	8
Activities Group	
31. Construction Tools	3
32. Farm Tools	0
33. Toys	27
34. Fishing Gear	2
35. Sub-stemmed Pipes	0
36. Prehistoric Artifacts	3
37. Storage Items	10
38. Ethno Botanical	78
39. Stable and Barn	18
40. Miscellaneous Hardware	149
41. Other	2
TOTAL	3439

* Class numbers omitted where not applicable.

TABLE 3

AREA A ARTIFACT GROUP PATTERN

GROUP	ENTIRE AREA COUNT	ENTIRE AREA %	STRATUM A COUNT	STRATUM A %	B COUNT	B %	C COUNT	C %	D COUNT	D %
Kitchen	494	17.0	79	12.3	100	15.7	217	16.0	98	35.6
Architectural	1950	67.1	447	69.7	482	75.8	852	62.9	169	61.5
Furniture	18	0.6	3	0.5	5	0.8	10	0.7	0	0.0
Arms	9	0.3	4	0.6	2	0.3	3	0.2	0	0.0
Clothing	103	3.5	15	2.4	5	0.8	81	6.0	2	0.7
Personal	32	1.1	2	0.3	9	1.4	20	1.5	1	0.4
Pipes	8	0.3	3	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.4	0	0.0
Activities	292	10.1	88	13.7	33	5.2	166	12.3	5	1.8
TOTAL	2906	100.0	641	100.0	636	100.0	1354	100.0	275	100.0

Kitchen Group

Table 4 summarizes the *Kitchen* group pattern in the entire Area and by stratum. The combined total of the Glassware and Kitchenware classes account for over half of the *Kitchen* group assemblage. Stratum C yielded the largest percentage of artifacts, especially ceramics and glass. Stratum D contained the largest frequency of medicine glass and this was due to a concentration in a unit just outside of the cellar feature.

TABLE 4

AREA A *Kitchen* GROUP PATTERN

ARTIFACT CLASS	ENTIRE AREA COUNT	ENTIRE AREA %	STRATUM A COUNT	STRATUM A %	B COUNT	B %	C COUNT	C %	D COUNT	D %
1. Ceramics	89	17.8	10	12.7	14	14.0	60	27.2	5	5.1
2. Liquor Glass	33	6.7	8	10.1	7	7.0	6	2.8	12	12.3
3. Case Glass	15	3.0	5	6.3	0	0	5	2.3	5	5.1
4. Tumbler Glass	9	1.8	1	1.3	2	2.0	5	2.3	1	1.0
5. Medicine Glass	60	12.1	13	16.5	3	3.0	8	3.7	36	36.7
6. Glassware	163	33.0	20	25.3	33	33.0	89	41.0	21	21.4
7. Tableware	7	1.4	1	1.3	1	1.0	5	2.3	0	0
8. Kitchenware	118	24.1	21	26.5	40	40.0	39	18.4	18	18.4
TOTAL	494	100.0	79	100.0	100	100.0	217	100.0	98	100.0

1. Ceramics class

The ceramics were divided into four types based on ware: Porcelain, Refined Earthenware, Stoneware and Coarse Earthenware. Each type was then sub-typed on the basis of applied design or decoration. Sherds that did not display a design were sub-typed on the basis of vessel position such as rim, body or base (Figure 14).

Type 1 Porcelain

1.0 Plain White: Body Sherds. One sherd was recovered in Stratum A in the southwest corner of the area.

1.0.1 Plain White: Rims. One small, concave rimsherd was recovered by the north door of the house. The sherd was contained in Stratum C.

1.3 Orange Rose. A small body sherd displayed a floral design of an orange and pink petalled flower with green leaves on a white background (Figure 15). The sherd was recovered in the southwest corner of the area in Stratum A.

1.5 Red Floral. A single sherd was recovered along the west edge of the area in Stratum A. It displayed a design of red florals and leaves on a white background (Figure 15).

Type 2 Refined Earthenware

2.0 Plain: Body Sherds. A total of 19 body sherds were recovered: eight in Stratum C, seven in Stratum B and four in Stratum A.

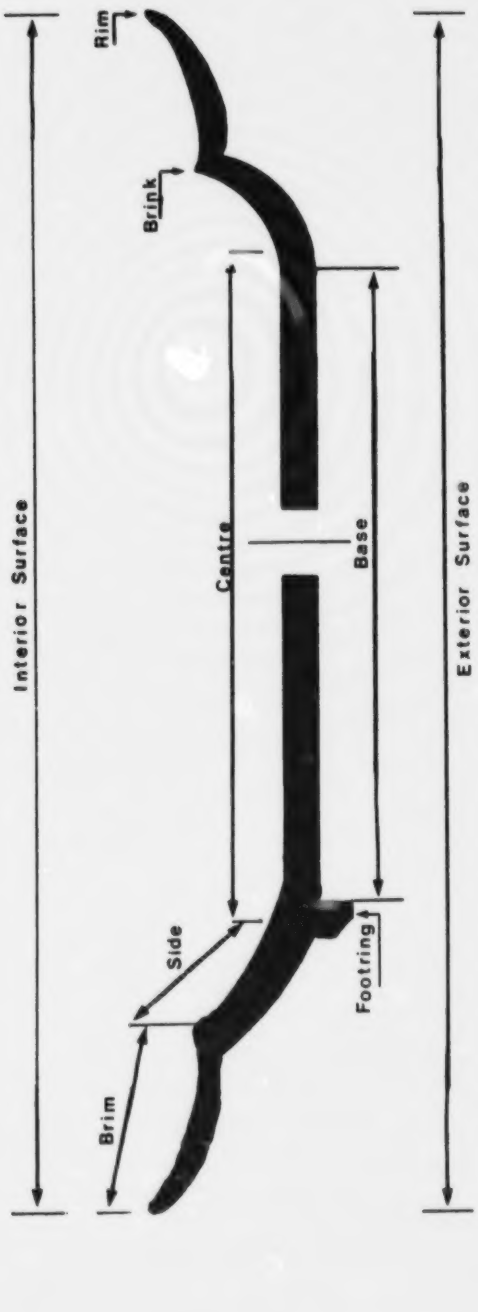

Rim
Brink
Interior Surface
Centre
Base
Exterior Surface
Side
Footring
Brim

PLATE TERMINOLOGY (after Griffiths 1978)

Fig. 14. Plate terminology.

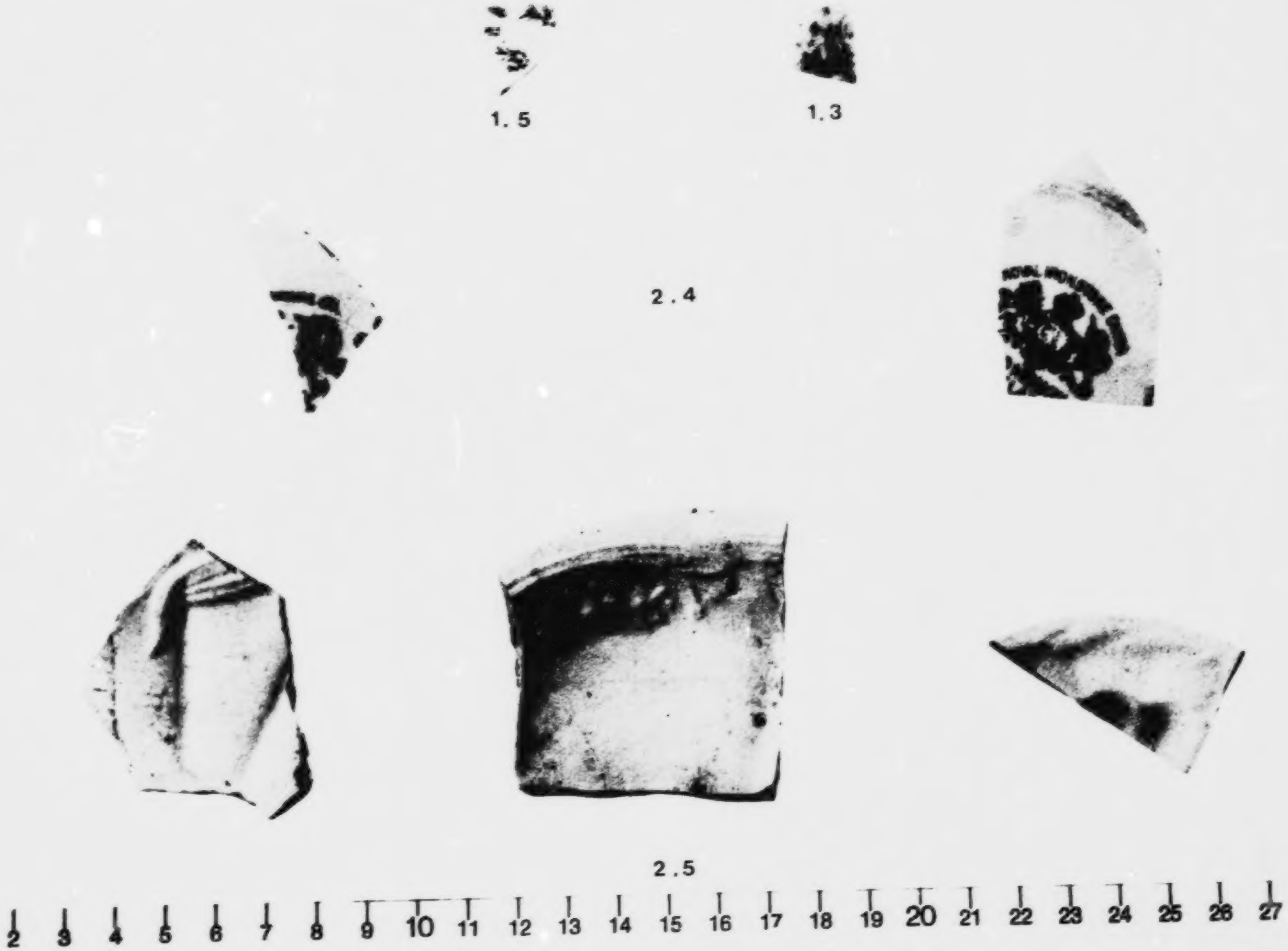

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Fig. 15. Ceramic Types 1.3 and 1.5 (top row); Type 2.4 (middle row); Type 2.5 (bottom row).
Note: all scales are in centimetres.

2.1.1 Plain: Base Sherd with Single Foot Ring. One sherd was recovered along the west edge of Area A in Stratum A.

2.1.2 Plain: Base Sherd with Foot Ring and Two Inner Lines. A single sherd was recovered in Stratum B near the centre of the area.

2.2 Plain: Rims. Eleven sherds were recovered and, based on morphology, these represented ten separate vessels. Most of the rims were likely from flatware vessels such as plates or saucers. All rims except one were recovered in Stratum C beneath the floor line. One sherd was obtained from Stratum A.

2.3 Plain: Cups. One complete cup base was recovered along the west edge of the area in Stratum C. The exterior of the base displayed no trademark while the interior surface showed evidence of moderate to heavy use. Wear marks were located concentrically around the borders of the vessel (Figure 16). There were some striations extending obliquely from these lines upwards on the body of the cup. All wear marks were likely spoon scratches.

2.4 Plain: Manufacturer's Mark. Five sherds were recovered that displayed either a printed or stamped mark and all were flatware vessels (Figure 15).

The first marked sherd displayed the Royal Arms crest with the words "ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA" above the crest and "-D MEAKIN" below. This is probably the mark of Alfred Meakin and dates 1897+ (Godden 1964:425). It was recovered in Stratum D in a unit outside of the

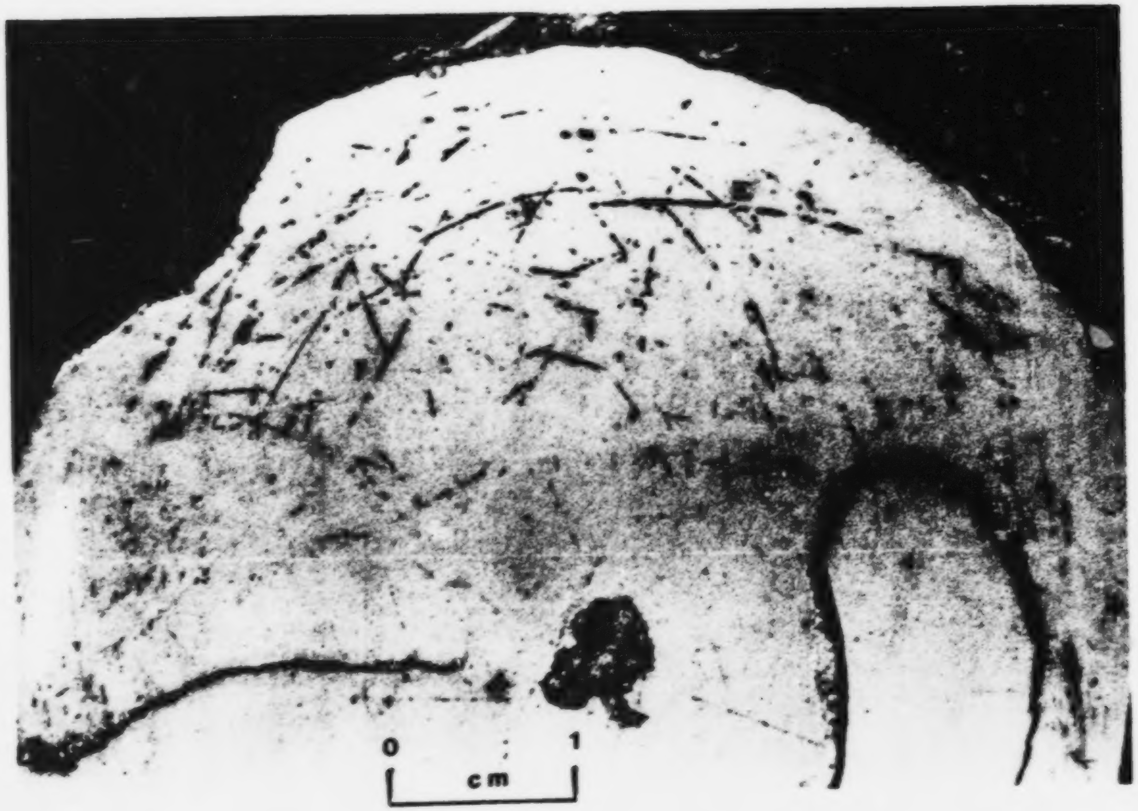

Fig. 16. Wear marks on cup.

cellar. The interior surface of the sherd displayed heavy wear marks, mainly fork and spoon scratches. In addition, several stacking/storing abrasions were noticed, especially toward the centre of the sherd.

The second vessel's mark appeared on the right lateral edge. Displayed was a portion of the Royal Arms plus the words "-A WARE CO." and may be the "China Ware Co." which dates 1873 to 1898 (Collard, in Heitzmann 1980:139). No wear marks could be observed. The sherd was recovered in Stratum C in the northeast corner of the cellar.

The third mark was also virtually incomplete. The letters "-AL" above "-ALL" were printed on the base. The latter marks could be the final letters of Tunstall. If so, the sherd would have a pre-1891 date. Its interior surface displayed moderate wear caused by a variety of utensils. Several knife cuts were observed as well as fork and spoon scratches and possible storage/stacking abrasions. The foot-ring on the exterior of the vessel also showed abrasive wear. The sherd was recovered in the southeast corner of the cellar in the upper levels of Stratum C.

The fourth mark was stamped and was also incomplete. The number "3" above "WER'S" could be discerned. This is possibly the mark of G.F. Bower's and dates 1842 to 1868 (Godden 1964:93). A series of short scratches was the only visible wear. The sherd was found in Stratum C at a depth of 96 cm below surface in the northwest corner of the cellar.

The final mark was also recovered in the northwest corner of the cellar and was represented by two articulating sherds, both recovered in Stratum C -- one at 65 cm below surface and the other at 116 cm. The mark consisted of a stamped circle with the letters "MA-" and "BUR-". It is possibly a mark from a Burslem potter and based on the presence of Burslem and not England, this mark would pre-date 1891. The interior of the sherd showed moderate wear, including one long knife cut.

2.5 Plain: Moulded Design. Sherds of this type displayed either a floral or geometric design in raised relief (Figure 15). A total of 12 sherds representing three vessels were recovered.

The first vessel was multi-faced and displayed a leaf design. Linear striations marked the boundaries of the facets and these extended from the rim to the centre of the vessel. [illegible] sherds were recovered, both in Stratum C, one in the northeast corner of the cellar, the other in the centre. Based on similar recoveries in Area B, it is possible that this vessel is from the same one that displayed the mark presumed to be "China Ware Co.".

The second vessel displayed a horizontal floral pattern in raised relief around the brim. The design consisted of three vines from which flowers branched. No wear marks were exhibited in any of the four sherds of this vessel, all of which were recovered in Stratum C in a roughly linear distribution stretching from the centre of the cellar toward the northwest corner.

The final vessel was curvilinear in profile and this was formed by arched sunken facets on the brim of the plate.

Two rims and four associated body fragments were recovered. Four sherds were recovered in Stratum C and two were obtained in Stratum B. Vessel sherds similar to these were recovered in Area C, east of the house, at a depth of 37 cm below surface.

Type 2.6 Willow-ware. Eleven sherds were recovered and formed approximately three-quarters of the vessel (Figure 17). The pattern is typical of the late Willow-ware print (Sussman 1979a:236) and the base displayed a stamped "-PELAND" and likely dates c.1847 to 1867 (Godden 1964:171). The interior surface displayed possible knife cuts toward the centre and also possible stacking abrasions. All sherds were recovered in Stratum C and were found distributed throughout the cellar.

2.13 Rural Scenes. Two rim sherds and two body sherds from two separate vessels were recovered. This Copeland pattern dates from 1850 to the 1900s (Sussman 1979a:179). The body sherds were likely from a plate while the rims were probably from a saucer (Figure 18). The plate sherds displayed heavy wear with several knife cuts as well as fork and spoon striations (Figure 19). One of the flatware sherds was recovered in Stratum B, just beneath the floor level outside of the cellar at the northwest corner. The other flatware sherd was obtained in the centre of the cellar in Stratum C. Both rims were recovered in Stratum C -- one near the northeast corner of the cellar, the other near the central portion of the south wall.

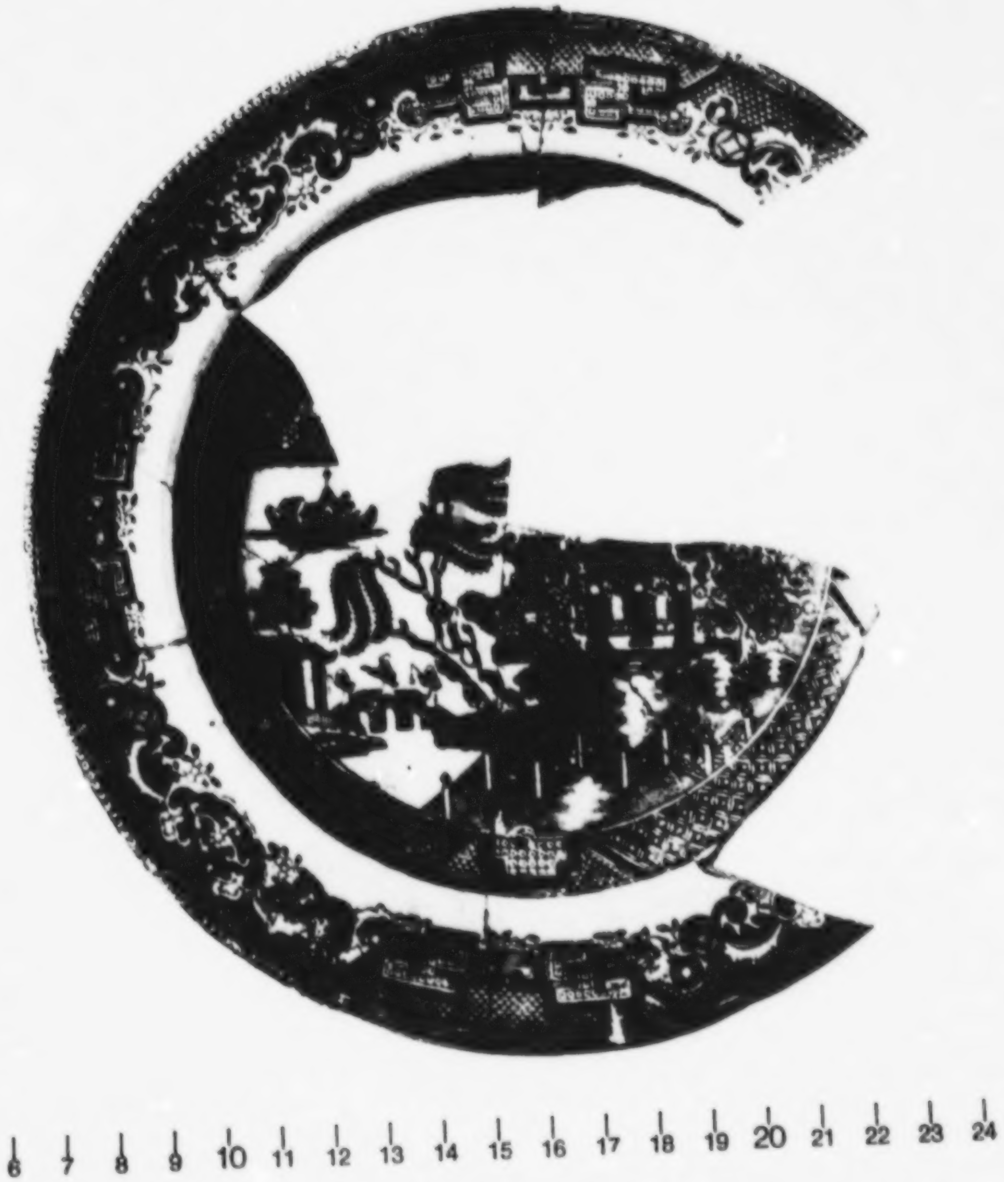
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Fig. 17. Ceramic Type 2.6 "Willow".

2.15 Flower Vase. Two rim sherds from a plate and one body sherd from either a cup or a bowl were recovered (Figure 18). This pattern was used by Copeland and Spode from 1828 to the 1900s (Sussman 1979a:115). The two rim sherds were recovered in Stratum C near the southwest corner of the cellar. The body sherd was found in the northwest cellar corner in Stratum C.

2.16 Blue-tinged. One small sherd from the brink of a plate was recovered and although it displayed a blue transfer-printed floral motif, it was too small for the design to be identifiable. The sherd was recovered in the upper layers of Stratum C along the south wall of the cellar.

2.17 Purple Floral. This was also a small sherd and only a small portion of the design could be discerned. The design consisted of two elements on the interior surface of the vessel. The first appeared just below the rim and consisted of oblique lines that gave a cord-like appearance. This undoubtedly extended around the entire circumference of the rim. The second design element lay beneath the first and consisted of possible leaf and vine designs. The sherd was recovered in Stratum C in the southwest corner of the cellar.

2.18 Hand Painted Red on Blue. A concave rim sherd was recovered in Stratum D in the southeast corner of the cellar. The sherd displayed a design of outer-twinning red and blue geometrics on a white background (Figure 18). It appeared as if these geometric lines were applied before the vessel was fired and, once firing took place, the applied lines were allowed to flow amongst each other.

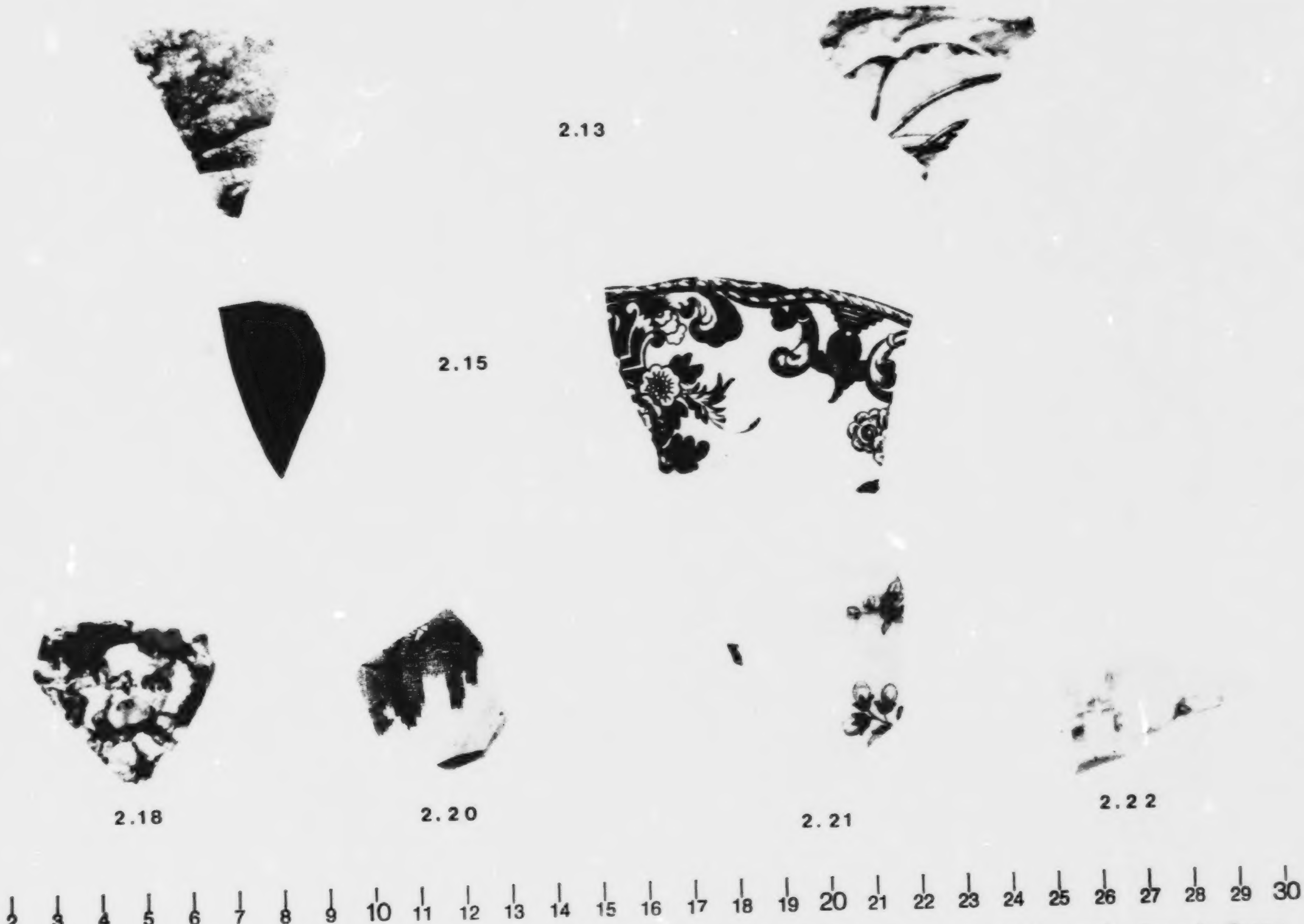
2.13
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Fig. 18. Ceramic Type 2.13 "Rural Scenes" (top row); Ceramic Type 2.15 "Flower Vase" (middle row); Ceramic Types 2.18, 2.20, 2.21 and 2.22 (bottom row).

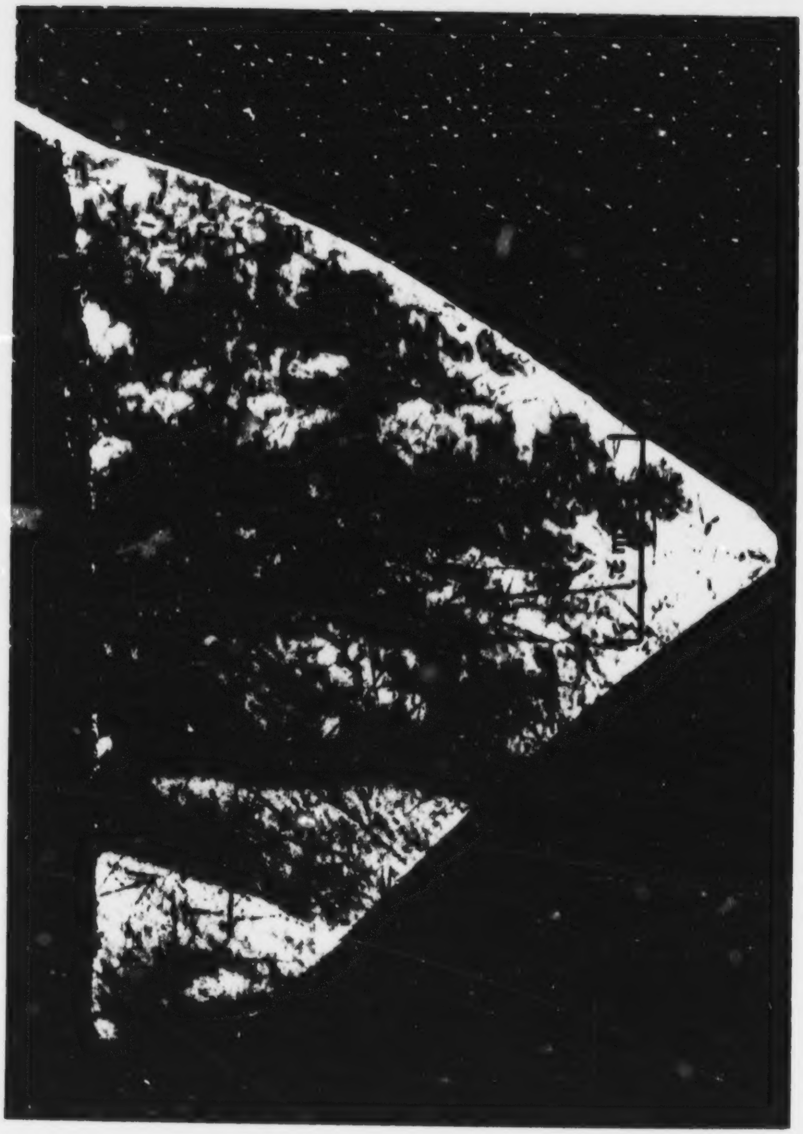

Fig. 19. Wear marks on Type 2.13 "Rural Scenes".

2.19 Blue and White. A rim sherd, found in Stratum C in the northwest cellar corner, displayed a blue line on the interior surface 0.23 cm below the rim while the exterior surface contained a white rim and blue body. The sherd was either from a cup or a bowl.

2.20 Black Landscape. This sherd was a fairly thick (0.58 cm) body sherd, possibly from a cup or a bowl. The design appeared in the exterior surface and consisted of triangular structures on a shaded black background (Figure 18), having uneven lateral borders. In areas where the design did not occur, the vessel was plain white. The interior of the sherd displayed several wear striations extending obliquely across the sherd.

2.21 Green Floral. This was a rim sherd from a multi-sided vessel. Both the exterior and interior surfaces were decorated. The exterior displayed green florals, consisting of flowers and buds, on a white background (Figure 18). The interior displayed green circles along the rim above a shaded green zone and this was bordered by horizontal green scrolls. The sherd was recovered in the centre of the cellar, in Stratum C.

2.22 Embossed Floral on Amber. A rim sherd was recovered in Stratum C in the northeast corner of the cellar and was likely from a plate. The design consisted of white flowers in raised relief on an amber background (Figure 18).

2.23 Painted Red. A small rim displaying a red interior and plain exterior was recovered in the northwest cellar corner in Stratum C.

2.24 Blue Speckled. This was an extremely small, exfoliated sherd recovered in Stratum C in the centre of the cellar. The sherd displayed light blue specks on a white background.

Type 3 Stoneware

3.2 Yellow/Brown with Transparent Glaze. Three body sherds, representing two vessels were found. The largest of the three was possibly from a jar and displayed a brown exterior and a yellow opaque interior. It was recovered at the southwest corner of the cellar in Stratum C.

The other two sherds both came from the northwest cellar corner in Stratum C. These displayed a yellow-brown exterior and interior under a transparent glaze.

3.5 Brown Exterior: Brown Interior. A handle to a crock was found in Stratum C in the northeast corner of the cellar. A brown liquid glaze had been applied to the handle.

3.6 Unglazed. One unglazed rim sherd from a small bottle or jar was obtained from Stratum C along the south wall of the cellar. A mould seam was present extending vertically up the body and onto the rim. A horizontal notch was also present and likely extended around the entire vessel.

Type 4 Coarse Earthenware

4.1 Orange: Unglazed. Three body sherds were recovered and all were likely from flower pots. Two came from outside of the cellar feature -- one in Stratum A, the other in Stratum C. The remaining sherd was obtained at the northwest corner of the cellar in the upper levels of Stratum C.

2. Liquor bottle class

Two types of liquor glass, green and brown, were recovered. Figure 20 illustrates all bottle terms used in the discussion that follows.

Type 1 Green

Five varieties of green glass could be discerned and these ranged from a pale, smokey green through transparent grass green to an opaque dark green. Most of the glass fragments recovered were body fragments.

1.1 Pale Green. Nine fragments were found, one of them being a base fragment with a pontil knob (Figure 21). Three were recovered outside of the cellar feature in Stratum D near the southwest corner of the kitchen area. Four came from Stratum A above the west wall of the cellar, and the remaining two were found in Stratum C within the feature.

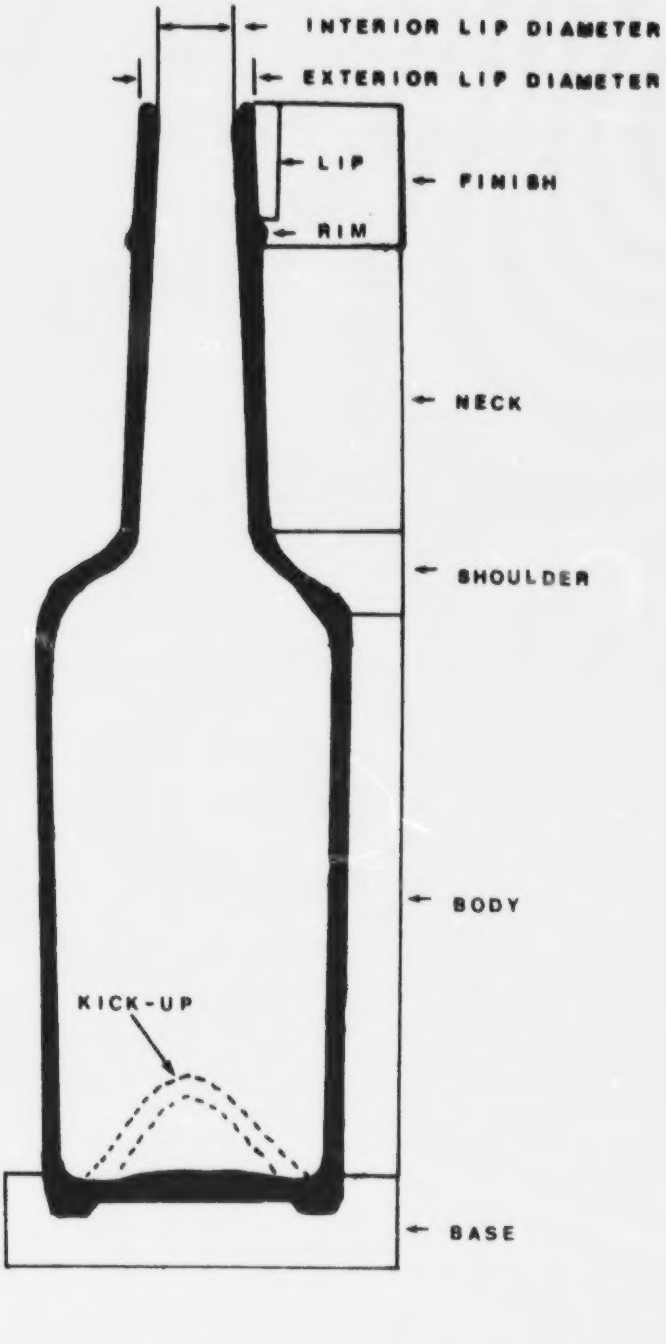
INTERIOR LIP DIAMETER
EXTERIOR LIP DIAMETER
LIP
FINISH
RIM
NECK
SHOULDER
BODY
KICK-UP
BASE
(AFTER HALL 1977)

Fig. 20. Bottle terminology.

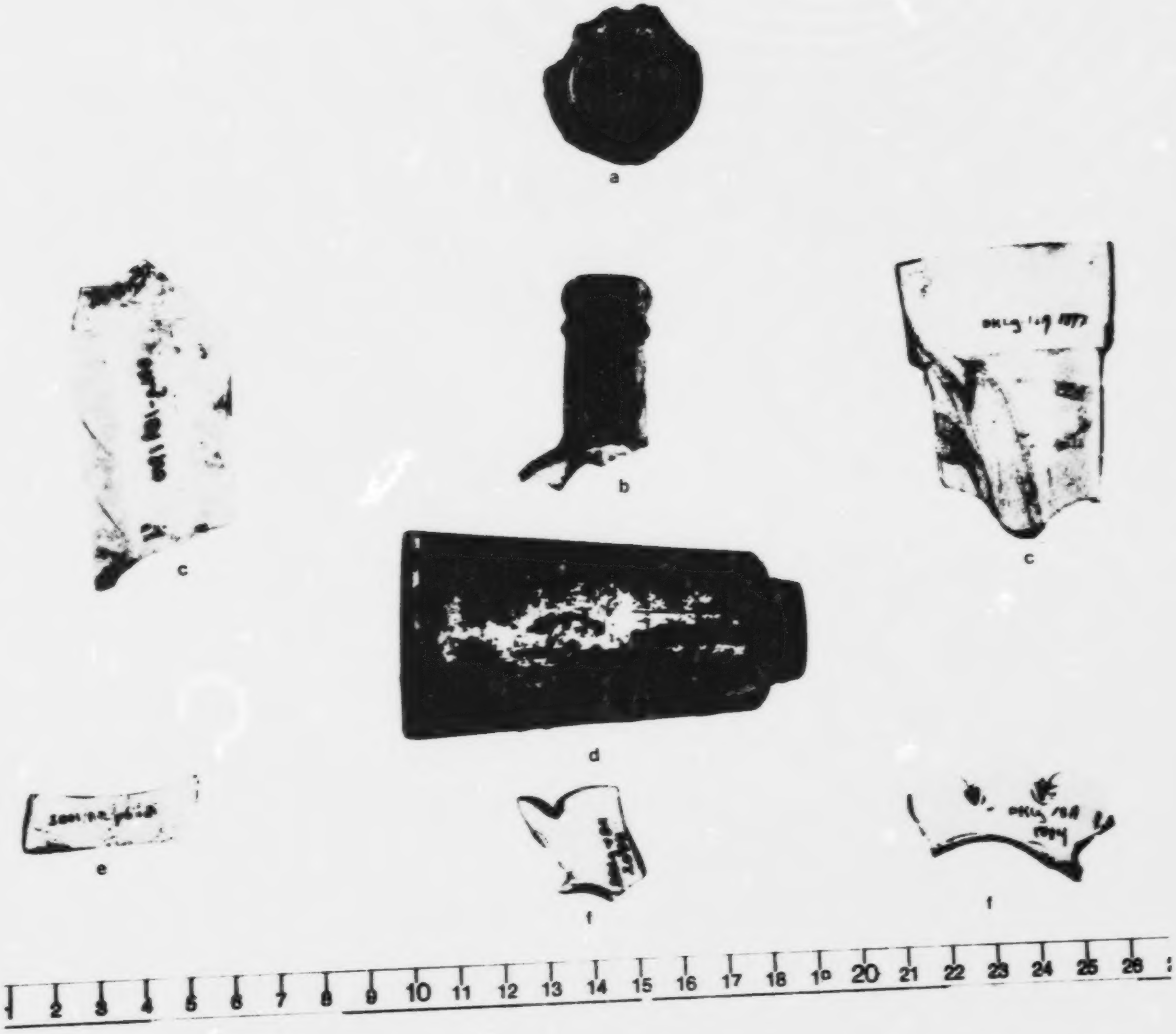
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Fig. 21. Liquor glass, tumblers, medicine glass and glassware: (a) Liquor bottle base; (b) Medicine bottle finish; (c) Tumblers; (d) Seasoning shaker; (e) Decorated glassware; (f) Lamp chimney glass.

1.2 Lime Green. Four body fragments were recovered, all in Stratum A. One displayed a faint vertical mould seam.

1.3 Medium Green. These were also body fragments and four were recovered, two in Stratum C in the southwest and northeast cellar corners and two in Stratum D at the southwest cellar corner.

1.4 Grass Green. One body fragment was found in Stratum A in the southeast corner of the kitchen area. It displayed a vertical mould seam.

1.5 Opaque Green. Four fragments were found, two in Stratum B above the west cellar wall and two in Stratum D outside of the southwest corner. One of the fragments displayed a "rib-like" exterior.

Type 2 Brown

Brown liquor glass was sub-typed on the basis of either function, such as "beer bottle", or method of manufacture.

2.1 Turn-paste Mould. Four body fragments were found, and all displayed horizontal lines within the matrix suggesting the vessel or vessels were manufactured by a turn-paste mould and date 1870 to the 1920s (Hall 1977a:14). Two fragments were obtained in Stratum A and one each in Strata B and D.

2.2 Vertical Seam. One body fragment was recovered in Stratum D in a unit in the southwest corner of the excavation area. The fragment displayed a vertical seam.

2.3 Beer Bottle. Six fragments were found, two in Stratum A and two in Stratum B.

3. Case bottle class

Fifteen fragments were recovered in several strata of the kitchen area. Most fragments were concave shoulder fragments while only two were flat body fragments. Five pieces each were found in Strata A, C and D.

4. Tumbler class

Nine fragments were found and were representative of at least three tumblers. Most of the fragments displayed scalloped exterior surfaces and all showed some degree of concavity in cross-section (Figure 21). One fragment was recovered in Stratum A, two in Stratum B, five in Stratum C and one in Stratum D.

5. Medicine bottle class

A total of sixty fragments were recovered and over 80% were found outside of the cellar feature.

Only two complete vessels were discovered and both were manufactured post-1900. One of the bottles displayed the name "WAMPOLE'S".

One complete finish was recovered and was a double ring finish (Figure 21 and 22). This post-dates 1850 but pre-dates 1880 (Hall 1977b:20). It had a length of 3.67 cm, the lip and rim lengths

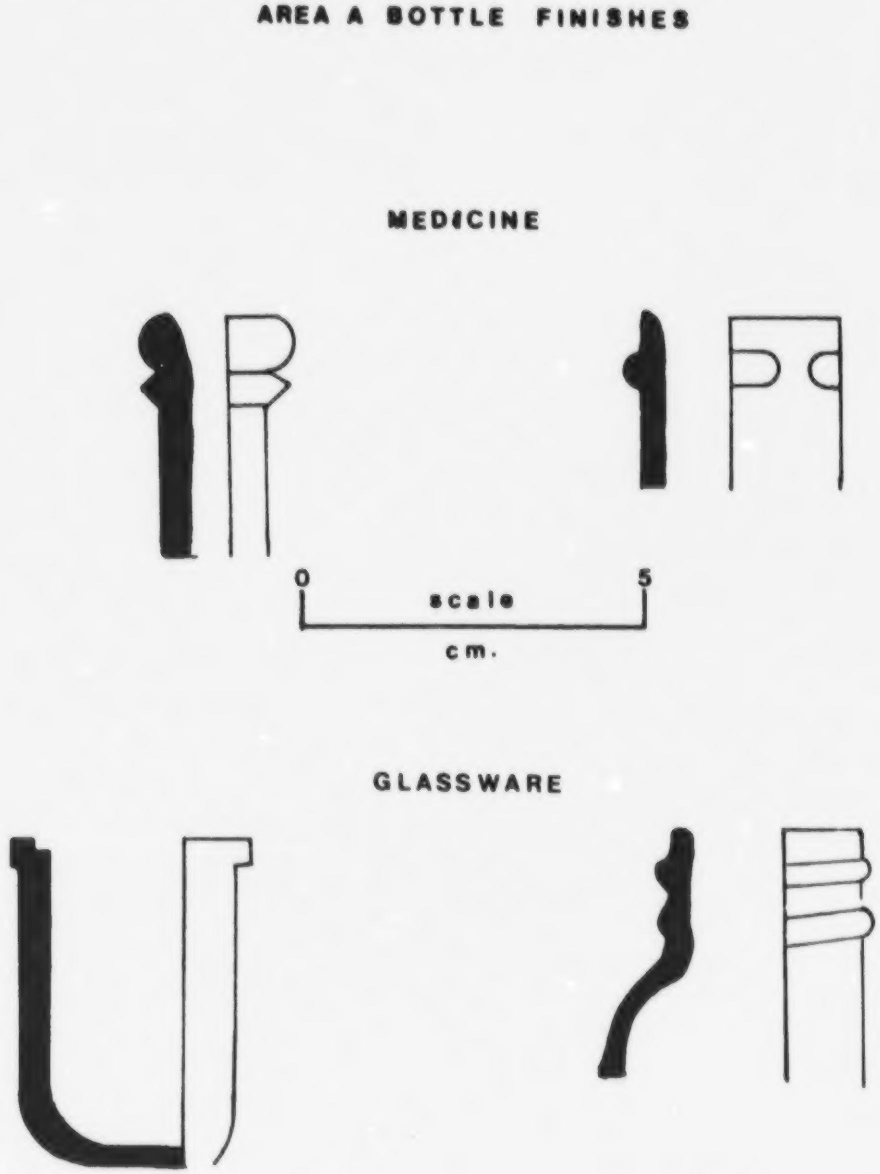
AREA A BOTTLE FINISHES
MEDICINE
0
5
scale
cm.
GLASSWARE

Fig. 22. Medicine and glassware bottle finishes.

were 0.92 cm and 0.52 cm, while the rim diameter was 2.07 cm and the interior rim diameter was 1.06 cm. The finish was recovered in the northwest corner of the excavation area in Stratum D.

Several other fragments displayed embossed lettering but were too fragmentary to reveal any manufacturer's names. One of these fragments, found in Stratum A, was purplish tinged and therefore dates pre-1920 (Hall 1977a:13).

Thirteen fragments were recovered in Stratum A, three in Stratum B, eight in Stratum C, and 36 in Stratum D.

6. Glassware class

A variety of vessel fragments were placed within this class and these ranged from soda pop bottles through sealers to decorated cut glass vessels. The glassware was subdivided on the basis of function (such as pop bottles), location of fragment (rim or base), decorated or chimney lamp glass. All glass recovered was either clear or opaque white.

Type 1 Pop Bottles

Most of the soda pop bottles were recovered either in the bottom levels of Stratum B or the top of Stratum C. Several brand names were recovered including "WYNOLA", "HIRES", "PEPSI-COLA", "COCA-COLA" and "7-UP". The "HIRES" bottle showed a registry date of 1937.

Type 2 Vessel Bases

Three bases were recovered and, with the presence of a horizontal seam at the juncture of the body and base, these were likely manufactured in a cup-bottom mould (Hall 1977a:14). One was recovered in Stratum B, one in Stratum C, and one in Stratum D.

Type 3 Rims and Lids

Ten rim fragments and a complete sealer lid were recovered. The rims ranged from rounded lips to threaded finish sealer rims (Figure 22) and were distributed throughout most strata. One was found in Stratum A, two in Statum B, six in Stratum C, and one in Stratum D. The sealer lid was found in Stratum B.

Type 4 Complete Vessels

One complete seasoning shaker (Figure 21) was found in Stratum B above the west wall of the cellar. The shaker displayed a threaded finish, had a total length of 8.81 cm, a base diameter of 4.28 cm, a lip diameter of 2.24 cm, and an interior lip diameter of 1.26 cm.

Type 5 Decorated

Five decorated fragments were recovered, and these displayed either a cut geometric design, coloured body, or scalloped rim (Figure 21). The coloured fragments were either two-toned clear and red or red embossed vertical lines. The cut design fragment, which consisted of small diamonds contained within a circular zone, was recovered in Stratum C along the south cellar wall. One of the coloured pieces was obtained in Stratum B near the northwest cellar corner, while the second was found in the same stratum at the southeast corner. Recovered in this same area, although in Stratum D, was one of the scalloped rims. The second rim was found in Stratum C at the northwest corner.

Type 6 Plain Concave

A total of 102 plain fragments were recovered; 17 in Stratum A, 27 in Stratum B, 42 in Stratum C, and 16 in Stratum D. All were clear, concave fragments possibly from storage-related containers such as jars or sealers.

Type 7 White Glass

Four fragments of opaque white glass were found, two in Stratum A and two in Stratum C. These were likely from small jars.

7. Tableware class

Seven cutlery artifacts were recovered and they include three complete spoons (Figure 23), two spoon fragments, a fragment of a knife, and a small section of bone from a handle.

One of the complete spoons came to light in two sections, above and outside of the northwest corner of the cellar, in Stratum B. Total length was 20.94 cm, bowl length was 7.43 cm, and maximum bowl width was 4.24 cm.

The second spoon was also recovered in Stratum B but in the opposite (southeast) corner. The tip of the handle displayed a "dog-nosed" design on the exterior surface. Stamped on the exterior surface, just above the bowl, was "VICTORIA SILVER O.G. CO." Length of the spoon was 17.92 cm, bowl length was 6.08 cm, and maximum bowl width was 3.65 cm.

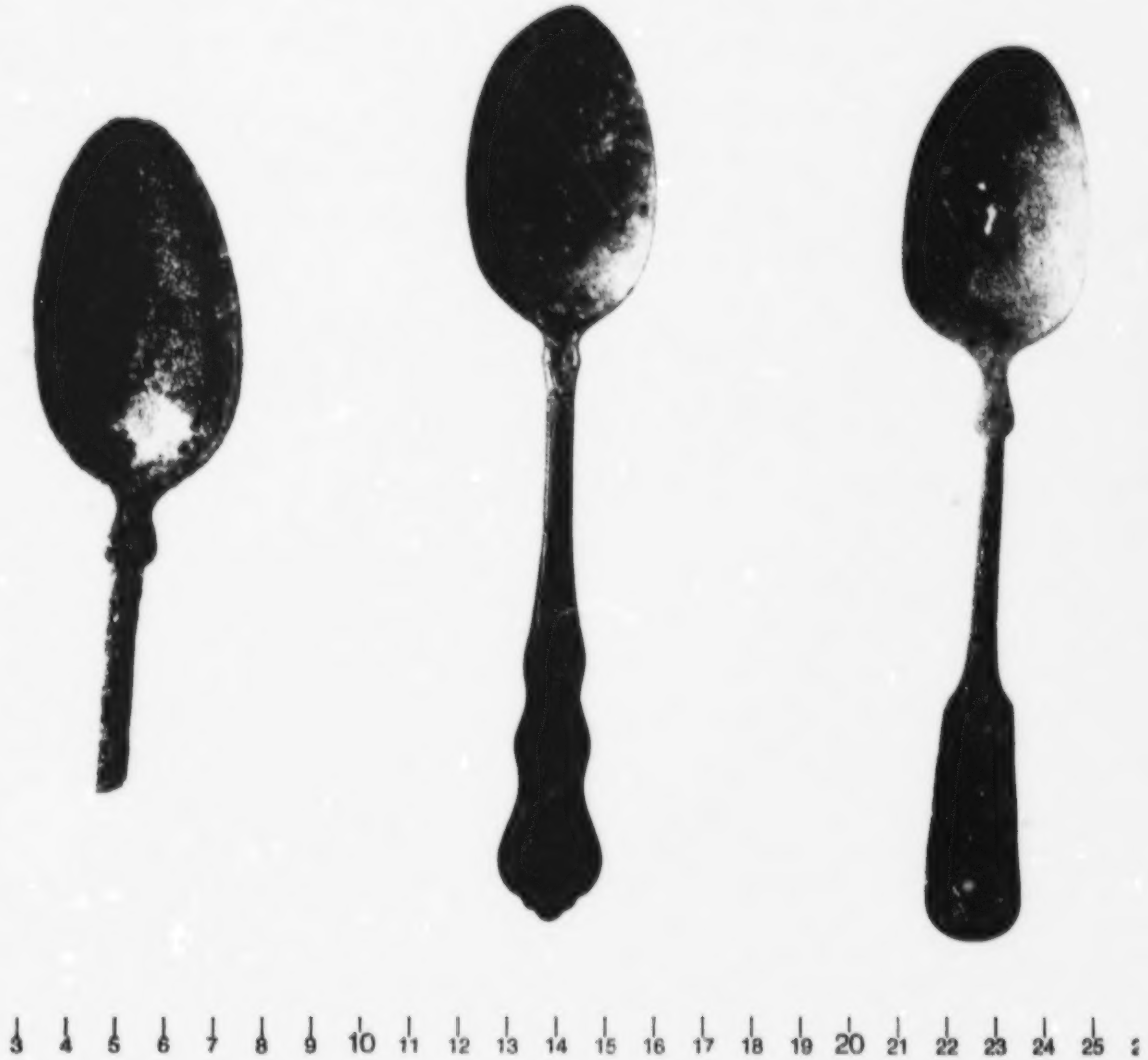
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Fig. 23. Tableware.

The third complete spoon was found in the northwest corner of the cellar in Stratum C at a depth of 66 cm below surface. The handle displayed a floral vine motif along both lateral edges on the front of the spoon. The words "STAIN RESISTING" were stamped on the back surface just above the bowl. Total length was 18.35 cm, bowl length was 6.68 cm and maximum bowl width 3.82 cm.

A spoon bowl was found along the south cellar wall in Stratum C and appeared to be made of brass. The bowl was 4.98 cm long and 2.85 cm wide.

A knife handle and blade section, as well as a spoon handle were recovered in the northeast corner of the cellar in Stratum C.

A section of bone handle was obtained in Stratum A in the southwest corner of the grid area. The fragment displayed cross-hatching designs on one surface and saw-cut marks on the other.

8. Kitchenware class

Of the 119 artifacts, two were manufactured of wood and the remainder were made of metal.

Type 1 Wooden

Two hand-hewn objects were found in Stratum B and were thought to be cups (Figure 24). Both reeked strongly of petroleum but this was no doubt due to the nature of the soil in which they were recovered. The cups were 5.23 cm and 5.33 cm in length, 4.16 cm and 4.46 cm in width, and the diameter of the opening ranged from 3.18 cm to 3.30 cm.

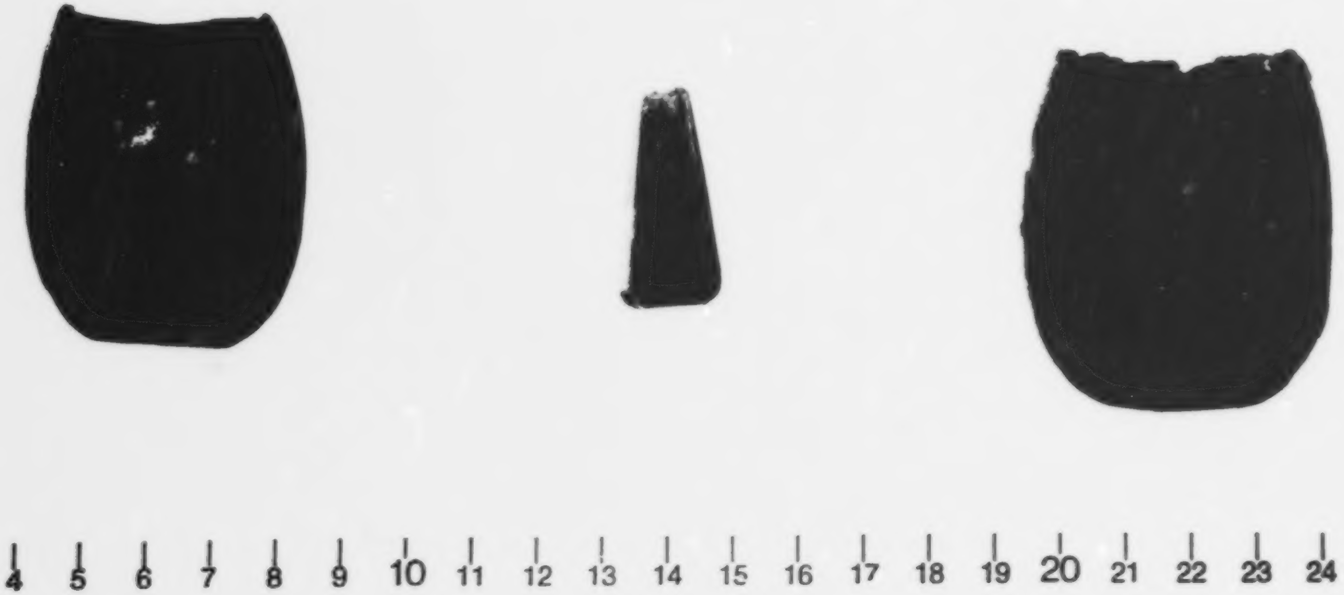
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Fig. 24. Unknown Kitchenware artifacts.

Type 2 Lead

Three lead seals and sixteen lead fragments were recovered. One of the seals displayed "JA^{s} HENNESSY & C^{o} COGNAC". It was recovered in the northeast cellar corner in Stratum C. The second seal was obtained south of the first in Stratum C, while the third was found in Stratum B above and outside of the north cellar wall. All of the lead fragments came from Stratum C in the west half of the cellar.

Type 3 Bottle Caps

Ten crown bottle caps and two threaded caps were found. Several crown caps displayed manufacturer's marks, including "SHEA'S", "PELISSIER", "KIEWEL'S" AND "MOLSON CANADIAN". One of the threaded caps showed "HUDSON BAY COMPANY MADE IN ENGLAND" and was found in Stratum B, as was the other threaded cap plus five crown caps. The "Molson" cap was recovered in Stratum A and the remaining four were found in Stratum D.

Type 4 Metal Handles and Lugs

Two wire handles and a brass lug were obtained -- the handles in Stratum B, the lug in Stratum C. Length of the handles ranged from 6.32 cm to 14.32 and in widrh from 3.78 cm to 15.05 cm.

Type 5 Tin Can

One tin can key, two metal lids, one complete metal case, and 74 tin can fragments were found. The key was recovered from just outside of the cellar wall at the southwest corner in Stratum C. The metal lids were found in either Stratum A or C. The lid in the upper stratum was 7.27 cm in diameter and displayed a folded rim. The one from the lower stratum was 5.42 cm in diameter. The complete case was a rectangular "Player's" cigarette case measuring 11.08 cm long by 15.06 cm wide and 1.57 cm deep. It was recovered in the centre of the cellar area in Stratum B. About a dozen 3/4-inch tacks were found inside the case.

The tin can fragments were mainly body fragments, of which 22 were recovered in Stratum A, 25 in Stratum B, 19 in Stratum C and 18 in Stratum D. Some tin can fragments were recovered as deep as the 130 to 140 cm below surface level.

Type 6 Unknown

One pyramid-shaped object was recovered in Stratum C in the centre of the cellar. It appears to be made of marble and may be an ornate handle to some utensil (Figure 24). The artifact was 3.35 cm long, 1.61 cm wide at the base, and 1.07 cm at the apex.

Bone Group

9. Bone fragments class

A total of 533 bone fragments were recovered in the north kitchen area, and of this total, 126 or 23.6% could be identified (Table 5). The most frequently recovered species was pig (Sus scrofa) and this accounted for 23.8% of the identified total. Stratum C contained the largest bone assemblage with 72.2% of the identified total. Due to the small sample size, no repeated bone elements were observed and therefore, minimum number of individuals for all species was equal to one. In all probability, the bones listed as "medium mammal" and "large mammal" are either pig or cow; however, due to a lack of diagnostic features, these specimens could not be accurately identified.

TABLE 5

AREA A IDENTIFIED BONE BY NUMBER OF ELEMENTS

SPECIES	STRATUM				TOTAL
	A	B	C	D	
Pig	1	3	23	3	30
Cow	3	1	3	1	8
Cow/Bison	0	5	4	2	11
Bison	0	0	1	1	2
Moose	0	0	0	1	1
Rabbit	0	0	3	0	3
Cat	1	0	0	0	1
Chicken	1	1	10	0	12
Duck	0	1	12	0	13
Goose	0	0	1	0	1
Fish	0	0	1	0	1
Medium Mammal	2	1	18	1	22
Large Mammal	3	1	14	3	21
	11	13	90	12	126

A variety of species is represented by the Area A bone assemblage, with the remains of both wild and domestic species present. The wild species include bison, moose, rabbit and fish. Domesticates include pig, cow and cat. The duck and goose elements were likely domesticated as well.

Due to a small sample size, no conclusive information as to butchering practices could be discerned (Table 6). Of the elements

TABLE 6

AREA A DOMESTICATED FAUNAL SPECIES-BY-ELEMENT

ELEMENT	Sus S.	Medium Mammal	Bos t.	Bos/ Bison	Large Mammal
Skull	1		1		
Mandible	2				
Teeth	2	1			3
Scapula					1
Rib		16	1	4	11
Vert	3	4	1	1	4
Humerus				1	
Ulna	1		1		
Radius	1				
Pelvic			1	1	1
Femur	3		1	1	
Tibia	1				
Fibula	2				
Patella	1				
Calcaneus	2				
Metacarp/tars	3		1	1	
Phalanges	1	1	1		
TOTAL	23	22	8	9	20

identified as pig, more than half were from the rear of the animal. However, if the medium-sized mammal bone was also pig, then more elements from the front half of the pig were also recovered. A similar situation exists for the cow.

A small sample size of faunal material would be expected in the cellar of the kitchen area given the essential storage function of the cellar. Butchering would occur away from the residence and the processed cuts would either be brought to the house and stored in the cellar or were placed in a specific building, such as the smoke house. Any bone fragments produced through consumption would not likely be deposited in the cellar but would be discarded along with other kitchen refuse.

Architectural Group

Due to the quantities of nails, this artifact group accounted for the largest percentage of artifacts in Area A. The *Architectural* Group pattern is shown below (Table 7).

TABLE 7

AREA A *Architectural* GROUP PATTERN

CLASS	TOTAL AREA		A		B		C		D	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
10. Window glass	228	11.7	47	10.5	40	8.3	125	14.7	16	9.5
11. Nails	1648	84.5	374	83.7	432	89.6	694	81.5	148	87.6
13. Hardware	72	3.7	26	5.8	10	2.1	31	3.6	5	2.9
14. Door Parts	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0
TOTAL	1950	100.0	447	100.0	482	100.0	852	100.0	169	100.0

Note that the number of artifacts recovered increases as one approaches Stratum C inside the cellar.

10. Window glass class

A total of 228 fragments of window glass pane were recovered. Thickness of the fragments ranged from 0.13 cm to 0.42 cm, mean thickness was 0.20 cm, and 0.14 cm was the most frequent size observed (Figure 25). This wide range in thickness possibly indicates that the window glass in the house was crown glass, as thickness varies from the centre to the edge of the sheet (Lorrain 1968:27).

11. Nails class

A total of 1648 nails were recovered in Area A and a little less than half of these, or 42.1%, were recovered in Stratum C. Two types of nails were recovered in the kitchen area: machine cut square and modern wire round, with approximately equal numbers of each obtained.

Type 1 Square Nails

The square nails recovered were all typical of those being produced by the late 1830s (Nelson 1968:7). Of the 819 recovered, 389 or 47.5% of the sample were complete. These ranged in length from 1½ inches to 6¼ inches, with a modal value of 3 inches (Figure 26). Stratum C produced the largest number of square nails with 56.3% of the sample (Table 8).

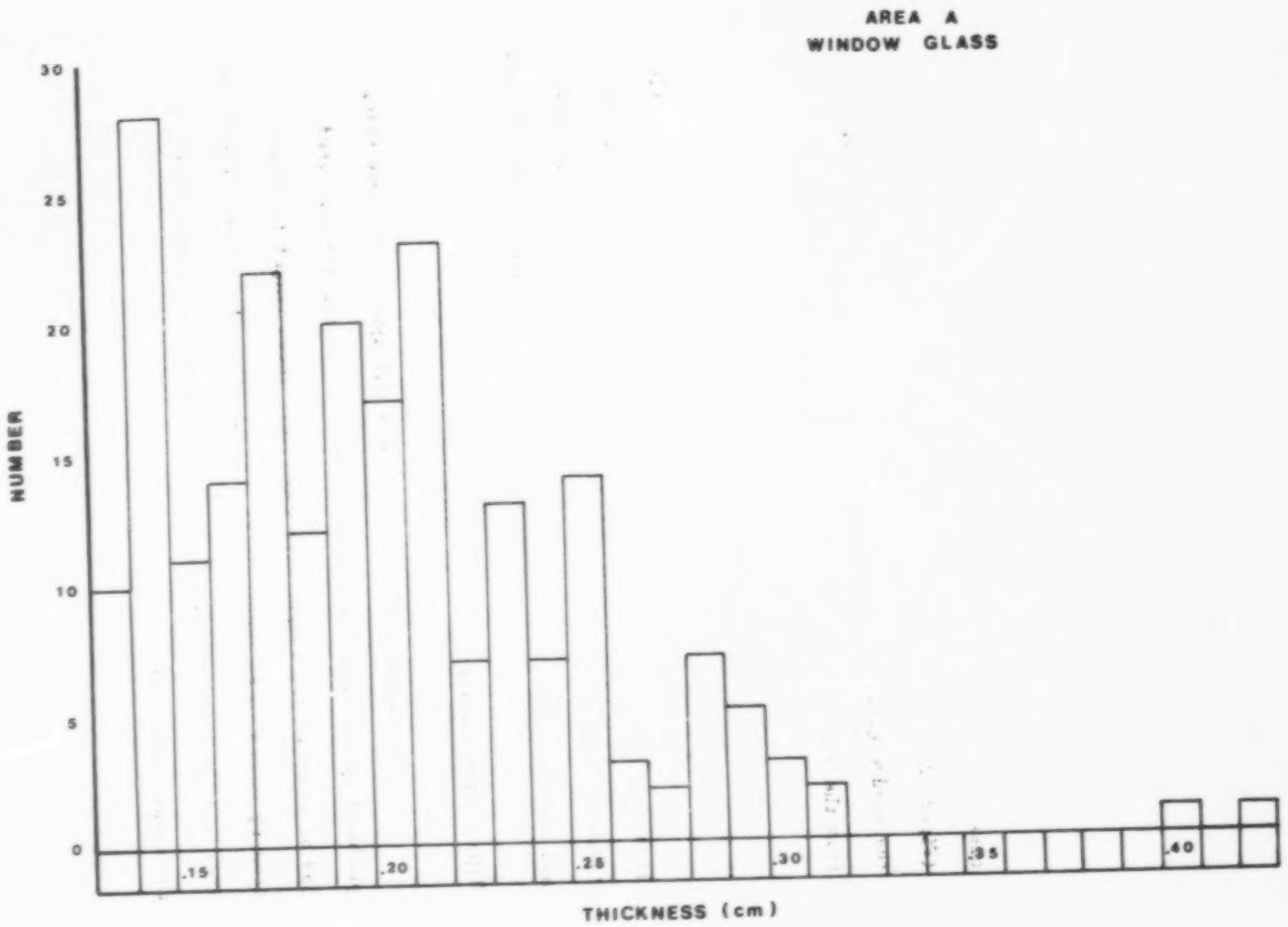

Fig. 25. Area A window glass thickness.

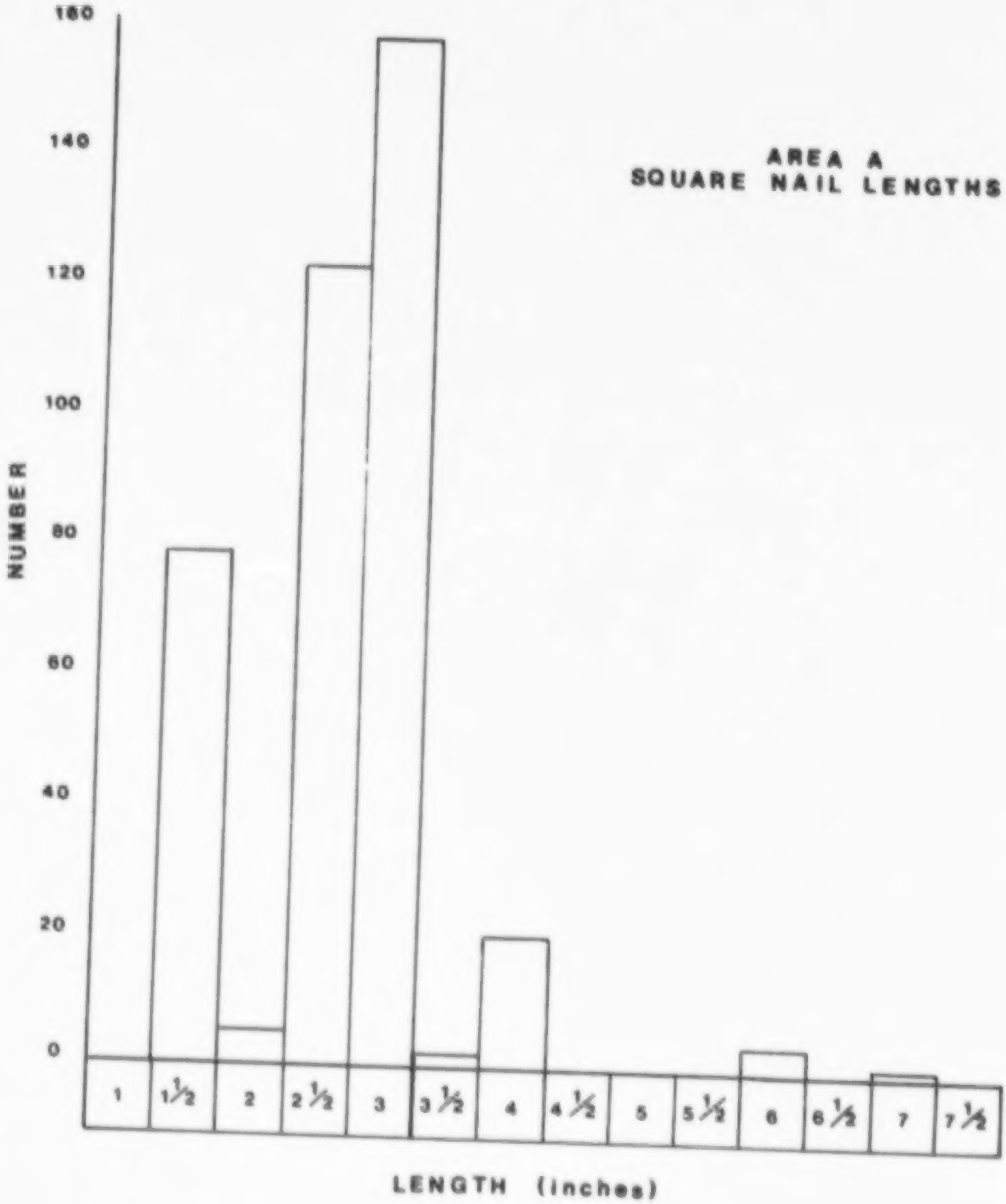

Fig. 26. Area A square nail lengths.

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF SQUARE NAILS RECOVERED BY STRATUM

LENGTH (INCHES)	STRATUM				
	A	B	C	D	Total
1½	8	13	50	7	78
2	0	1	4	0	5
2½	42	21	50	9	122
3	18	51	78	10	157
3½	0	0	2	0	2
4	0	4	13	3	20
6	0	1	3	0	4
7	0	0	1	0	1
Fragments	60	82	260	28	430
TOTAL	128	173	461	57	819

The abundance of nails 2½ inches and shorter may be a function of interior finishing in the kitchen. From the early pictures it is known that the entire house and wing were covered with horizontal siding and the 3 inch nails may possibly relate to that. This assumes that when the kitchen wing was re-built in 1918, the constructional materials of the previous wing were deposited in the cellar and, therefore, the nail assemblage is the result of architecturally-related rather than storage-related activities, presupposing that the wood-lined feature was used as a storage area.

Type 2 Round nails

Two varieties of round nails were recovered: the common round wire variety and round flooring brads. This latter variety is discussed as a sub-type due to the number recovered.

2.1 Common Round. A total of 583 nails were recovered and 489 or 83.9% were complete. Length ranged from ¼ inch to 6 inches with a modal value of 2½ inches (Figure 27). Stratum C produced the majority of round nails although Strata A and B combined contained nearly twice as many (Table 9).

TABLE 9

AREA A ROUND NAIL RECOVERY

LENGTH	STRATUM				
	A	B	C	D	TOTAL
¼	0	14	0	0	14
1	22	2	2	0	26
1¼	6	9	7	5	27
1½	8	5	5	1	19
1 3/4	2	4	6	0	12
2	18	25	15	10	68
2¼	3	3	3	2	11
2½	36	76	60	16	188
2 3/4	4	3	5	3	15
3	17	8	24	5	54
3¼	0	0	1	2	3
3½	8	4	1	0	13
3 3/4	1	1	0	0	2
4	13	5	8	1	27
4¼	0	0	2	0	2
5	1	2	2	0	5
6	2	0	1	0	3
Fragment	35	11	48	0	94
TOTAL	176	172	190	45	583

Unlike the square nail assembalge, where the largest percentage was found in Stratum C, the greater percentage of round nails was recovered in strata above the cellar feature. Stratum A and B combined, produced 59.7% of the total. Another dissimilarity with the square nail assembalge is the completeness of the round nail

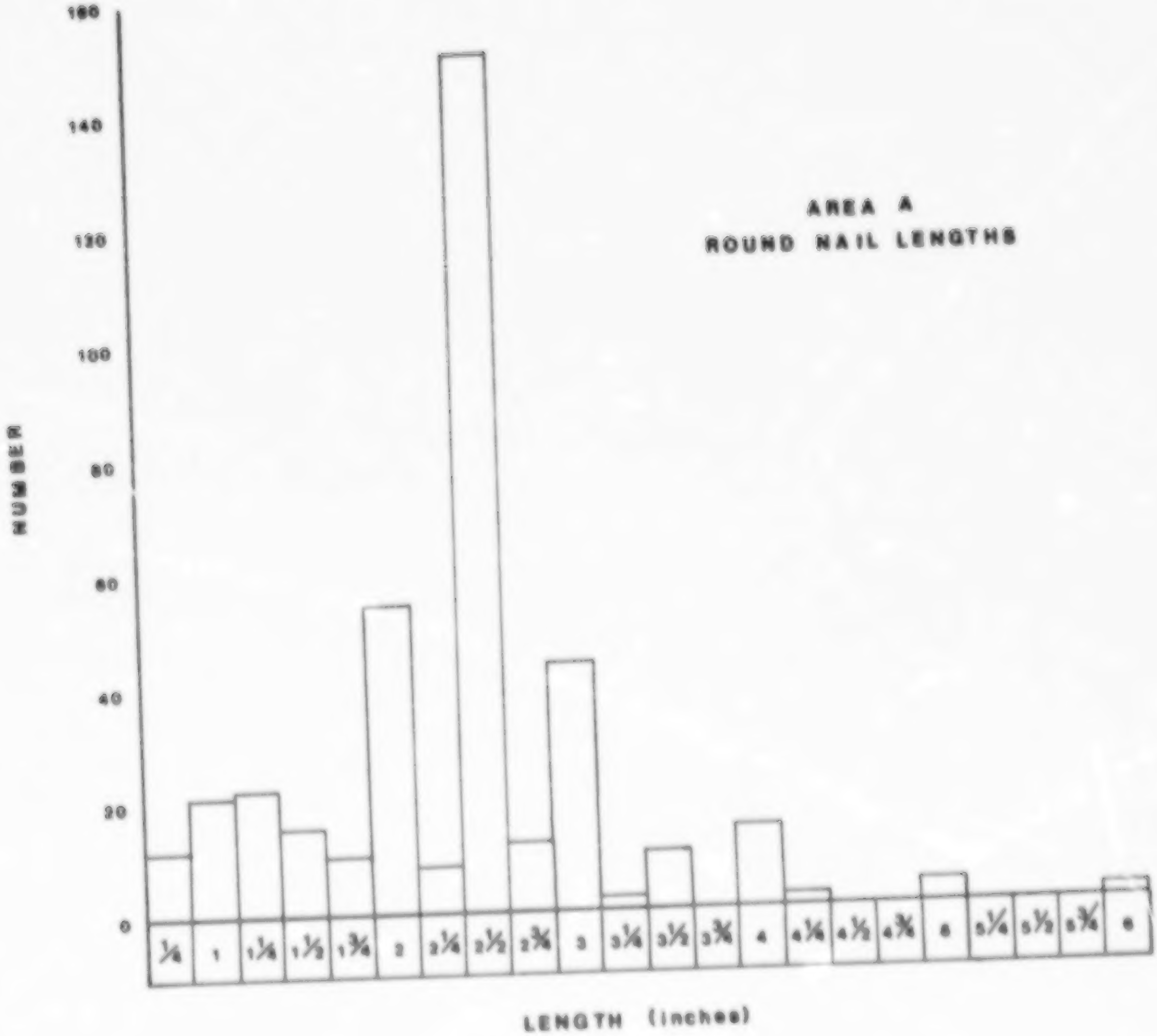

Fig. 27. Area A round nail lengths.

sample. Only 47.5% of the square nails were complete whereas 83.9% of the round nails were complete, a fact which may suggest why round nails replaced square after the turn of the century. Due to the longitudinal fibrousness of the square nail, it was not condusive to re-utilization, whereas round nails, due to their material of manufacture, can usually be straightened and re-used and this may have accounted for their rise in popularity after 1900.

Type 2.2 Flooring Brads. A total of 246 complete nails were recovered. They were characterized by the head diameter being equal or just slightly larger than the body diameter. It is not known how these nails were used, either in construction of the walls or in connection with the floor boards. Nelson (1968) identifies this type of nail as flooring brads. Length ranged from 1½ inches to 2½ inches with the 2-inch size the most frequent length recovered. Stratum B produced the largest percentage, with 35.2% obtained (Table 10). The number of nails found just above and below the floor level further suggests that these nails were used to hold the floor boards in place.

TABLE 10

AREA A FLOORING BRAD RECOVERY

LENGTH	STRATUM				
	A	B	C	D	TOTAL AREA
1½	6	0	0	1	7
2	64	82	40	44	230
2½	0	5	3	1	9
TOTAL	70	87	43	46	246

Similar to the other round nail assemblage, Stratum A and B combined produced the largest percentage of finishing nails.

13. Construction hardware class

A total of 71 artifacts were recovered and these were divided into four types.

Type 1 Chinking

Thirty-eight pieces of chinking were recovered, including a patch of chinking along the west wall of the cellar at a depth of 110 cm below surface. It was also assumed that the yellow clay specks, which produced the mottled yellow-black clay of Stratum C, were pieces of chinking. Most of the specimens recovered in Area A appeared to be manufactured from cement rather than clay silt and plant stocks as has been found at other Red River homestead sites (McLeod 1980). Several fragments were also plastered on one surface and two pieces had been painted. The chinking recovered in Stratum G, outside of the cellar, appeared to have been oxidized red through some process of firing. It is not known whether the walls of the cellar were chinked; however, this seems unlikely. The Stratum C deposit may have been part of the fill placed around the cellar walls.

Type 2 Metal hardware

Most of the artifacts of this type appear to be related to hardware used for curtains or blinds. Three complete springs from a roller blind were recovered in Stratum C in the southeast corner of the cellar. These measured approximately 19.50 cm long.

Two complete "L-shaped" roller brackets and the portion of a third were also recovered, one in Stratum B, the others in Stratum C.

In addition, two large metal brackets were found, one in Stratum A and one in Stratum B. Each measured 10.73 cm in length and are of unknown function.

A rectangular clasp with toothed lateral edges was recovered in Stratum A. Length of the clasp was 6.30 cm and length of the teeth was 1.65 cm.

Type 3 Metal Bands

Eight lengths of flat metal were recovered, all of which had some degree of concavity and several displayed either nail, screw or bolt holes. Length of the bands ranged from 5.60 to 33.50 cm, width from 1.46 cm to 4.70 cm, and thickness from 0.40 cm to 1.00 cm. Two were recovered in Stratum A, one in Stratum B and five in Stratum C.

Type 4 Fencing Staples

These were "U-shaped" staples usually associated with wire fencing. Their function in the context of a kitchen wing is not known. Length ranged from 1 inch to 2 inches, with 1½ inch the most frequently recovered size. Five were recovered in Stratum A, three in Stratum B, and six in Stratum C.

14. Door parts class

Two artifacts were recovered, including a rectangular section of iron thought to be part of a door lock, and a complete padlock. The iron section was obtained in Stratum C in the northeast corner of the cellar. The padlock came from along the south wall of the cellar at a depth of 57 cm below surface, which is in the upper levels of Stratum C. The padlock was rather large, 8.5 cm by 7.2 cm, and included a section of chain (Figure 28).

Furniture Group

All artifacts in this group were manufactured of metal and are divided into two types. The first consists of large pieces of cast iron thought to be stove parts. The second type comprises smaller pieces of metal such as drawer pulls or decorative metal.

Type 1 Stove Parts

This type consists of large cast iron fragments such as metal legs and possible trap doors that are believed to be stove-related. Of the thirteen parts recovered, eight were found in Stratum C. One fragment displayed a design and was recovered along the west cellar wall at a depth of 110 cm below surface. The artifact appeared to be a leg and displayed a cut floral design extending down the vertical length and culminated in a flower at the foot (Figure 29). The fragment was 9.33 cm long and 4.34 cm wide. Three stove parts were recovered in Stratum A and two in Stratum B.

Type 2 Decorative Metal

One complete drawer handle was found in Stratum B near the southeast corner of the cellar. The handle was made of cast iron and the central portion of the handle was flattened. The drawer pull measured 3.95 cm in length and was 11.12 cm wide.

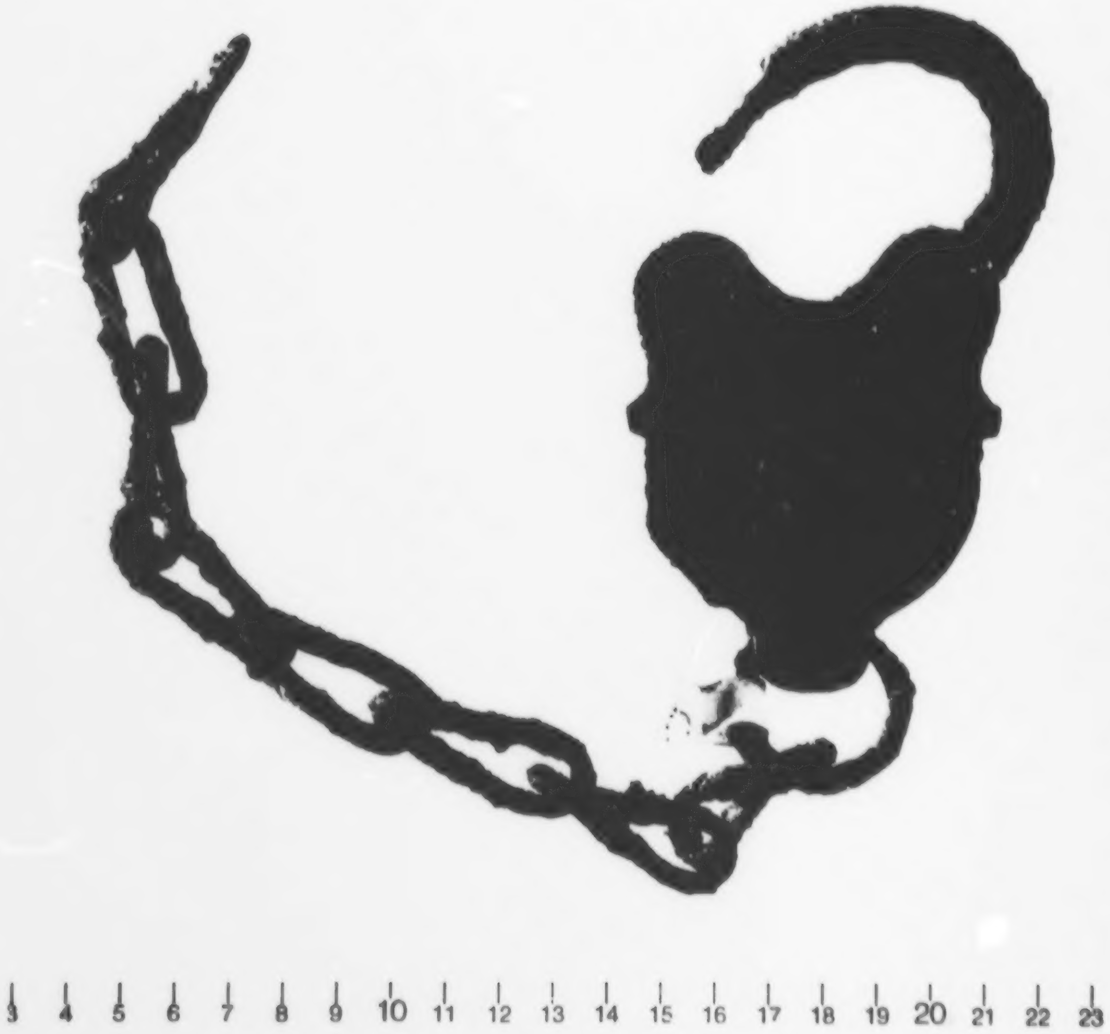
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Fig. 28. Padlock.

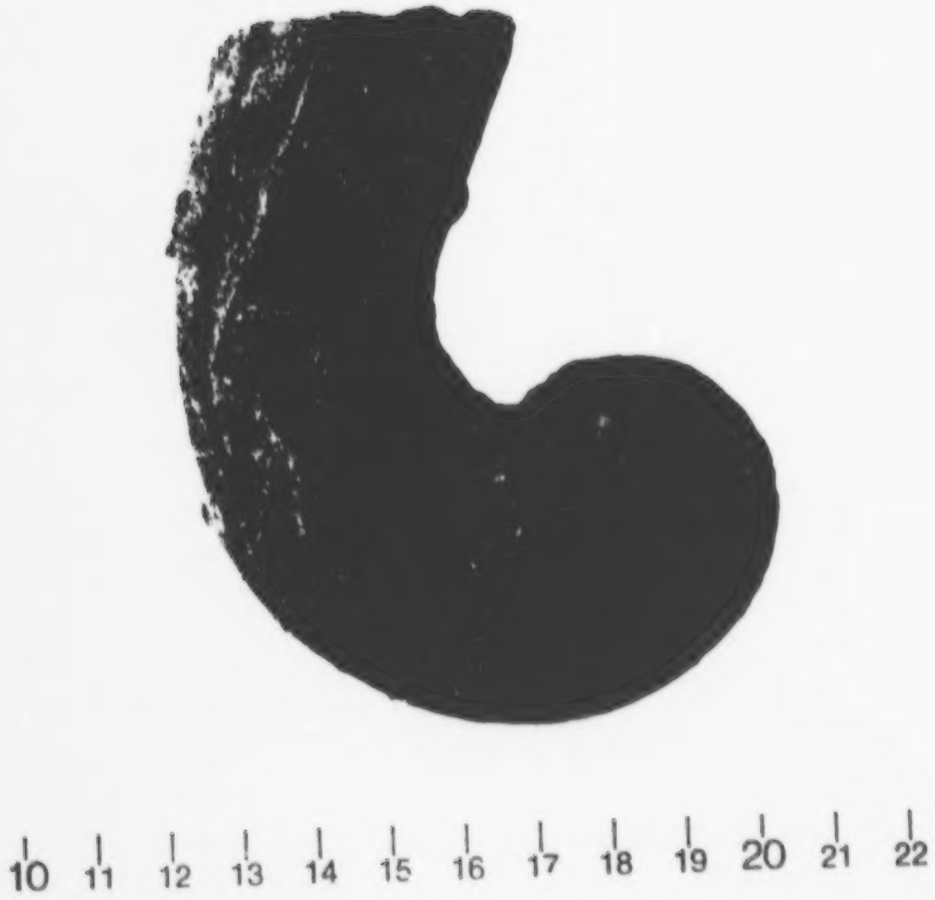
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Fig. 29. Stove leg.

Four artifacts, thought to be trim from furniture, constitute the remainder of this type. The first of these, found in Stratum B, was circular and had a diameter of 2.72 cm. The second was rectangular and displayed lugs with holes for attachment on two lateral sides. The artifact was 6.23 cm long and 1.34 cm wide. The third specimen was the most ornately decorated of the four and was found in Stratum C in the northeast corner of the cellar. It was square, made of copper and possessed two lateral nail holes. The entire surface displayed a floral and geometric pattern. The artifact measured 5.80 cm to a side. Also recovered in this area was a dome-shaped artifact that consisted of a porcelain knob set in a metal ring. Diameter of the artifact is 2.09 cm and its function is unknown.

Arms Group

Nine artifacts were recovered and are divided into four types.

Type 1 Gunflints

One gunflint was found at a depth of 83 cm below surface in the southeast corner of the cellar. The gunflint was of gray-black material, likely of English origin and was possibly a pistol flint (Figure 30). It measured 2.19 cm long, 2.46 cm wide and 0.97 cm high.

Type 2 Percussion Caps

One percussion cap was recovered in Stratum A, well away from the cellar feature. It is 0.52 cm long and 0.51 cm in diameter.

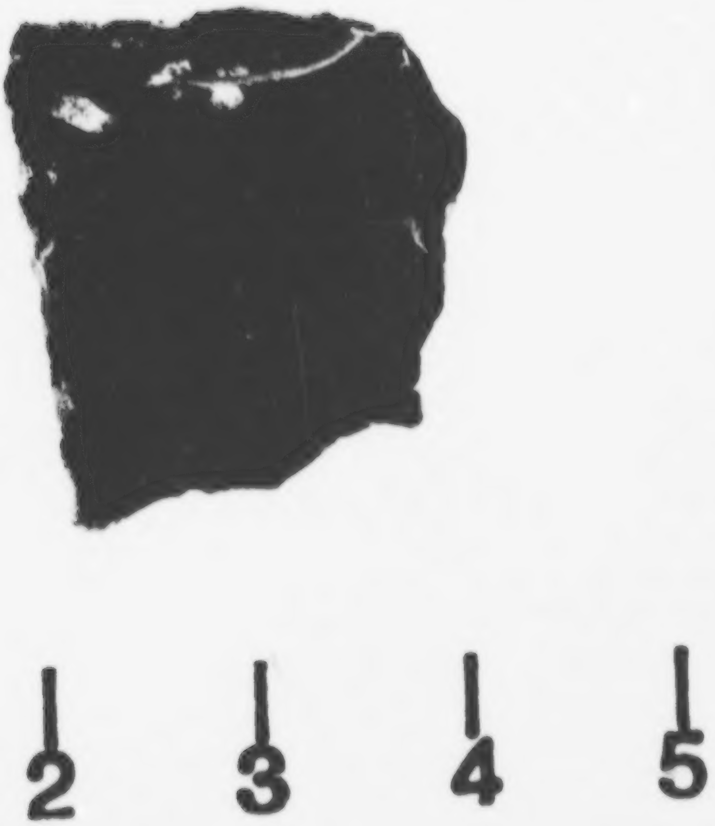

Fig. 30. Gunflint.

Type 3 Complete Bullets

Two unspent rounds were found, both in Stratum A. One was a centre-fire shell, the other a rim-fire. The first was 2.33 cm long and the diameter of the base was 0.87 cm or 0.34 inches. The second was 1.16 cm long and had a basal diameter of 0.56 cm or 0.22 inches.

Type 4 Shell Casings

Two shot gun shell bases, two 0.22 calibre casings and one casing of unmeasurable calibre were obtained.

Both shot gun shells were manufactured by the "ELEY Brothers" and were from a 12-gauge shotgun. One was recovered in Stratum A, the other in Stratum B.

One of the 0.22 calibre casings displayed a stamped "D" on the base; this shell was found in Stratum B. The other one was found in Stratum C, as was the shell casing of unmeasurable calibre.

Clothing Group

A total of 103 clothing artifacts were recovered, of which 78.6% were found in Stratum C (Table 11).

Two features are predominant in the *Clothing* group pattern. The first is the large percentage of buttons recovered relative to the other artifact classes, and the second is the large percentage of clothing artifacts found in Stratum C. It is not known if the clothing artifacts were deposited within the cellar confines in

TABLE 11

AREA A *Clothing* GROUP PATTERN

CLASS	TOTAL AREA		A		B		C		D	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
19. Buckles	4	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.7	1	50.0
20. Thimbles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
21. Buttons	48	46.6	7	46.7	2	40.0	39	48.2	0	0.0
22. Scissors	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23. Pins	10	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	12.3	0	0.0
24. Fasteners	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
25. Shoe Parts	14	13.6	2	13.3	1	20.0	11	13.6	0	0.0
26. Beads	25	24.3	6	40.0	0	0.0	18	22.2	1	50.0
TOTAL	103	100.0	15	100.0	5	100.0	81	100.0	2	100.0

connection with activities relating to use of the cellar, such as a storage or cache pit, or if the assemblage fell through the floor boards and gradually settled in the soil. This latter circumstance seems plausible for artifacts such as beads and pins, but does not seem feasible for larger artifacts such as buckles. It is conceivable that the assemblage was deposited as a function of both. Very little clothing artifacts were recovered in the main part of the house, and it is likely that any mending or sewing of garments was done in the kitchen. This might account for a portion of the clothing artifacts. If the wood-lined feature beneath the kitchen was a cellar, as has been the premise thus far, then it is possible that, through time, several clothing articles could be lost as people were bending or moving in such a confined space.

19. Buckles class

Four metal buckles were recovered and each was of a different type based on form (Figure 31). The first was possibly a braces clasp that used two metal tines for fastening. It also contained a hinged bar on the back surface. The buckle was 2.44 cm long and 1.08 cm wide, and was recovered in the southwest corner of the excavation area in Stratum D.

The second buckle type was rectangular, extremely thin, and made of copper. It had a central bar that likely served as a post around which the other end of the belt could be tethered. The buckle was 2.39 cm long, 1.55 cm wide, and 0.14 cm thick. It was recovered along the south cellar wall in Stratum C.

The third buckle type was rectangular with two fastening tines that were attached to a central bar. The buckle was also recovered along the south wall of the cellar in Stratum C. It measured 3.44 cm long, 2.40 cm wide and was 0.32 cm thick.

The fourth buckle type came from Stratum C in the northwest corner of the cellar feature. It is possibly not a buckle, but it was included here on the basis of overall morphology. This specimen was rectangular/ovoid in shape and displayed two projections on the interior surfaces of the lateral edges. It was 9.40 cm long and 4.50 cm wide.

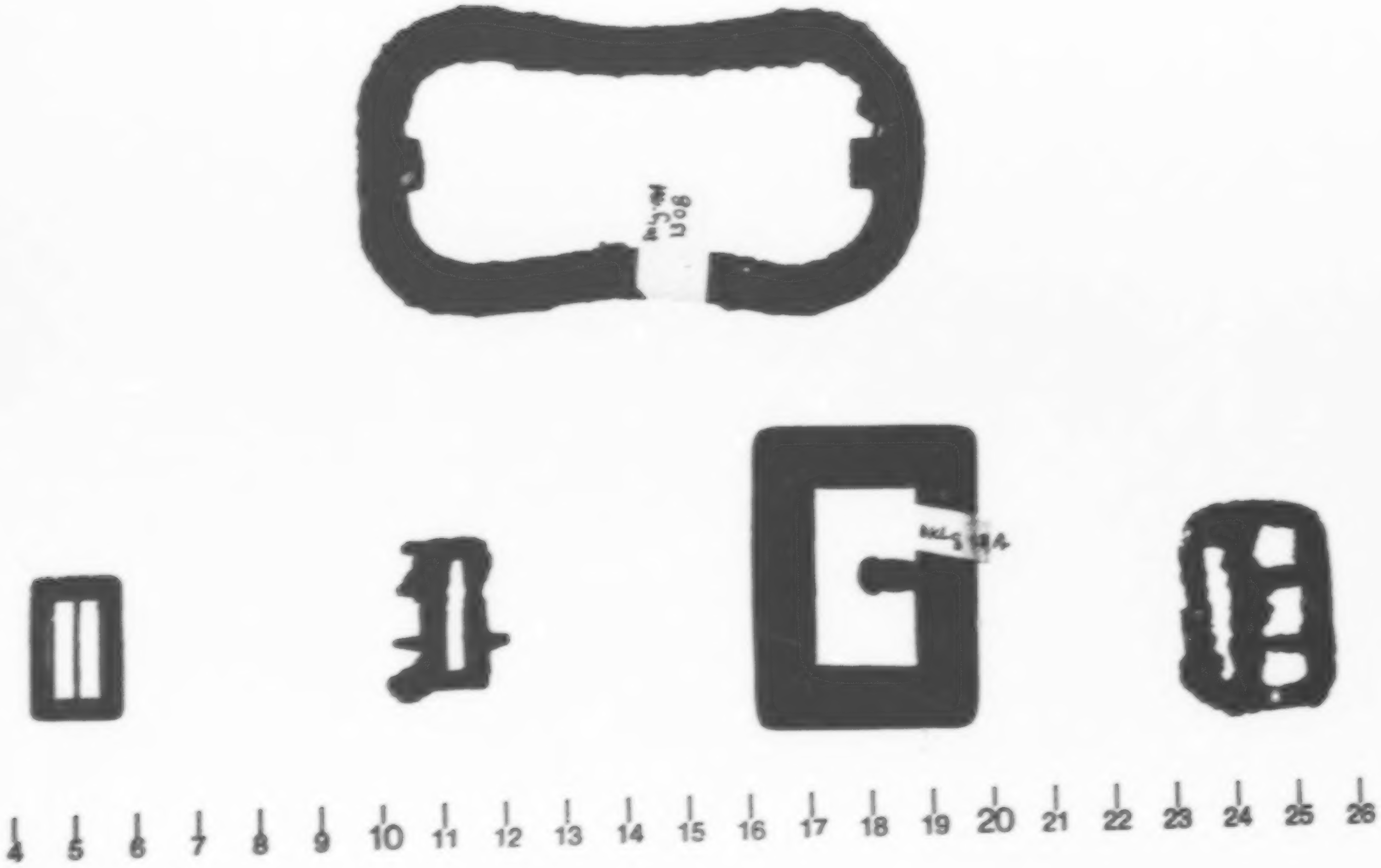
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Fig. 31. Buckles.

21. Buttons class

The forty-eight buttons were divided into five types based on material of manufacture (Table 12 and Figures 32 and 33).

Type 1 Bone

1.1 Plain: Polished. Two buttons came from Stratum C in the centre of the cellar. Diameters ranged from 1.74 cm to 1.88 cm and both displayed a tool mark on the centre of the face.

1.2 Stained. The button of this sub-type was stained brown but the stain had worn off the rim of the face. It was recovered along the west wall of the cellar in Stratum C, and had a diameter of 1.68 cm.

1.3 Sunken Panel. This was a two-hole button and the facial area containing the holes was sunken or concave. It was found in the northeast corner of the feature in Stratum C and had a diameter of 1.58 cm.

Type 2 Porcelain

2.1.1 Sunken Face: Sunken Back. This button, which is roughly oval-shaped, was obtained in Stratum C along the south wall of the cellar. Its diameter was 1.11 cm.

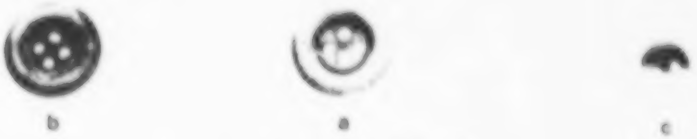
2.1.2 Two-Holed: Flat Face: Concave Back. One button of this sub-type was found in the bottom levels of Stratum C in the centre of the feature. Diameter was 1.14 cm.

TABLE 12

AREA A BUTTON DATA

TYPE	DIAMETER (cm)	EYE DIAMETER (cm)			
		1	2	3	4
1.0 Bone					
1.1 Plain:Polished	1.74	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.20
	1.88	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.20
1.2 Stained	1.68	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.20
1.3 Sunken Face	1.58	0.15	0.17		
2.0 Porcelain					
2.1 Two-Holed					
2.1.1 Sunken Face: Convex back	1.11	0.10	0.11		
2.1.2 Flat Face: Concave back	1.14	0.12	0.13		
2.1.3 Flat Face: Flat back	1.36	0.13	0.12		
2.2 Four-Holed					
2.2.1 Sunken Face: Flat back: Small	1.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	1.07	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10
	1.10	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13
	1.10	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11
2.2.2 Sunken Face: Flat back: Large	1.41	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14
	1.52	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17
	1.59	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.15
	1.33	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.12
2.2.3 Sunken Face: Ridged Border	1.33	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17
2.2.4 Decorated	1.44	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15
	1.33	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13
	1.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09
	1.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12
2.3 Black					
2.3.1 Convex Face: Flat back	1.81	0.18	0.17		
2.3.2 Multifaceted: Flat back	1.63				
2.3.3 Sunken Face: Flat back	1.05	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
3.0 Metal					
3.1 One-Piece Brass	2.52				
3.2 Sunken Panel	1.44	M	M	M	M
	1.69	M	M	M	M
	1.85	M	M	M	M
	1.35	M	M	M	M
3.3 Two-Piece	2.56				
3.3.1 Hollow	1.74				
3.3.4 Curled Edge	1.04				
3.5 Shank Attachment	1.78				
3.6 Stud Attachment	2.22				
4.0 Shell					
4.1 Two-Holed: Plain	1.84	0.13	0.13		
	1.22	0.20	0.19		
	0.68	0.10	0.10		
	1.11	0.12	0.11		
4.2 Four-Holed: Plain	0.96	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
	0.93	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07
4.3 Decorated	1.62	0.12	0.12		
5.0 Synthetic					
5.1 Two-Holed	1.40	0.20	0.20		
	1.19	0.18	0.17		
	1.90	0.24	0.24		
5.2 Four-Holed	1.19	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17

M = Non-measurable



TYPE 1.0 BONE

TYPE 2.0 PORCELAIN

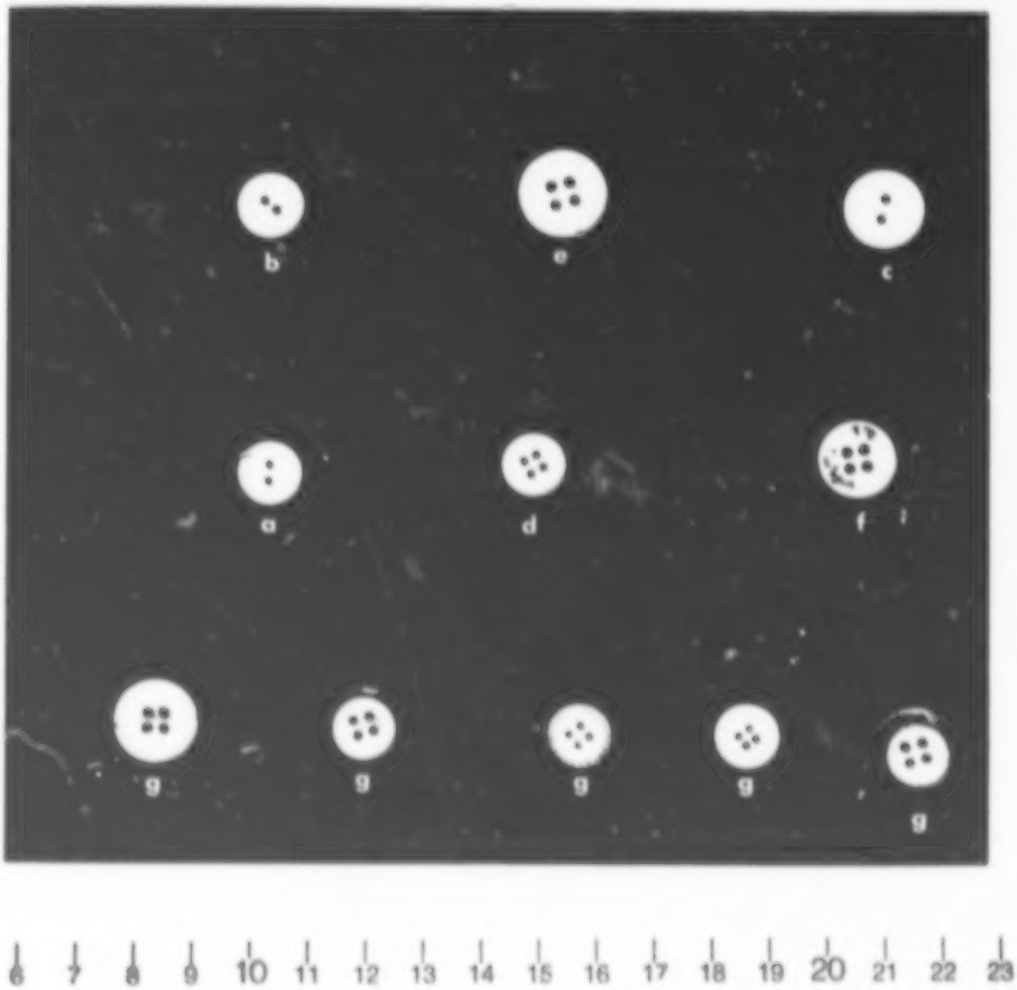

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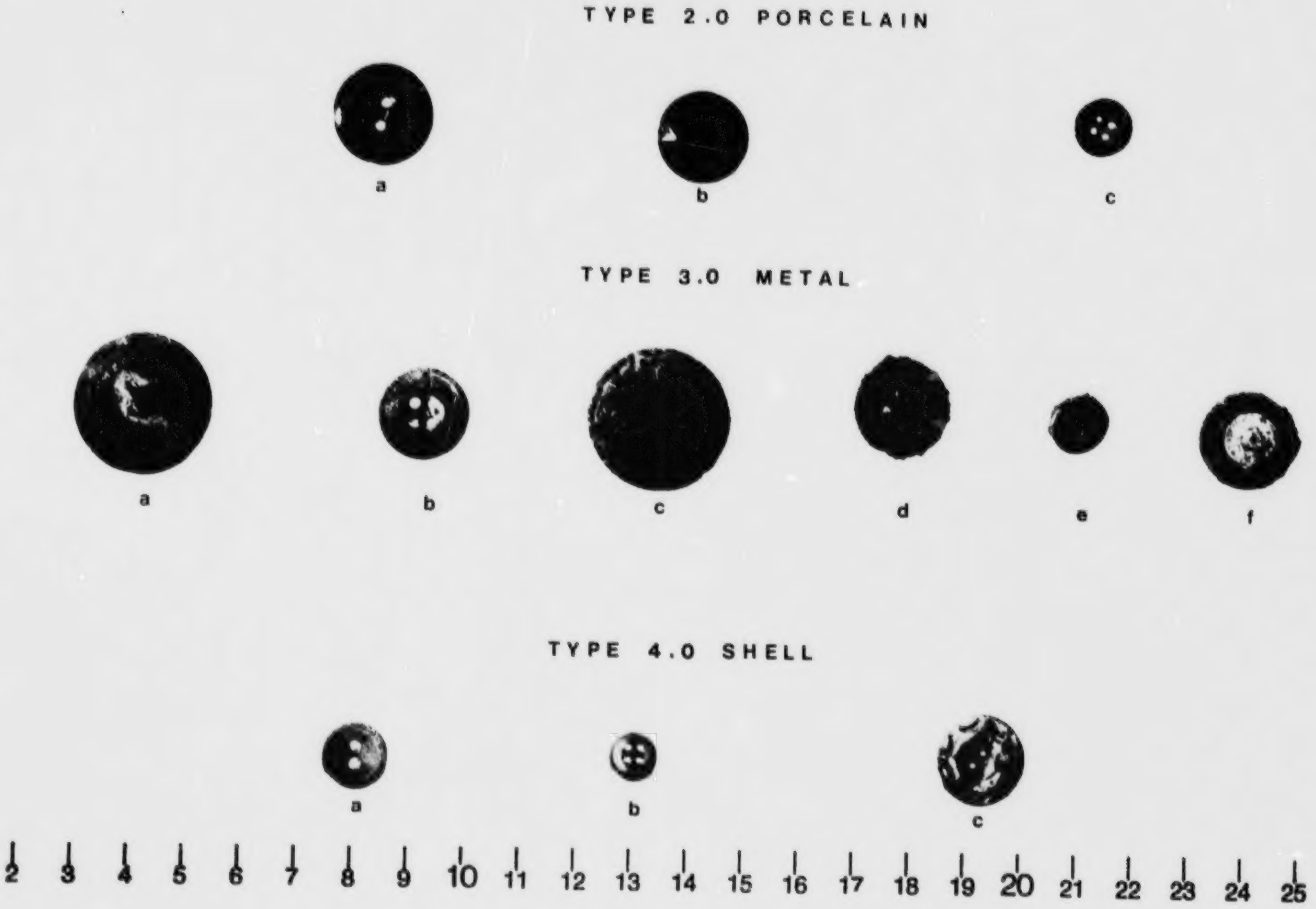
Fig. 32. Button Types: 1.0 Bone -- (a) 1.1 Plain polished; (b) 1.2 Stained; (c) 1.3 Sunken panel; 2.0 Porcelain -- (a) 2.1.1 Two-holed, Sunken face, convex back; (b) 2.1.2 Two-holed, Flat face, concave back; (c) 2.1.3 Two-holed, Flat face, flat back; (d) 2.2.1 Four-holed, sunken face, flat back; (e) 2.2.2 Four-holed, Sunken face, flat back; (f) 2.2.3 Four-holed, Sunken face, ridged border; (g) 2.2.4 Four-holed, decorated.


TYPE 2.0 PORCELAIN
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b
c
TYPE 3.0 METAL
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c
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f
TYPE 4.0 SHELL
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Fig. 33. Button Types: 2.0 Porcelain -- (a) 2.3.1 Black, Convex face, flat back; (b) 2.3.2 Black, Multifaceted, flat back; (c) 2.3.3 Black, Sunken face, flat back; 3.0 Metal -- (a) 3.1 One-piece brass; (b) 3.2 Sunken panel; (c) 3.3.1 Two-piece, hollow; (d) 3.4 Curled edge; (e) 3.5 Shank attachment; (f) 3.6 Stud attachment; 4.0 Shell -- (a) 4.1 Two-holed, plain; (b) 4.2 Four-holed, plain; (c) 4.3 Decorated.

2.1.3 Two-Holed: Flat Face: Flat Back. One button was found, in Stratum C along the south cellar wall. Diameter was 1.36 cm.

2.2.1 Four-Holed: Sunken Face: Flat Back: Small. Four buttons were recovered, all in Stratum C in the centre of the feature. Diameters ranged from 1.07 cm to 1.10 cm.

2.2.2 Four-Holed: Sunken Face: Flat Back: Large. These two varieties were divided on the assumption that differential size may have resulted in use on different garments. Four buttons of the larger variety were found, all in Stratum C in the centre of the feature. Button diameter ranged from 1.33 cm to 1.59 cm.

2.2.3 Four-Holed: Sunken Face: Ridged Border. One example was found in Stratum C along the south wall of the feature. The button's diameter was 1.33 cm.

2.2.4 Four-Holed: Decorated. Four decorated buttons were recovered, two in Statum A and two in Stratum C. All displayed different decorative patterns. The first exhibited possible blue snowflakes on its face. Button diameter was 1.44 cm. The second had a painted brown rim with a sunken face and a diameter of 1.33 cm. These were recovered in Stratum A. The two decorated buttons in Stratum C displayed stamped linear incisions and one also had an orange rim. Diameters ranged from 1.11 cm to 1.12 cm.

2.3.1 Black: Convex Face: Flat Back. This specimen was recovered along the northern edge of the feature in Stratum C. It had a diameter of 1.81 cm.

2.3.2 Black: Multifaceted: Flat Back. This example, found in lower Stratum C in the centre of the cellar, was of more ornate shape than the other porcelain buttons. It had a diameter of 1.63 cm.

2.3.3 Black: Sunken Face: Flat Back. Recovered in the same locale as the above sub-type, this button had four holes for garment attachment and a diameter of 1.05 cm.

Type 3 Metal

3.1 One-Piece Brass. This button was recovered in the south-east corner of the cellar feature at the base of Stratum C. The method of garment attachment was by way of a soldered eye. The words "IMPERIAL COLOUR RICH" were stamped on the back. A similar button was recovered at a second Metis site in St. Norbert (McLeod 1980). Buttons of this type have been assigned relative dates of 1800 to 1830 (South, in Hume 1970:90) but likely date later as evidenced by recoveries at the Delorme House Site.

3.2 Sunken Panel. Four buttons were recovered, two in Stratum A and two in Stratum C, and all were poorly preserved. One of those in Stratum A displayed "LONDON" embossed on the face while a button from Stratum C showed "EXCELSIOR" stamped on the face. Diameters of the four buttons ranged from 1.35 cm to 1.85 cm.

3.3.1 Two Piece: Hollow. One cloth-covered button was found in the centre of the feature in Stratum C. It was dome-shaped in cross-section and the rim of the face was curled over the back. Diameter was 2.56 cm.

3.4 Curled Edge. This button was extremely thin and corroded, and was 1.74 cm in diameter. It was recovered along the south wall of the feature in Stratum C.

3.5 Shank Attachment. This was a bell-shaped button with a cloth face kept intact by a curled rim around the face. An unidentified metal design was attached to the rim and extended across the face. The button had a diameter of 1.04 cm and was found along the south wall in Stratum C.

3.6 Stud Attachment. Two buttons were recovered. The face of the first button had a rolled rim, and a hollow projection from the back surface was the method of garment attachment. It was found in the southwest corner of the cellar in Stratum C and had a diameter of 1.78 cm.

The second button, also recovered in Stratum C but along the south wall, had a domed face and was almost "rivet-like" in shape. Its facial diameter was 2.22 cm.

Type 4 Shell

4.1 Two-Holed. Four mother-of-pearl buttons, all from Stratum C were recovered. These ranged in diameter from 0.88 cm to 1.84 cm.

4.2 Four-Holed. Three buttons were found, two in Stratum A and one in Stratum B. The one recovered in the latter stratum was a fragment. Diameters of the buttons in Stratum C ranged from 0.95 cm to 0.96 cm.

4.3 Decorated. One button was recovered in Stratum C and displayed a pinwheel design that was etched into the face of the button. Diameter was 1.62 cm.

Type 5 Synthetic

5.1 Two-Holed. Three plastic buttons were recovered and these were of relatively recent antiquity. Two were uncovered in Stratum A and one in Stratum B. Diameters ranged from 1.39 cm to 1.90 cm.

5.2 Four-Holed. One button was recovered in Stratum A. It was navy blue and had a diameter of 1.39 cm.

22. Scissors class

One pair of scissors (Figure 34) was recovered in Stratum B directly in front of the north-facing door of the house. The scissors had a length of 15.55 cm. The area in front of the north door appears to have been built up at one time by a series of stones placed around the doorway. A wooden beam was uncovered beneath these stoves at a depth of 40 cm and this beam extended in a north-south direction away from the house for a distance of about 50 cm. The scissors were found on top of the beam, beneath the stones.

23. Pins class

Two types of pins were recovered: straight pins and safety pins (Figure 34). The former, all of which were recovered in Stratum C, were made of brass and were silver-plated, although the plating on several

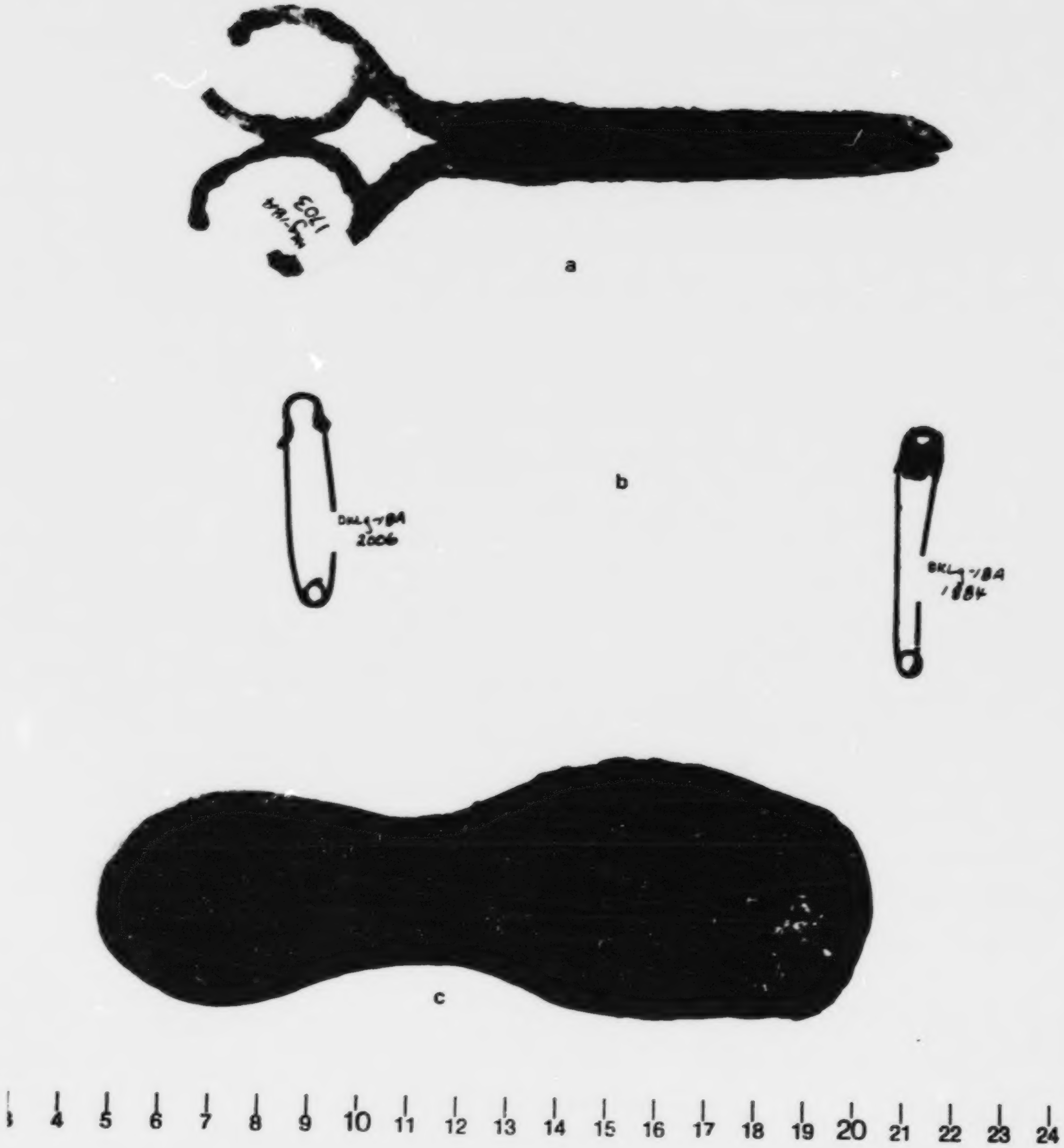
1703
a
DkLg-1BA
2006
b
BkLg-1BA
1884
c
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Fig. 34. Clothing artifacts: (a) Scissors; (b) Safety pins; (c) Shoe sole.

had worn off. Length of the pins ranged from 2.43 cm to 3.98 cm. The head diameters ranged from 0.15 cm to 0.27 cm and that of the shaft from 0.07 cm to 0.12 cm. A total of nine pins were recovered.

Two varieties of safety pins were found. The first was of the modern type while the second was of the earlier variety and was made from one length of wire. Both were recovered in Stratum C in the northeast corner of the cellar.

24. Fasteners class

One snap fastener was found in Stratum B in the centre of the excavation area. It had a diameter of 1.47 cm and the words "WRIST-FIT" were stamped on the face.

25. Shoe fragments class

A total of 14 shoe fragments were recovered and this includes one complete sole. The latter was 15.34 cm long, width of the toe was 5.20 cm, width of the instep was 2.79 cm, and width of the heel was 4.21 cm. The sole appeared to be pegged to the upper and was straight i.e., not curved for either foot (Figure 34). It is therefore possible that the shoe was manufactured prior to 1862 (Anderson 1968:59).

Other shoe parts include two lace hooks found in Stratum C; two eyelets, one from Stratum A and the other from Stratum C; and ten leather fragments, seven of which were recovered in Stratum C and the remainder in Stratum A. In addition, two leather straps were found in Stratum C, one of which displayed hand-cut edges, five perforations in one end and stitch marks in the other.

26. Beads class

The bead assemblage was divided into three types based on methods of manufacture. These manufacturing methods, which will not be described here, were based on the classification system established by Kidd and Kidd (1970). Bead data are summarized in Table 13.

Type 1 Wire Wound

Two blue beads and one white were recovered, all in Stratum C and all by the south cellar wall. Diameter ranged from 0.97 cm to 1.07 cm, length from 0.86 cm to 0.97 and bore diameter from 0.25 cm to 0.27 cm.

Type 2 Hollow Cane Drawn

2.1 Unmodified. Two beads were found along the south cellar wall on Stratum C. The largest of the two was red, had a diameter of 0.44 cm, a length of 0.45 cm, and a bore diameter of 0.28 cm. The smaller bead was turquoise, had a diameter of 0.22 cm, a length of 0.25 cm and a bore diameter of 0.13 cm.

2.2 Reheated and Tumbled. Seventeen beads of this sub-type were recovered, five in Stratum A, 11 in Stratum C and one in Stratum D. All were seed beads; that is, their diameters were less than 0.20 cm. Diameter ranged from 0.11 cm to 0.19 cm, length from 0.06 cm to 0.13 cm, and bore diameter from 0.03 to 0.07 cm.

2.3 Layered: Reheated and Tumbled. Four beads were found that displayed an opaque white layer within a transparent red. These are known as "CORNALINE D'ALLEPO" beads (Francis 1979:30). They were all recovered in Stratum C. Diameters ranged from 0.17 cm to 0.20 cm, length from 0.08 cm to 0.13 cm, and bore diameter from 0.03 cm to 0.05 cm.

Type 3 Moulded

One pink bead was recovered in Stratum A in the northeast corner of the kitchen area. Its diameter was 0.56 cm, length was 0.53 cm, and bore diameter 0.16 cm.

TABLE 13

AREA A BEAD DATA

COLOUR	LENGTH	WIDTH	BORE DIAMETER	n
Type 1 Wire Wound				
Shadow Blue (2.5 PB 3/10)				
1) Transparent	0.86-0.92	0.97-1.02	0.25-0.27	2
Black (No. 5)				
1) Opaque	0.97	1.07	M*	1
Type 2 Hollow Cane Drawn				
2.1 Unmodified				
Red (7.5 R/12)				
1) Transparent	0.45	0.44	0.28	1
Turquoise (5 BG 4/8)				
1) Opaque	0.25	0.22	0.13	1
2.2 Reheated and Tumbled				
Turquoise (5 BG 4/8)				
1) Transparent	0.10	0.18	0.05	1
2) Opaque	0.09	0.14	0.04	1
Brite Blue (7.5 B 5/8)				
1) Opaque	0.11	0.15	0.05	1
Aqua Blue (10 BG 8/4)				
1) Opaque	0.09-0.11	0.14-0.17	0.03-0.06	5
Shadow Blue (2.5 PB 3/10)				
1) Transparent	0.13	0.16	0.05	1
Pink (2.5 YR 8/4)				
1) Opaque	0.06-0.11	0.11-0.17	0.04-0.06	4
2) Transparent	0.09	0.19	0.05	1
Red (7.5 R 3/12)				
1) Transparent	0.09	0.17	0.06	1
Amber (2.5 Y 7/10)				
1) Opaque	0.12	0.16	0.07	1
Clear				
1) Transparent	0.10	0.13	0.03	1
2.3 Layered				
Red/White (7.5 R 3/12)	0.08-0.13	0.17-0.20	0.03-0.05	4
Type 3 Moulded				
Pink (2.5 YR 7/6)				
1) Translucent	0.53	0.56	0.16	1

* M = Non-measurable

Personal Group

A total of 31 artifacts were recovered and, as with all other groups, Stratum C contained the largest number (Table 14).

TABLE 14

AREA A *Personal* GROUP PATTERN

CLASS	TOTAL AREA		A		B		C		D	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
27. Coins	7	21.8	0	0.0	4	44.4	3	15.0	0	0.0
28. Keys	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
29. Personal Items	25	78.2	2	100.0	5	55.6	17	85.0	1	100.0
TOTAL	32	100.0	2	100.0	9	100.0	20	100.0	1	100.0

27. Coins class

Perhaps of all the artifact classes, coins (Figure 35) are the most diagnostic in terms of relative dates, and this was certainly the case in the kitchen area, especially when some degree of sequential deposition could be discerned. A total of seven coins were recovered, four in Stratum B and three in Stratum C. The most recent date obtained was 1948 and this was an American one cent piece recovered above the northeast cellar corner in Stratum B. The remaining three coins in Stratum B were recovered directly in front of the north door and just beneath a floor board. An 1884 Canadian penny was found at 42 cm below surface, while at 43 cm a 1904 Canadian penny was unearthed. The third coin was found at 50 cm below surface and was a 1902 Canadian penny.

The coins in Stratum C consisted of an 1874 Canadian dime found at 85 cm, an 1857 penny token from the Bank of Upper Canada at

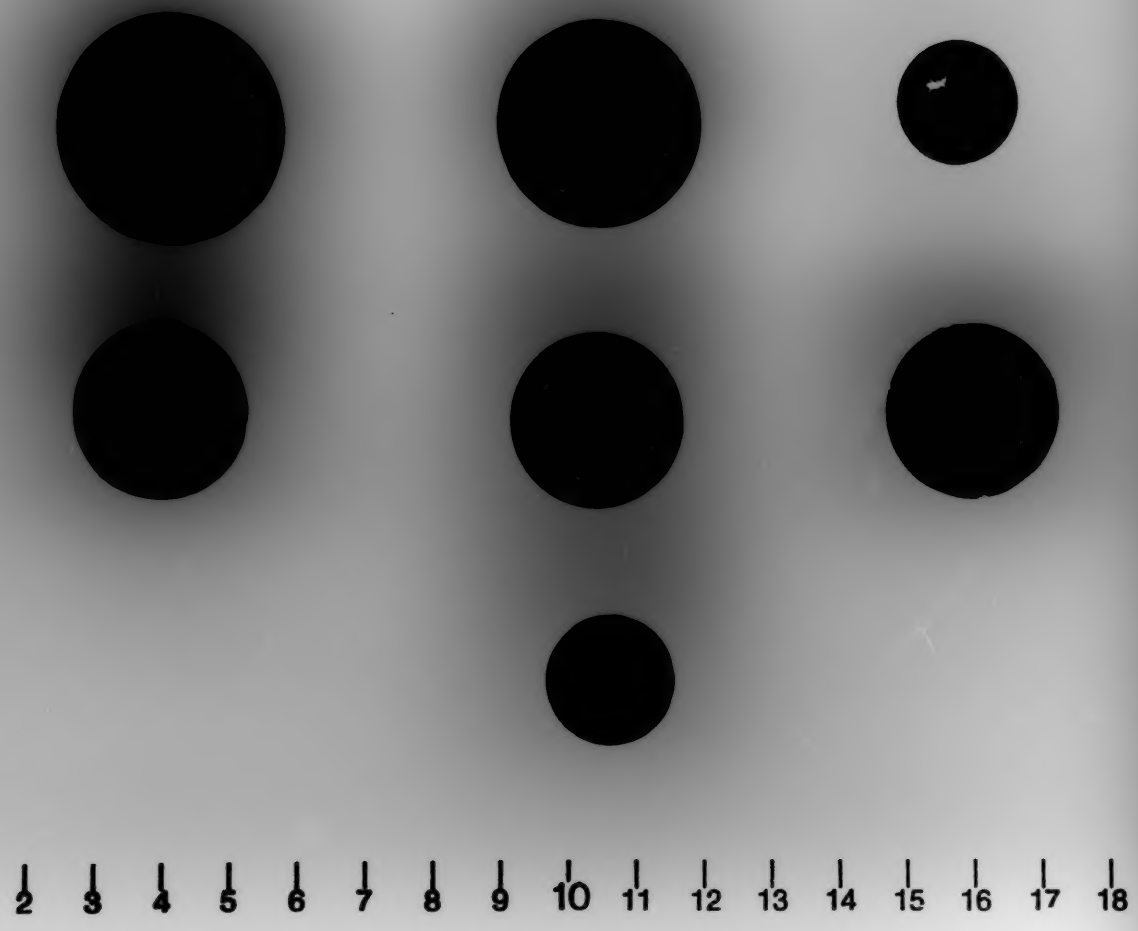
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Fig. 35. Coins.

110 cm, and an 1854 French Napoleon III coin at 115 cm. Based on the vertical coin distribution, it is possible that materials in the cellar were gradually deposited over a period of approximately fifty years. The major problem of using coins as reliable dating markers is their long temporal span of utilization. Take, for example, the Bank of Upper Canada token: by 1867, the token would not likely have had any monetary value, as in 1867 Upper Canada became Ontario. That gives a ten year period during which the coin could have been deposited at the Delorme site.

The presence of pre-1860 coins in the lower stratum of the cellar suggests that this feature might have been built at the same time as the house. It is therefore possible that the kitchen wing was constructed at a similar time.

29. Personal items class

Type 1 Wooden

The top half of a threaded, wooden cylinder was recovered in Area C near the south wall of the feature. The artifact displayed an ornately carved exterior consisting of circular geometric designs (Figure 36). Its height was 3.58 cm and it had a maximum diameter of 3.67 cm.

Type 2 Pencils

Both lead and slate pencils were recovered.

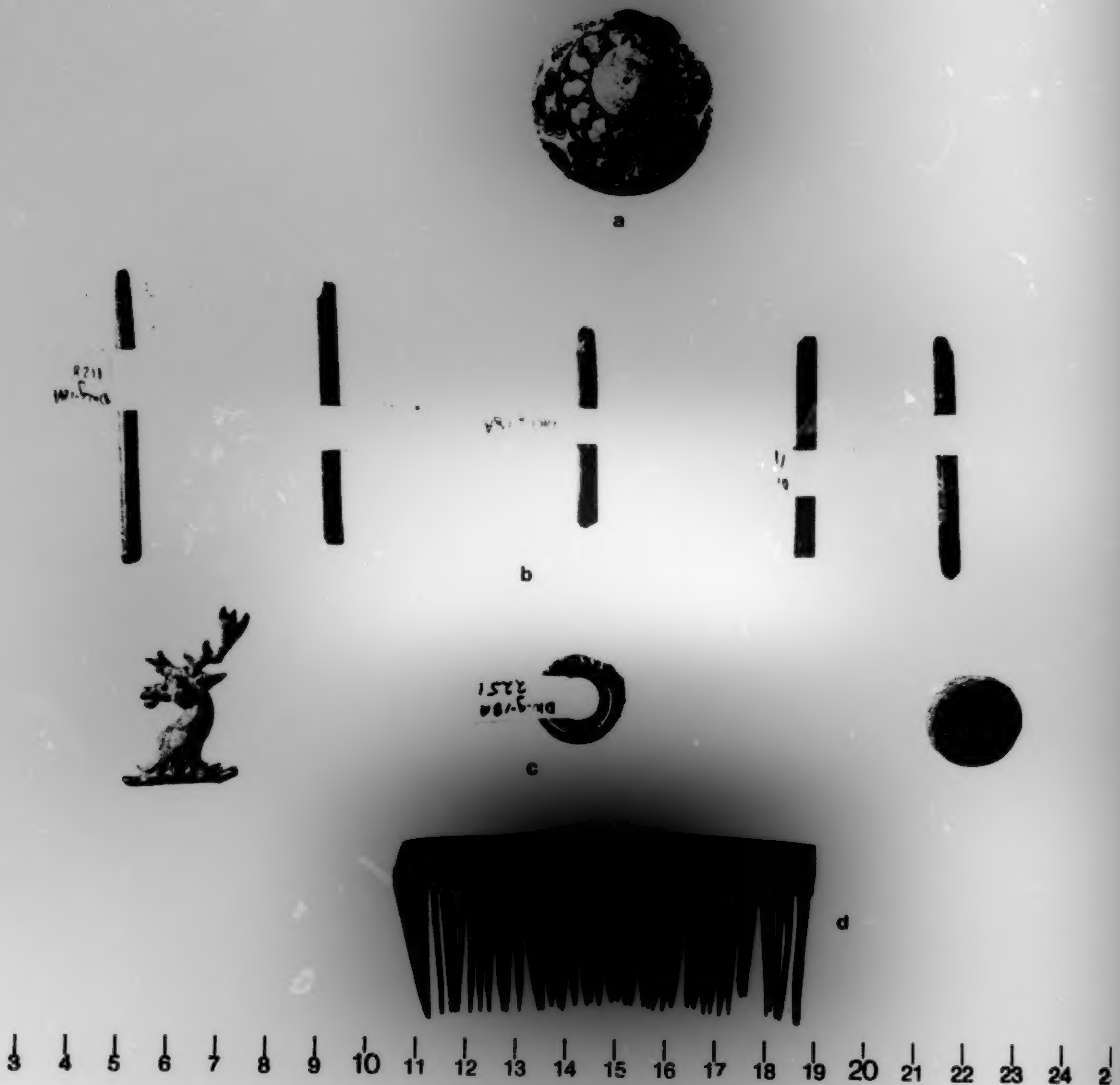
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Fig. 36. Personal items: (a) Wooden cylinder; (b) Slate pencils; (c) Jewelry; (d) Comb.

2.1 Lead. The proximal portion of a pencil was found in Stratum B. Included was a portion of wood set into a copper top. The name "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL" was stamped on the top. Two fragments from separate pencils were obtained in Stratum C.

2.2 Slate. Seven slate pencil fragments were recovered in Stratum C. Length of the sections ranged from 1.94 cm to 6.26 cm, and were either round, rectangular, or square in cross-section (Figure 36).

Type 3 Jewelry

All jewelry was made of silver or brass and consisted of a round badge, a caribou head pin, a small frame (Figure 36) and a square cuff-link. All artifacts except for the cuff link were recovered in Stratum C. The cuff link was obtained in Stratum D in the southwest corner of the excavation area.

Type 4 Comb Parts

The comb parts recovered were either rubber or synthetic and all were found in Stratum C. One of the more complete specimens (Figure 36), displayed "UNBREAK-" stamped above the teeth. The comb clearly did not live up to its manufacturer's expectations.

Type 5 Miscellaneous

All artifacts of this type were recovered in Stratum A and B and are of relatively recent age. Included was a phonograph record fragment, a pair of sunglasses and four plastic cosmetic tube lids.

One of these displayed "THE J.R. WATKINS CO." embossed around its circumferential exterior.

Tobacco-Pipe Group

Type 1 Kaolin

Two bowl fragments and three stem fragments were recovered. One bowl fragment came from Stratum B while the other was found in Stratum C. All stem fragments were recovered in Stratum A.

Only one bowl fragment, that from Stratum C, displayed any markings (Figure 37). This consisted of the lateral edge of a "D" and the bowl likely displayed "TD" at one time.

Type 2 Stoneware

Two fragments from a pipe bowl were recovered in the centre of the feature in Stratum C. The bowl was light brown in colour and had a transparent glaze on the exterior (Figure 37). A seam was also present.

Type 3 Coarse Earthenware

A portion of a bowl was recovered in Stratum C near the northeast corner of the cellar. The exterior of the bowl had a brown glaze and was decorated by a series of random, dotted incisions and by a green leaf in raised relief (Figure 37).

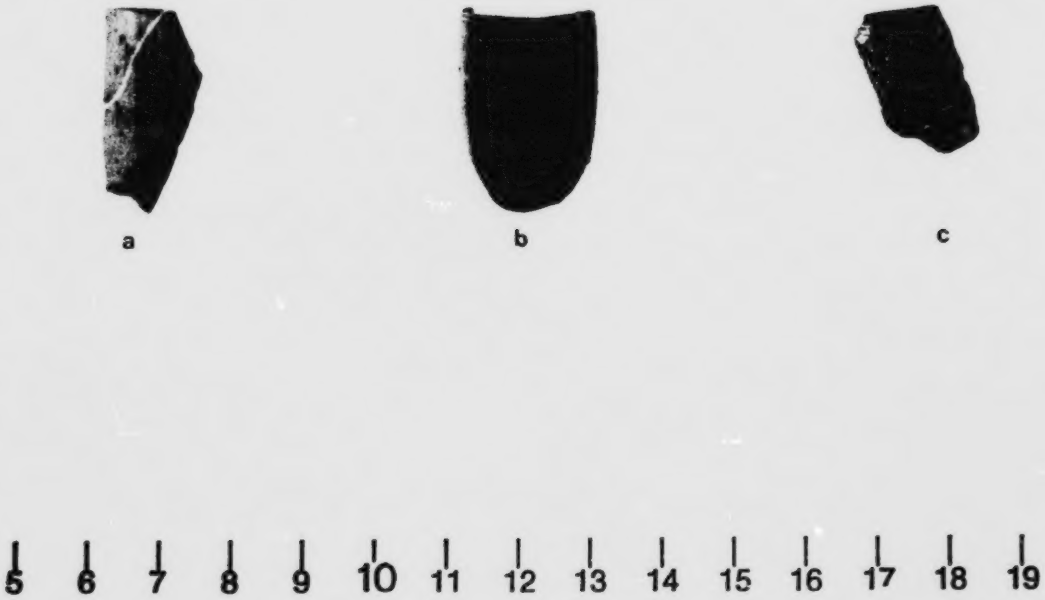
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Fig. 37. Tobacco pipes: (a) Type 1.0 Kaolin; (b) Type 2.0 Stoneware; (c) Type 3.0 Coarse earthenware.

Activities Group

Artifacts in the Miscellaneous Hardware class make up the largest percentage in this group and most were recovered in Stratum C (Table 15).

TABLE 15

AREA A *Activities* GROUP PATTERN

CLASS	TOTAL AREA		A		B		C		D	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
31. Tools	3	1.0	1	1.1	1	3.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
33. Toys	27	9.2	2	2.3	1	3.0	24	14.4	0	0.0
34. Fishing	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0
36. Prehistoric	3	1.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0
37. Storage	10	3.4	1	1.1	1	3.0	6	3.6	2	40.0
38. Ethno Botanical	78	26.8	22	25.0	0	0.0	56	33.8	0	0.0
39. Stable and Barn	18	6.2	6	6.9	1	3.0	11	6.6	0	0.0
40. Miscellaneous Hardware	149	51.0	54	61.4	29	88.0	63	38.0	3	60.0
41. Other	2	0.7	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
TOTAL	292	100.0	88	100.0	33	100.0	166	100.0	5	100.0

31. Tools class

One round, rat-tailed file, a section of a flat file and a crescent wrench fragment were recovered in Strata A, B and C, respectively. The round file was complete, had a total length of 27.46 cm and a diameter of 0.97 cm.

33. Toys class

Type 1 Plastic

One complete toy car was recovered in the upper levels of Stratum C near the southeast corner of the cellar. It appeared to be a replica of a mid-1950 automobile (Figure 38).

Type 2 Wood

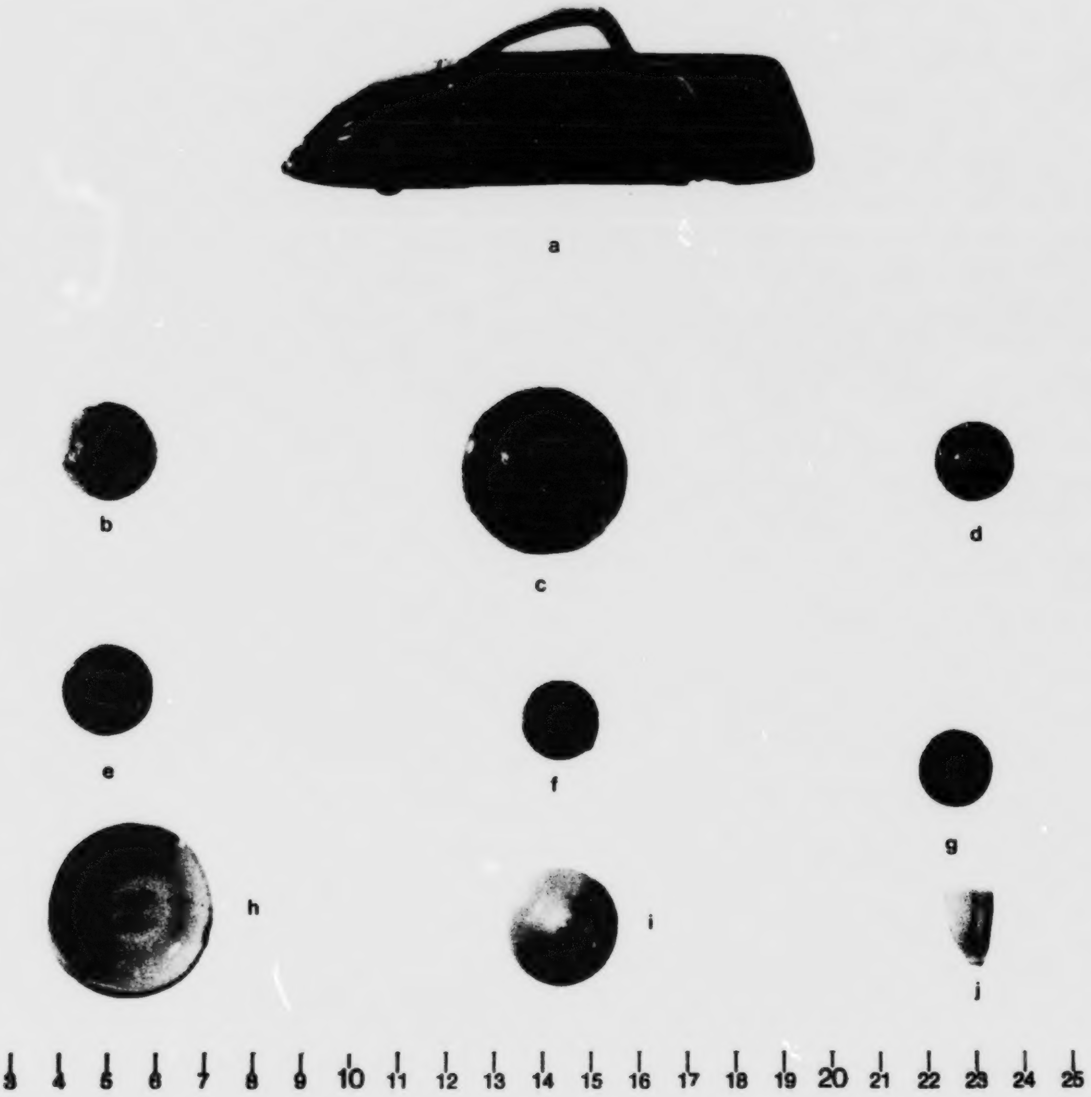
Half of a wooden domino was found in Stratum A. Similar recoveries were found in Area D, the large midden east of the house.

Type 3 Marbles

The marbles were made of three different materials: glass, fired clay and stone (Figure 38).

3.1 Glass. Six glass marbles were found, five in Stratum C and one in Stratum A. This latter marble was machine-made and of relatively recent origin. The remaining five were all hand-made and thus date between 1850 and 1920 (Randall 1971:104). Three of the five were complete and diameters ranged from 2.00 cm to 3.41 cm. All the complete marbles displayed swirled and coloured matrices.

3.2 Crockery. Four marbles, all from Stratum C, were recovered and were identified as crockery marbles on the basis of pock marks located on the sides of each (Randall 1971:103). These date post-1850. Diameters ranged from 1.20 cm to 1.86 cm.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j
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Fig. 38. Toys: (a) Car; (b and c) Glass marbles; (d and e) Crockery marbles; (f and g) Stone marbles; (h and j) Dishes.

3.3 Stone. Eleven stone marbles were recovered, all in Stratum C. Diameters ranged from 1.37 cm to 1.67 cm. Stone marbles date from about 1850 to 1915 (Randall 1971:102).

Type 4 Toy Dishes

One lid, a complete saucer and the rim of a small bowl were recovered (Figure 38). The lid, found in Stratum B, had a height of 1.53 cm and a diameter of 2.42 cm and was pyramid-shaped. The complete saucer had a diameter of 3.59 cm.

34. Fishing class

One barbed hook and a multi-faceted plastic weight were found, both in Stratum C. The hook was single barbed and was 3.80 cm long.

36. Prehistoric artifacts class

Two fabric impressed body sherds and a flake of Knife River Flint were recovered. One sherd was recovered in Stratum B, the other in Stratum C. The flake was found along the north wall of the house.

37. Storage class

All artifacts in this class (10) consisted of metal bands. One was found in Stratum A, one in Stratum B, six in Stratum C, and two in Stratum D.

38. Ethnobotanical class

Most of the artifacts in this class were fragments of wood recovered within the confines of the cellar. Although the matrix in the cellar contained seeds and charcoal, these were too fragmentary to be accurately identified.

Several wood samples were taken of the kitchen sill logs, the cellar logs, and logs found within the cellar. Although these were uncharred, most could be identified. All structure logs, that is the sill logs and cellar logs, were coniferous species and were similar in cellular structure to samples removed from the sill logs of the main house. The sill logs of the house were of the *Picea* or spruce species. The horizontal wall logs were also *Picea* while the vertical posts appear to be of *Larix* sp. or tamarack. The wood of both the kitchen foundation and cellar logs were likely *Picea* as well. This indicates that both the cellar and the kitchen were constructed of similar materials as the house, and would suggest that both kitchen, cellar and house were all built at the same time.

Several wood samples from logs found within the cellar appeared to be of *Quercus* or oak. The function of these logs is not known. They could have been part of the east-to-west cellar wall, as very few cellar logs running in that direction were uncovered.

Several samples of charcoal were examined and species identified were *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Populus*, *Salix* and *Fraxinus*.

Several seed types were also identified and all were recovered within the cellar stratum. These types include *Corylus cornuta* (hazelnut), Prunus sp. (likely plum), Brassica (wild mustard) as well as peachpit and a section of a Brazilnut. In addition to these, a concentration of grain husks, possibly domesticated, were recovered close to the base of the cellar. It is a distinct possibility that the cellar had a straw floor, thus accounting for the grain husk concentration and the dark organic clay found within the cellar and along the log walls.

39. Stable and barn class

Type 1 Horse Shoe Nails

Nine nails were found, two of which were complete thereby suggesting they were not utilized. One was 2½ inches long, the other 2 3/4 inches. Two nails were obtained in Stratum A, one in Stratum B, and six in Stratum C.

Type 2 Metal

One piece of metal hardware from the tongue of a wagon was found in Stratum C, as was a possible hitch. Other recoveries in this Stratum include a portion of a cast metal cog, a 10.62-cm-long harness clasp, and an unidentifiable piece of cast metal.

Recovered in Stratum A was a metal rod used for repairing chain, and three unidentifiable pieces of cast metal.

40. Miscellaneous hardware class

Type 1 Wire

Fifty-six lengths of wire were recovered. Stratum A produced 17 lengths, Stratum B 13 lengths, 24 lengths were found in Stratum C, and two were recovered in Stratum D.

Type 2 Springs

Six wire springs, varying in length from 0.77 cm to 4.57 cm, were obtained. Number of coils varied from two to 23. Two springs were found in Stratum A and four in Stratum C.

Type 3 Wire Mesh

Three sections of wire mesh were found, two in Stratum B and one in Stratum C.

Type 4 Rivets

A total of seven rivets ranging in length from 0.73 cm to 5.97 cm were recovered. Three were found in Stratum A, one in Stratum B and three in Stratum C.

Type 5 Iron Pins

There were nine iron pins recovered, the lengths of which varied from 2.56 cm to 11.04 cm. Exact function of these is unknown. Three were found in Stratum A, one came from Stratum B, while five were recovered in Stratum C.

Type 6 Screws

A total of nine screws were found with lengths ranging from 1¼ inches to 2¼ inches. Three were found in Stratum A, two in B and four in C.

Type 7 Bolts

Nine bolts were found, five in Stratum A, two in Stratum B and one in Stratum C. Length varied from ½ inch to 4 inches and head form was either flat or domed.

Type 8 Nuts

Five square nuts, ranging from ½ inch square to 1 inch square, were recovered. Four of these were in Stratum A and one was found in Stratum C.

Type 9 Washers

A total of 16 round washers varying in diameter from ½ inch to 1½ inches were found. Eight came from Stratum A, four from B, and four from C.

Type 10 Chain

One rectangular chain length was found in Stratum B. The length measured 4.60 cm by 3.40 cm.

Type 11 Clothes Peg Spring

Recovered in Stratum B was one 2.90 cm by 1.74 cm spring from a modern clothes peg.

Type 12 Brass Ring

One soldered ring was found in Stratum C. Its diameter was 4.11 cm.

Type 13 Rubber

Three sections of black hose and four pieces of solid, red rubber were found. Two sections of the black hose were recovered in Stratum C and one in A. The solid red rubber was obtained in the deeper levels of Stratum C and displayed channelled grooves on the interior surface. Function of these sections is unknown.

Type 14 Miscellaneous Metal

Four lengths of metal pipe, two stop cocks, a gasket, one binder blade and nine pieces of unidentifiable iron are included. Stratum A contained nine artifacts, Stratum B produced two, Stratum C had five, and D, one.

41. Other class

Two insulators, one glass and one porcelain, were recovered. The glass insulator was found in Stratum A and the porcelain in Stratum C. The first had a diameter of 3.80 cm and a length of 3.62 cm, while the second was 6.32 cm long and had a maximum diameter of 5.86 cm.

Artifact Discussion

Relative Dates

Kitchen Group

Artifacts from five of the eight classes in this group can be used to obtain relative dates. The main objective for calculating relative dates is to correlate some type of sequence in the cellar area. A rough initial date of occupation is already known through historical documentation, as it is reasonably certain that by 1860, Pierre Delorme was occupying the site. However, was the wood-lined feature beneath the kitchen used by all families that inhabited the house, or was it used soley by the Delormes?

Several of the ceramic types offer some dating information based on manufacturer's marks or the presence of a dateable pattern. Of the 88 sherds excavated, only 13 could be used in the calculation of a mean ceramic date and a mean bracketing date (Table 16). Several of the temporal dates have been adjusted to compensate for historically known dates. For example, Type 2.15 Flower Vase was a Copeland and Spode design used between 1828 and the 20th century (Sussman 1979a:115). It is known that Delorme was not likely on Lot 21 until 1856; therefore, we can subtract 28 years from the initial date. Both Hudson's Bay Company posts, Upper and Lower Fort Garry, stocked this design, the upper fort until 1892 and the lower fort until 1911 (Sussman 1979a:15). If we assume that, due to geographical proximity, the "Flower Vase" vessel was obtained from the upper fort, then a terminal date of 1892 can be used.

TABLE 16

AREA A MEAN CERAMIC DATE

TYPE	NAME	DATE	MEDIAN - 1800	COUNT	PRODUCT
2.4	Alfred Meakin	1891 - 1897	94.0	1	94.0
2.4	Chinaware Co.	1873 - 1898	85.5	3	256.5
2.4	Tunstall	1856 - 1891	73.5	1	73.5
2.4	G.F. Bowers	1856 - 1868	62.0	1	62.0
2.4	Burslem	1856 - 1891	73.5	1	73.5
2.6	Willow-ware	1856 - 1867	61.5	11	676.5
2.13	Rural Scenes	1856-- 1892	74.0	3	222.0
2.15	Flower Vase	1856 - 1892	74.0	3	222.0
	TOTAL			24	1680.0

$$\text{MEAN DATE} = \frac{1680.0}{24} = 70.0 + 1800 = 1870.0$$

AREA A BRACKETING DATE

TYPE	NAME	INITIAL DATE	COUNT	PRODUCT	TERMINAL	PRODUCT
2.4	Alfred Meakin	1891	1	1891	1897	1897
2.4	Chinaware Co.	1873	3	5619	1898	5694
2.4	Tunstall	1856	1	1856	1891	1891
2.4	G.F. Bowers	1856	1	1856	1868	1868
2.4	Burslem	1856	1	1856	1891	1891
2.6	Willow-ware	1856	11	20416	1867	20537
2.13	Rural Scenes	1856	3	5568	1892	5676
2.15	Flower Vase	1856	3	5568	1892	5676
	TOTAL		24	44630		45130

$$\text{INITIAL DATE} = \frac{44630}{24} = 1859.6 \qquad \text{TERMINAL DATE} = \frac{45130}{24} = 1880.4$$

Using the formula adjustment outlined by South (1977:236), the adjusted mean date of utilization of the cellar is 1862.4. Based on a mean date of 1862.4 and a bracketing date of 1859.6 to 1880.4, it would appear that the cellar was used primarily during the Delorme occupation and possibly by the Patterson brothers after 1881.

Other artifacts within the *Kitchen* group that yielded relative dates were four liquor bottle fragments from vessels made in a turn-paste mould which dates from 1870 to 1920 (Hall 1977a:14). These were recovered in Stratum A, B and D but not within the cellar.

Several fragments within the Glassware class also yielded relative dates. A registration date of 1937 was found in Stratum B and a mauve-tinged fragment, characteristic of glass prior to 1914, was recovered in Stratum A.

Dates of post-1892 were obtained from crown bottle caps, as this was the date of patent of the crown finish (Hall 1977b:19). Crown bottle caps were recovered in Strata A and B.

Architectural Group

Of all the artifacts, only the nails were diagnostic as to relative dates and these are temporally variable. The vertical distribution of each temporally distinct type is effected by the large amounts of each recovered in Stratum C. Square, machine-cut nails have a relative date of 1840 to the present (Nelson 1968:7), while round wire nails were first produced in the 1850s and began to replace the cut nail by the late 1880s (Nelson 1968:7). With more square nails being found in Stratum C than Strata A and B combined, the reverse being true with respect to round nails, some degree of temporal stratification can be noted. The round nails recovered in the upper strata suggest that at some time after 1891 there was some reconstruction of the kitchen wing, likely in 1918.

Clothing Group

Only one artifact, the shoe sole, produced a relative date. The sole, found in Stratum C, was "straight", i.e., neither left nor right, and shoes of this type date pre-1862 (Anderson 1968:30). This date is reasonably close to our initial ceramic date.

Personal Group and Toys class

The six coins and one bank token offered the best means for stratigraphic dating. The earliest coin, the 1854 Napoleon III "10 centimes", was recovered close to the base of the cellar while the latest coin, a 1948 American penny, was obtained in Stratum B just beneath the floor.

The vertical distribution of the marbles also resembled that of the coins. The only marble recovered in stratum above the cellar was manufactured after 1926. The remaining marbles were all recovered in Stratum C. Dates of these ranged from 1850 to 1920, although the stone marbles reached their peak of popularity c. 1870 (Randall 1971:102).

Summary of relative dates

Based on relative dates, it is possible that the wood-lined feature found beneath the kitchen wing was used primarily during the Delorme occupation. Dates of 1854 and 1857 suggest that this feature may have been built the same time as the house, and it is possible that the kitchen wing was also constructed at the same time. It is likely that portions of the cellar wall were destroyed when the kitchen was rebuilt by the Courchaine family in 1918. Evidence of this rebuilding may be manifested in the number of round nails recovered, especially flooring brads.

Cellar Group Pattern and Artifact Distribution

Now that it has been assumed that the wood-lined feature was used predominantly by the Delormes, the question remains as to how this feature was used. It has been the presupposition thus far that this feature was actually a cellar; that is, an underground room used for storage. To discuss the function of this "cellar", the frequency and distribution of artifacts recovered in Stratum C will be examined.

The Stratum C pattern (Table 17) is greatly effected by the *Architectural* group, especially in the amount of nails recovered. The nails could have been deposited in either of two contexts; either they were placed in storage or were deposited during phases of reconstruction. The nature of the nail assemblage, especially the square nail, would suggest the latter. If nails were being stored, one would expect a large ratio of complete to broken specimens. However, this was not the case of the assemblage in Stratum C as only 43.6% of the square nails were complete.

Since the dates of cellar utilization suggest a period before the use of round nails, these can be removed from the *Architectural* group total, along with the square nail fragments.

Other artifact types within the *Architectural* group that can be removed are the chinking and fencing staples. Artifacts that can be

TABLE 17

STRATUM C ARTIFACT GROUP PATTERN

GROUP	TOTAL COUNT	%	ADJUSTED COUNT	%
Kitchen	217	16.0	217	26.4
Architecture	852	62.9	336	40.8
Furniture	10	0.7	10	1.2
Arms	3	0.2	3	0.3
Clothing	81	6.0	81	9.8
Personal	20	1.6	20	2.4
Pipes	5	0.4	5	0.6
Activities	166	12.2	152	18.5
TOTAL	1354	100.0	824	100.0

removed from the *Activities* Group are the modern toys and the modern miscellaneous hardware. This adjusts the Stratum C pattern; however, the *Architectural* group still has the largest frequency.

Artifact Distribution

It was anticipated that the distribution of several artifact classes might illustrate the function of the cellar through artifact clustering. Illustrated are certain artifact classes from the *Kitchen*, *Architectural*, *Clothing*, *Personal* and *Activities* group.

The Ceramics, Liquor and Glassware classes were for all intents and purposes randomly distributed (Figure 39). There was some degree of clustering in the western portion of the cellar, but this may be a function of more units being excavated in this area.

The complete square nails, square nail fragments and window glass showed a concentration along the south wall of the feature (Figure 40).

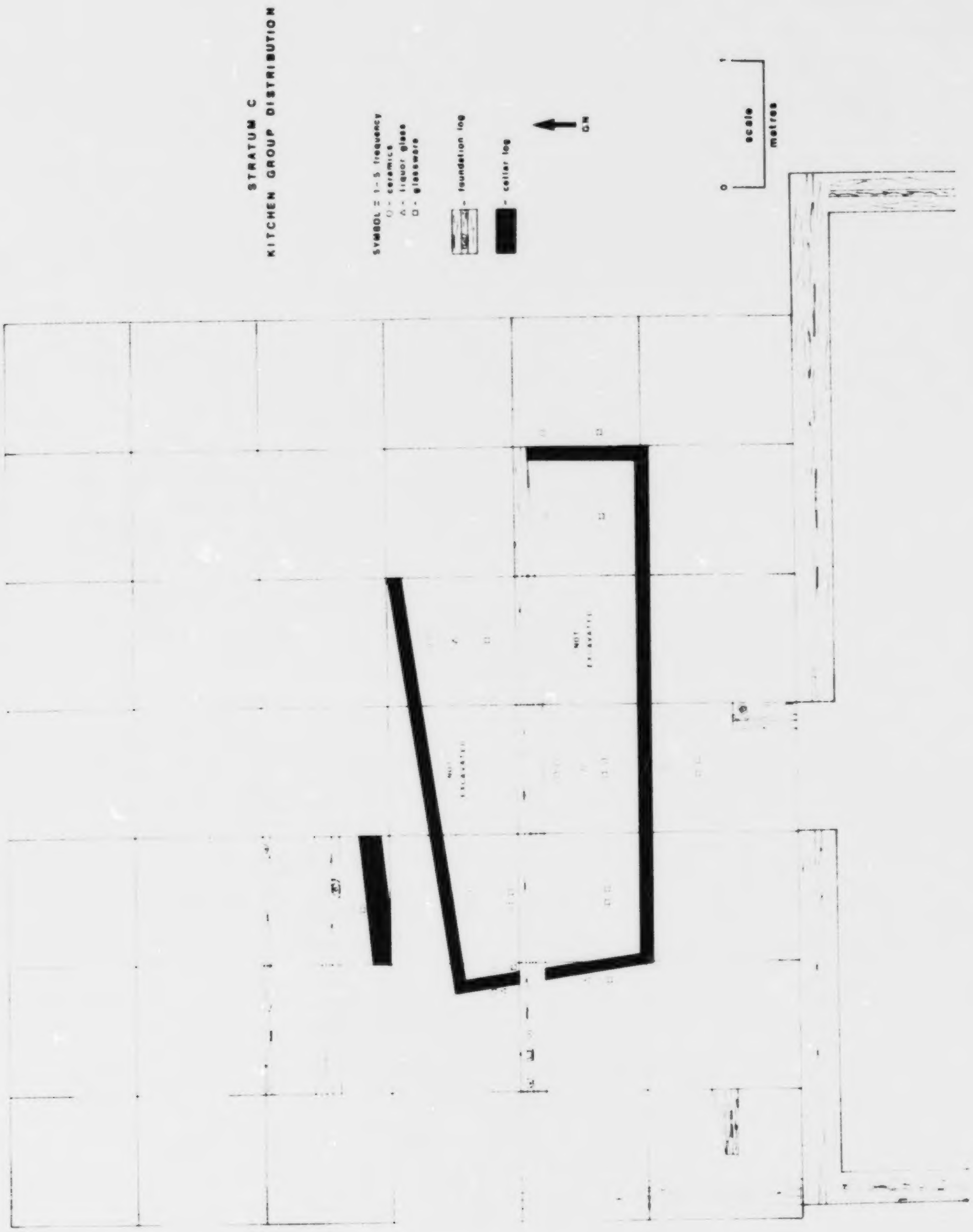

STRATUM C
KITCHEN GROUP DISTRIBUTION
SYMBOL = 1 - 5 frequency
○ - ceramics
△ - liquor glass
□ - glassware
- foundation log
- cellar log
GN
scale
0
1
metres
NOT EXCAVATED
NOT EXCAVATED

Fig. 39. Stratum C Kitchen group distribution.

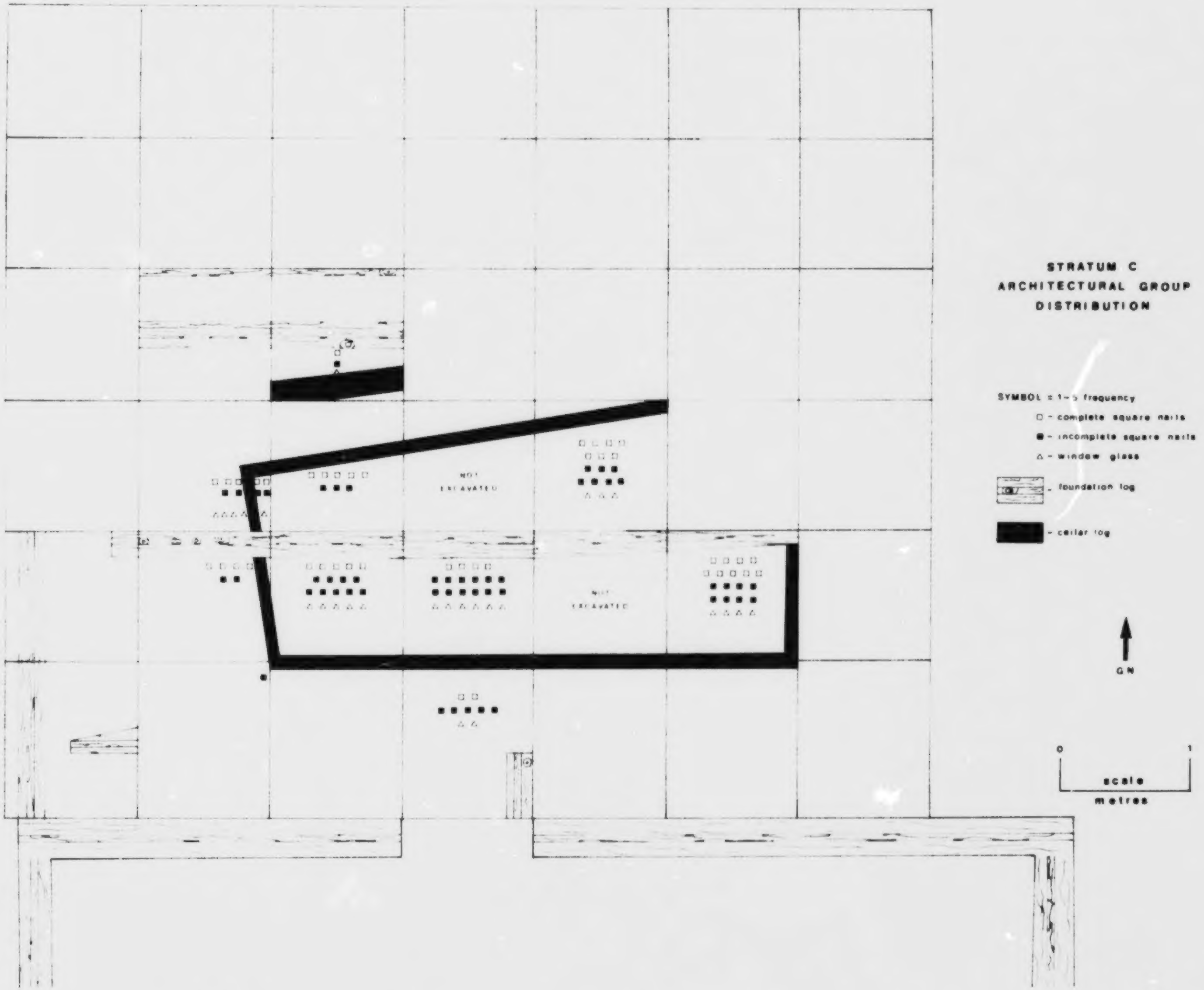

STRATUM C
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
DISTRIBUTION
SYMBOL = 1–5 frequency
□ - complete square nails
■ - incomplete square nails
△ - window glass
- foundation log
- cellar log
GN
0
1
scale
metres
NOT EXCAVATED
NOT EXCAVATED

Fig. 40. Stratum C Architectural group distribution.

This wall was only represented by a single log while the other three walls were represented by as many as seven.

A contradistinction can be noticed between the location of the complete and incomplete nails. The largest concentration of complete square nails was recovered in the eastern part of the cellar, whereas the largest concentration of fragments was found in the western half. It is not known why this should be the case.

The *Clothing* group were the only artifacts to produce any type of concentration (Figure 41) and this was in the centre of the feature. In general, more artifacts were recovered in the southwest corner of the cellar. It is not known whether this represents tailoring activity in this general area and the artifacts gradually settled downward into the Stratum, or whether it was an area where the susceptability of loosing clothing artifacts is higher, such as the base of a ladder or series of steps.

Artifacts from the *Personal* group and Toys class were evenly distributed throughout the cellar (Figure 42).

Summary of Area A Excavations

Excavations in the area of the north kitchen wing showed that as much as 50 cm of fill had been placed on top of the original land surface sometime after 1960, and it is possible that this is when the wing was removed.

The artifacts recovered suggested that the kitchen wing was, just prior to removal, a storage area for the house when that building

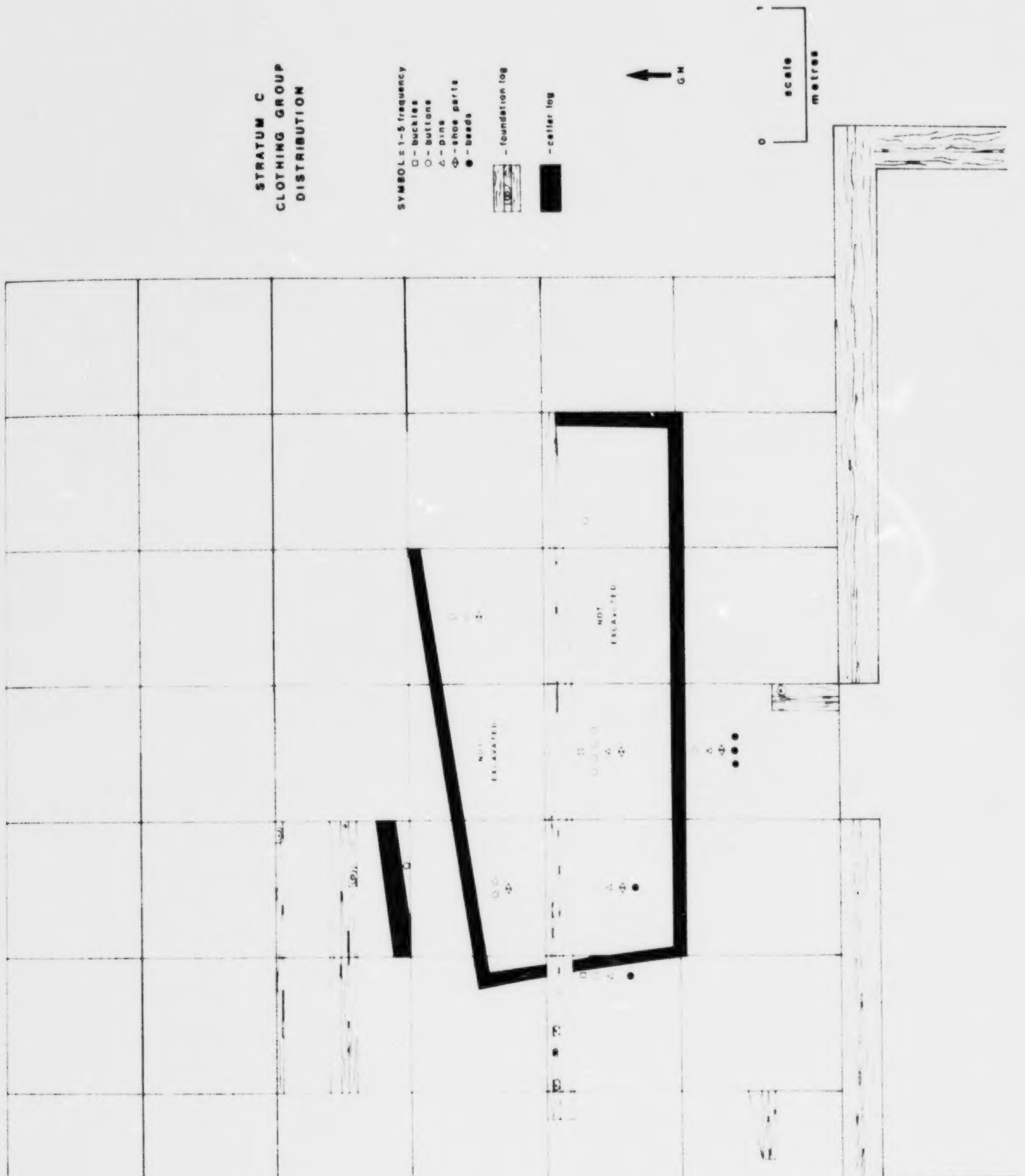

STRATUM C
CLOTHING GROUP
DISTRIBUTION
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
□ - buckles
○ - buttons
△ - pins
◇ - shoe parts
● - beads
- foundation log
- cellar log
G N
scale
metres
0
1
NOT EXCAVATED
NOT EXCAVATED

Fig. 41. Stratum C Clothing group distribution.

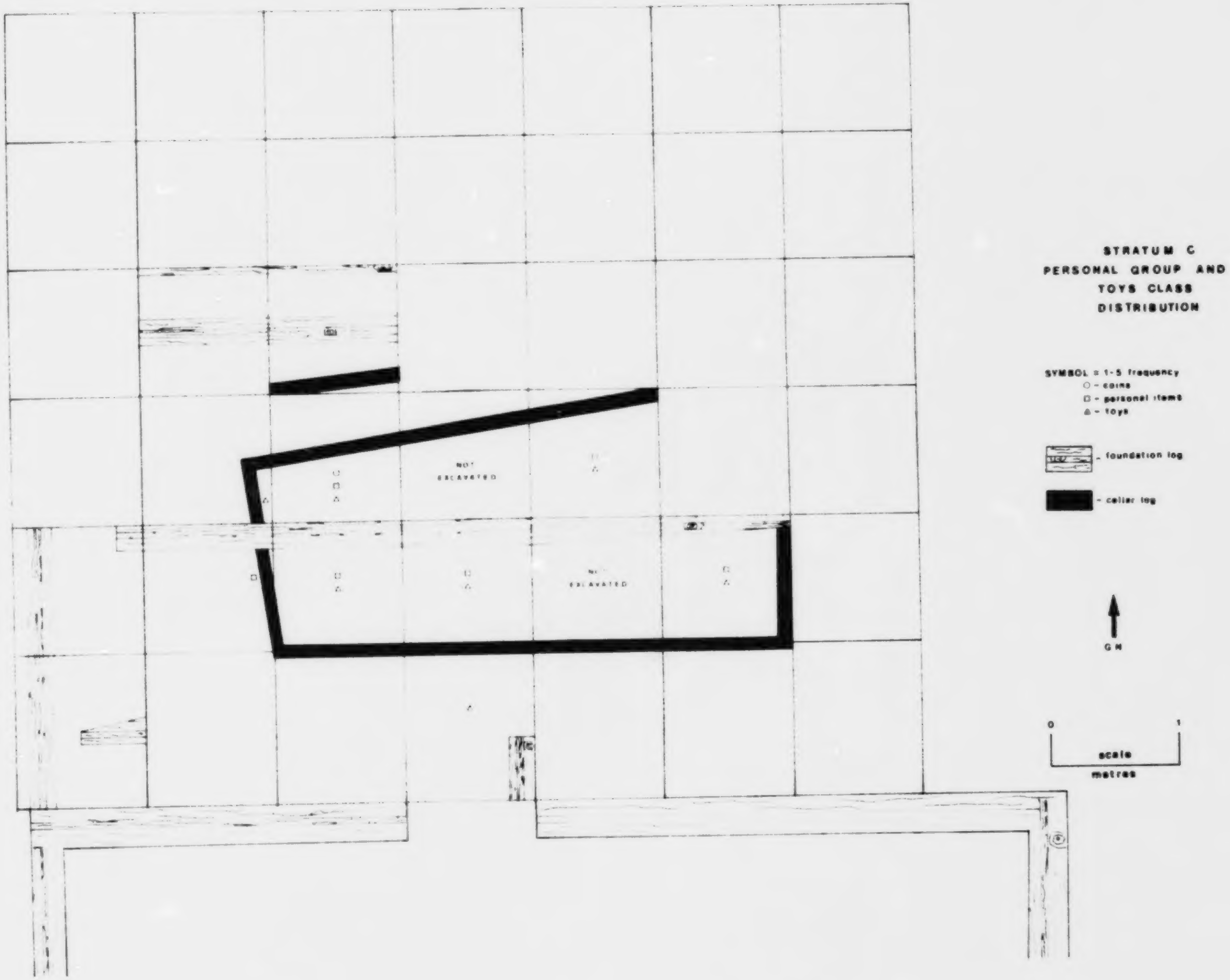

STRATUM C
PERSONAL GROUP AND
TOYS CLASS
DISTRIBUTION
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
○ - coins
□ - personal items
△ - toys
- foundation log
- cellar log
GN
0
1
scale
metres
NOT
EXCAVATED
NOT
EXCAVATED

Fig. 42. Stratum C Personal group and Toys class distribution.

was used as a car shed. Very little of the kitchen floor remained except the foundation logs. These extended north from the house and it is possible that the kitchen was built at the same time as the house. The recovery of a wood-lined feature beneath the floor containing artifacts with a mean date of 1862 further suggests a similar age for both house and annex.

The feature, likely a storage cellar for a variety of goods ranging from architectural to botanical, was utilized predominantly during the Delorme occupation. The cellar was constructed with round logs, stacked one atop the other and held in place at the corners with vertical stakes.

The upper logs appear to have been either destroyed or removed and this most likely occurred when the kitchen wing was re-built. Evidence for rebuilding is manifested in the number of round nails recovered, including flooring brads. These flooring brads suggest that the floor was finished with floor boards anchored by 2-inch nails.

CHAPTER 4

AREA B: THE GRANARY/DAIRY BUILDING

Objectives

Test excavations were also conducted northeast of the house in an area that was once the granary/dairy building during the Courchaine occupation. During this time, the building was divided into two parts: the south end of the structure was used for grain storage while the north end was used for storing dairy products. A smoke house was also in this vicinity, at the southwest corner. An underground ice house was located in the northeast corner of the dairy room. It was assumed that a wide variety of artifacts, reflecting the many functions of this area, would be recovered.

The primary objective of excavating in Area B was to transect the foundation of the granary/dairy building (a foundation depression could be observed on the surface) to obtain artifacts relative to its use. A building in this same vicinity was indicated by McPhillips in 1874 and it was assumed that Pierre Delorme had constructed the first building in this area. The function of the structure after 1890 was known, and it was hypothesized that artifacts not granary/dairy-related and of a pre-1890 antiquity would have been deposited by the Delormes and would therefore suggest how they used this area. It was assumed that by digging two shovel transects and by observing the building foundation, it would be possible to discern if more than one structure had stood here, as was the case in the kitchen area.

Stratigraphy

No structural evidence for any building could be observed in the stratigraphy (Figures 43 and 44). Generally, soil development in Area B was poor to non-existent, possibly due to repeated intervals of flooding and cultural activity. Several buried surfaces consisting of either humus and organic debris or loamy clay were common throughout the area. Occasional charcoal layers also indicated earlier burned surfaces. The nature of the deposits varied widely in texture and in location -- a result, perhaps, of eddying during high water stages. It is conceivable that the site was flooded several times after 1861, and definitely in 1950. If eddying occurred in this area, it may possibly explain why a number of different soil textures occurred in a small locality and did not always form continuous single depositional units.

Soil deposits along the western edge of Area B may have been modified by down-slope movement of soils when the fill layer was deposited on the upper terrace. A modern midden, c. 1960, was uncovered in the western end of Transect A.

Specific discussion of Area B stratigraphy will be divided in two portions. The first will deal with soil deposition in Transect B, a south-to-north shovel trench through the centre of the building. The second part will be a discussion of stratigraphy on the east side of the building whence most of the artifactual material, especially butchered bone, was recovered.

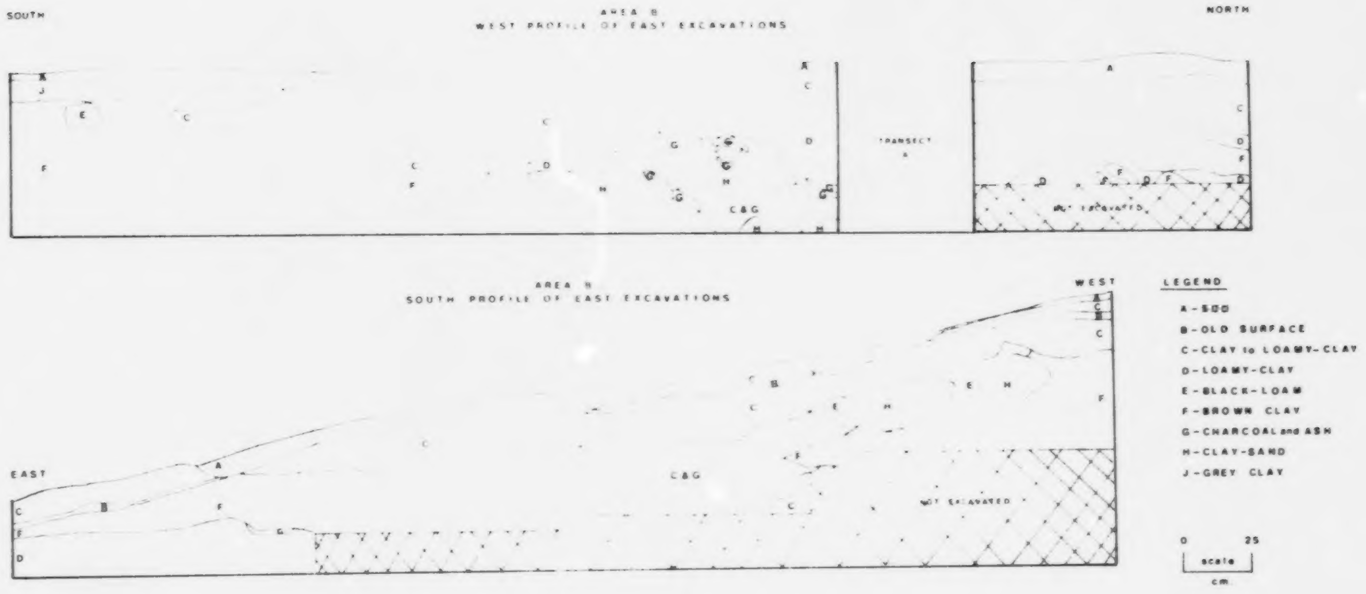
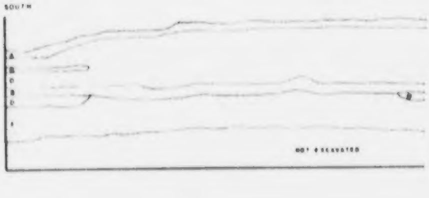

SOUTH
AREA B
WEST PROFILE OF EAST EXCAVATIONS
NORTH
TRANSECT A
NOT EXCAVATED
AREA B
SOUTH PROFILE OF EAST EXCAVATIONS
EAST
WEST
C&G
NOT EXCAVATED
LEGEND
A-SOD
B-OLD SURFACE
C-CLAY to LOAMY-CLAY
D-LOAMY-CLAY
E-BLACK-LOAM
F-BROWN CLAY
G-CHARCOAL and ASH
H-CLAY-SAND
J-GREY CLAY
0
25
scale
cm

Fig. 43. Stratigraphy of east side of Granary/Dairy building.


SOUTH
A
B
C
B
D
B
NOT EXCAVATED

AF

LEGEND FOR

AREA B WEST WALL OF TRANSECT B

A	Sod
B	Old Surface
D	Loamy-Clay
F	Brown Clay
H	Clay-Sand

EA B
F TRANSECT B
NORTH
A
D
50

Fig. 44. Stratigraphy in Transect B.

Transect B

A dichotomy could be observed between the areas at the north and south ends of the trench, and the area in the centre of the trench, which would roughly conform to the centre of the building (Figure 44).

From the southern edge of the trench to a point about 3.5 metres to the north, no soil development was discernible. Two organic mats, composed of grass clippings or matted straw, were present at the extreme south end. The surrounding material was either loamy-clay or clay; it was well mixed and probably is the result of slumping or recent digging.

The northern section, especially the last 5 metres of the test trench, was comprised of under-developed silty-clay materials similar to those found in the south portion of the transect. The origin of this material is also a possible result of slumping or digging. At about 11.5 metres, a lobe of clayey parent material appeared close to the surface and surrounded a thin lens of organic material.

The middle of the transect, a section about 4.5 metres in length, was marked by the presence of a separate parent material which appears relatively close to the surface. This was composed of a sandy clay which may be alluvial deposits that were trapped either in or beneath the standing structure. As mentioned above, this material likely demarcates the interior of the building; and artifact recovery, when compared to frequencies outside of the building, was extremely low.

Eastern Section

This area sloped gradually from the east foundation wall and had a vertical drop of about .75 metres from the east wall to a point 4 metres away.

The organic/sod layer was poorly developed and in several areas a thin band of buried organics could be observed (Figure 43).

Soil deposits were generally clay in nature with varying degrees of siltiness, resulting from sand inclusions, and loaminess, resulting from organic and charcoal mixtures. This large degree of mixing is likely due to flooding as well as cultural activities. It is possible that a small depression existed on the east side of the granary/dairy building prior to the deposition of the upper soil levels, and that artifactual materials were deposited in this depression. Several ash and charcoal lenses were also observed and these may be the result of burnt surfaces from small fires.

The degree to which soils were mixed in this area makes artifact interpretation extremely difficult, especially when both early (pre-1862) and late (post-1950) dates were recovered. Artifacts were found lying parallel to the slope of the surface, usually concentrated in a 25-cm-thick band about 20 cm beneath the surface.

It should be noted here that excavation units on the east slope were dug in 10 cm levels, using the northwest corner of each unit as datum. All artifact depths are below surface and this means below surface at the northwest datum corner.

TABLE 18

AREA B ARTIFACT RECOVERIES

CLASS	TOTAL	A + UNITS	TRANSECT B
Kitchen Group			
1. Ceramic	502	421	81
2. Liquor	310	262	48
3. Case	89	50	39
4. Tumbler	0	0	0
5. Medicine	103	87	16
6. Glassware	500	391	109
7. Tableware	1	1	0
8. Kitchenware	180	101	79
Bone Group			
9. Bone	2972	2735	237
Architectural Group			
10. Window Glass	219	182	37
11. Nails	1071	742	329
12. Spikes	0	0	0
13. Hardware	21	15	6
14. Door Parts	4	4	0
Furniture Group			
15. Furniture	0	0	0
Arms Group			
16. Parts	6	3	3
Clothing Group			
19. Buckles	2	1	1
20. Thimbles	1	1	0
21. Buttons	16	14	2
22. Scissors	0	0	0
23. Pins	1	0	1
24. Fasteners	4	2	2
25. Shoe Parts	2	2	0
26. Beads	1	1	0
Personal Group			
27. Coins	0	0	0
28. Keys	2	1	1
29. Personal Items	15	11	4
Tobacco-Pipes Group			
30. Pipes	21	14	7
Activities Group			
31. Construction Tools	11	7	4
32. Farm Tools	0	0	0
33. Toys	4	4	0
34. Fishing Gear	1	1	0
35. Sub-stemmed Pipes	0	0	0
36. Prehistoric	8	4	4
37. Storage Items	25	25	0
38. Ethnobotanical	104	58	46
39. Stable and Barn	21	17	4
40. Miscellaneous Hardware	93	71	22
41. Other	3	0	3
TOTAL	6313	5228	1085

TABLE 19

AREA B ARTIFACT GROUP PATTERN

GROUP	TOTAL COUNT	%	TRANSECT A + UNITS COUNT	%	TRANSECT B COUNT	%
Kitchen	1685	50.4	1313	52.7	372	43.9
Architectural	1315	39.4	943	37.8	372	43.9
Furniture	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arms	6	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.3
Clothing	27	0.8	21	0.8	6	0.7
Personal	17	0.5	12	0.5	5	0.6
Pipes	21	0.6	14	0.6	7	0.8
Activities	270	8.1	187	7.5	83	9.8
TOTAL	3341	100.0	2493	100.0	848	100.0

Artifact Description

A summary of artifacts from the two transects and 15 excavation units illustrates the high frequency of bone fragments found in this area (Table 18). The largest percentage of these fragments was recovered outside of the east foundation wall. Artifact recovery inside the building was extremely sparse. Most of the Area B assemblage came from the excavation units.

The most frequent artifact group, other than bone, was the *Kitchen* group whose percentage frequency was only slightly larger than that of the *Architectural* group (Table 19). The remaining artifact percentages are relatively low in comparison to the *Kitchen* and *Architectural* groups, except for the *Activities* group whose largest artifact class was the Miscellaneous Hardware.

The *Kitchen* group pattern is illustrated below (Table 20).

TABLE 20

AREA A *Kitchen* GROUP PATTERN

	ARTIFACT CLASS	TOTAL COUNT	TOTAL %	TRANSECT A/UNITS COUNT	TRANSECT A/UNITS %	TRANSECT B COUNT	TRANSECT B %
1.	Ceramics	502	29.8	421	32.1	81	21.8
2.	Liquor Glass	310	18.4	262	20.0	48	12.9
3.	Case Glass	89	5.3	50	3.8	39	10.5
4.	Tumbler Glass	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5.	Medicine Glass	103	6.1	87	6.6	16	4.3
6.	Glassware	500	29.6	391	29.7	109	29.3
7.	Tableware	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
8.	Kitchenware	180	10.7	101	7.7	79	21.2
	TOTAL	1685	100.0	1313	100.0	372	100.0

The differences in artifact frequencies between the two transects may possibly be accounted for by functional differentiation between the two areas. Transect A and the excavation units show a high percentage of ceramics and liquor glass fragments, while Transect B shows a high frequency of glassware and kitchenware. It would therefore appear that whatever occurred along the east side of the building was not similarily occurring along the north and south walls. Recall that most artifacts were recovered outside of the granary/dairy building.

1. Ceramics class

The same typology was used for the Area B assemblage as was used in Area A.

Type 1 Porcelain

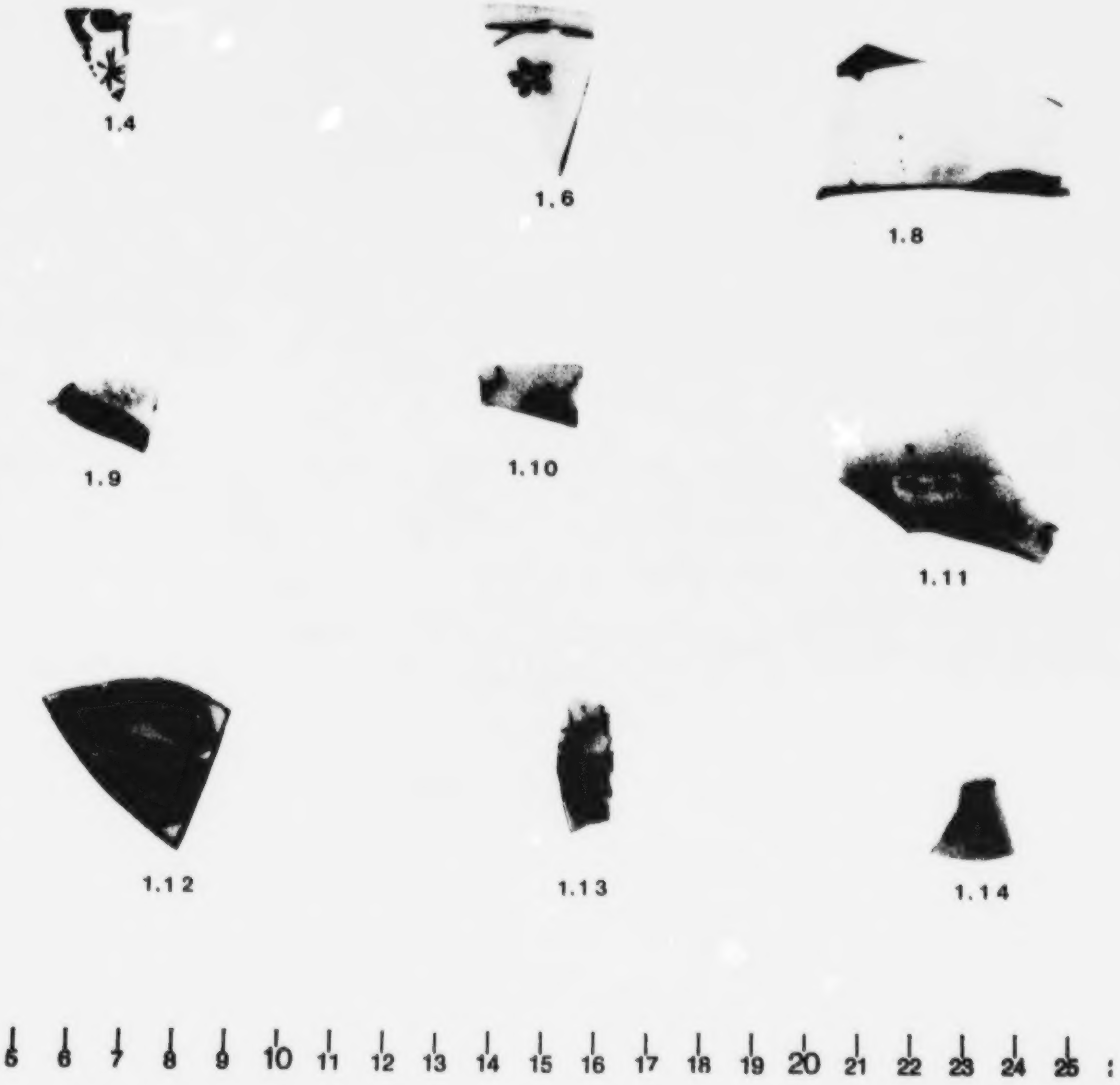
1.0 Plain White: Body Sherds. Nine body sherds were recovered and depth of recovery ranged from 10 cm to 30 cm. Five were recovered east of the building, two on the north side and two on the south.

1.0.1 Plain White: Rims. Five rims were found at a variety of depths. Three were found on the east side of the area and one each on the north and south sides.

1.0.2 Plain White: Base. A basal sherd with a foot-ring was recovered just beneath the surface along the east wall of the building. The foot-ring was excessively worn through abrasion.

1.4 Red Floral and Geometrics. Five rim sherds were recovered that displayed a design of red leaves, vines and a red scroll on a white background (Figure 45). The lip of the sherds was scalloped. Four sherds were recovered south of the building and one on the east side.

1.5 Red Floral. A total of 19 sherds were recovered and these were representative of at least two vessels, both likely shallow saucers. The vessels had three design elements on the interior surface. The first was a gold-painted border along the lip. The second was located just beneath the lip and extended along the rim to the brim. The third design element consisted of a gold line around the brim of the vessel. All 19 sherds were recovered east of the



1.4 1.6 1.8

1.9 1.10 1.11

1.12 1.13 1.14

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Fig. 45. Ceramic Types 1.4, 1.6, 1.8 and 1.9 to 1.14.

building in depths ranging from just beneath the surface to 50 cm below surface.

1.6 Yellow and Orange. Two rim sherds were recovered east of the granary/dairy building. The rim of the sherds was green while the brim was yellow (Figure 45). A gold strip bordered the bottom of the yellow brim. The body of the sherd was white and was decorated with a floral design consisting of green vines and orange flowers.

1.7 Mauve. One small rim sherd was recovered east of the complex and displayed a white rim divided from a mauve body by a gold line.

1.8 Green Florals with Orange. A large body sherd from a porcelain plate was recovered in the upper levels of the extreme eastern end of Transect A. A small portion above the brim was present and this was orange in colour. A floral design was evident on the middle of the vessel and consisted of green leaves and pale brown stems on a white background (Figure 45).

1.9 Green, Brown and Turquoise Florals. One body sherd was found in the southeast corner of the excavated area, on the east side of the building. The small sherd displayed a floral design consisting of a turquoise flower with brown stems and green leaves (Figure 45). The sherd was recovered between 30 to 40 cm below the surface.

1.10 Green and Pink Floral. A small body sherd came from 25 cm below the surface in a unit in the southeast corner of the area. The sherd displayed pink flowers with green leaves (Figure 45).

1.11 Green and Gold Floral. A body sherd from a flatware vessel displayed a design of gold curvilinear lines and green circles. The nature of the pattern could not be distinguished (Figure 45). The sherd was recovered east of the building.

1.12 Blue Floral. One concave body sherd with a hand-painted design on both the exterior and interior surfaces was recovered in the middle of the excavated area on the east side of the building. Most of the interior and exterior surfaces of the sherd were covered with a design consisting of blue, double-petalled flowers with blue serrated leaves, both on a white background (Figure 45).

1.13 Gold Geometric on White. A brim of a flatware vessel was recovered in the same general area as the previous type. The design consisted of gold, cross-hatched lines that formed a latticework border around a gold floral motif (Figure 45).

1.14 Blue Geometric. One rim sherd, recovered in the northeast corner of the excavated area, displayed a blue line that traced the form of the lip in both the exterior and interior surfaces (Figure 45).

Type 2 Refined Earthenware

2.0 Plain: Body Sherds. A total of 104 plain body sherds were found at a variety of depths below surface. Of this total, 81, 13 and 10 were recovered on the east, north and south sides of the building, respectively.

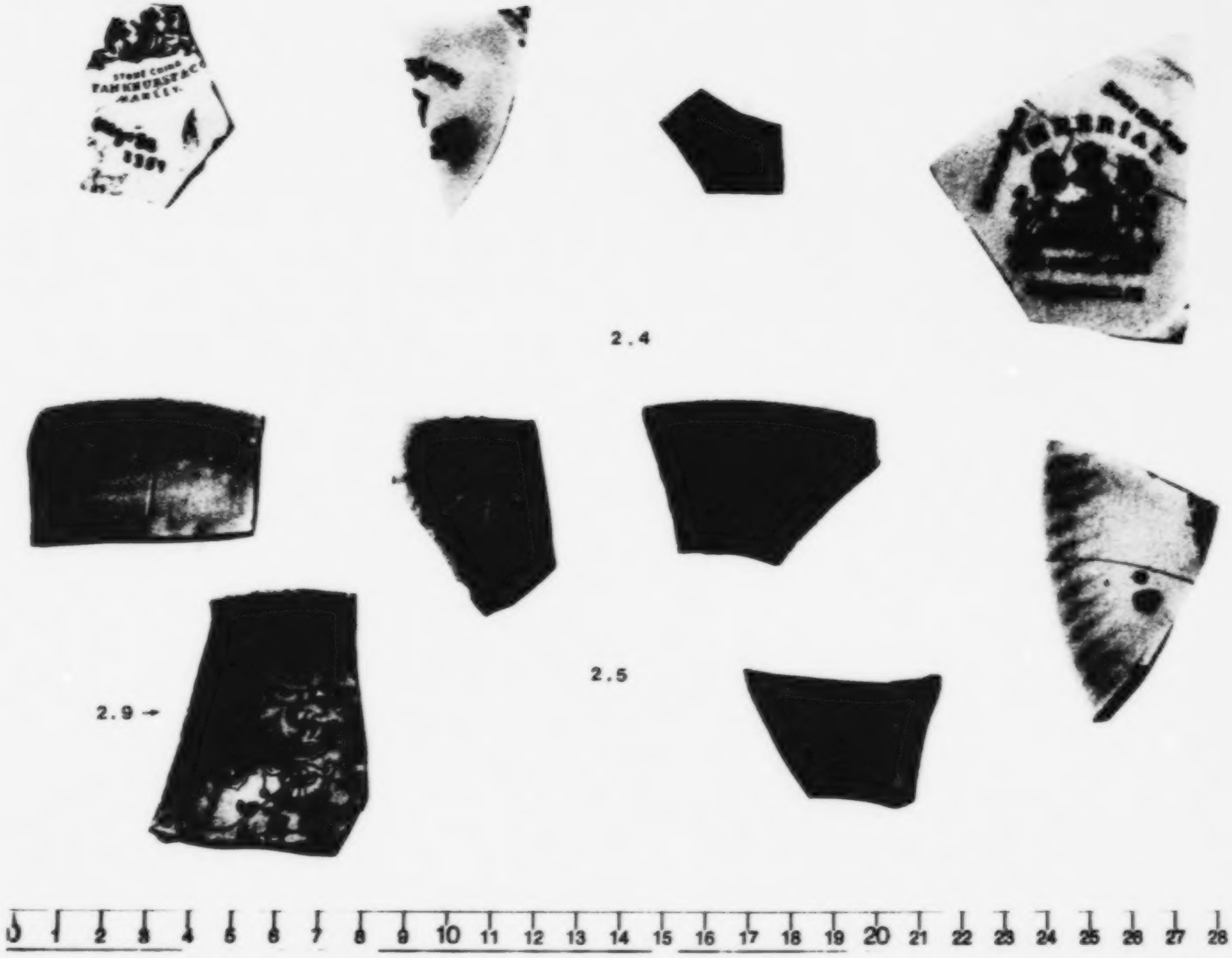

IMPERIAL
2.4
2.5
2.9 →
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Fig. 46. Ceramic Types 2.4 (top row), 2.5 (middle row and bottom right corner), and 2.9 "Alhambra" (bottom left corner).

2.1.1 Plain: Base with Single Foot Ring. Eleven sherds displayed one footring on the base. Several displayed fork, spoon and knife cuts. One sherd, likely from a bowl, displayed possible storage abrasions.

2.1.2 Plain: Base with Foot Ring and Two Inner Lines. Four sherds were recovered, all on the east side of the structure.

2.2 Plain: Rims. A total of 38 rims were recovered and these were representative of at least 15 vessels. Most of the rims were likely from flatware vessels and were of a variety of thicknesses. All but four of the sherds were recovered on the east side of the building. The remaining four were recovered along the north wall.

2.3 Plain: Cups. A total of 33 cup sherds were recovered, including half of a base. The base sherd displayed heavy wear marks located around the lower and middle interior sides (Figure 47). The foot ring of the cup was also worn.

In addition to the base, two handles were also obtained. Minimum number of vessels equalled 19, based on morphological differentiation. Four of the sherds were found on the north end of Transect B and the remainder came from the eastern side of the building foundation.

2.4 Plain: Manufacturer's Mark. Thirty sherds displayed either a printed or stamped mark and only those that were legible will be discussed.

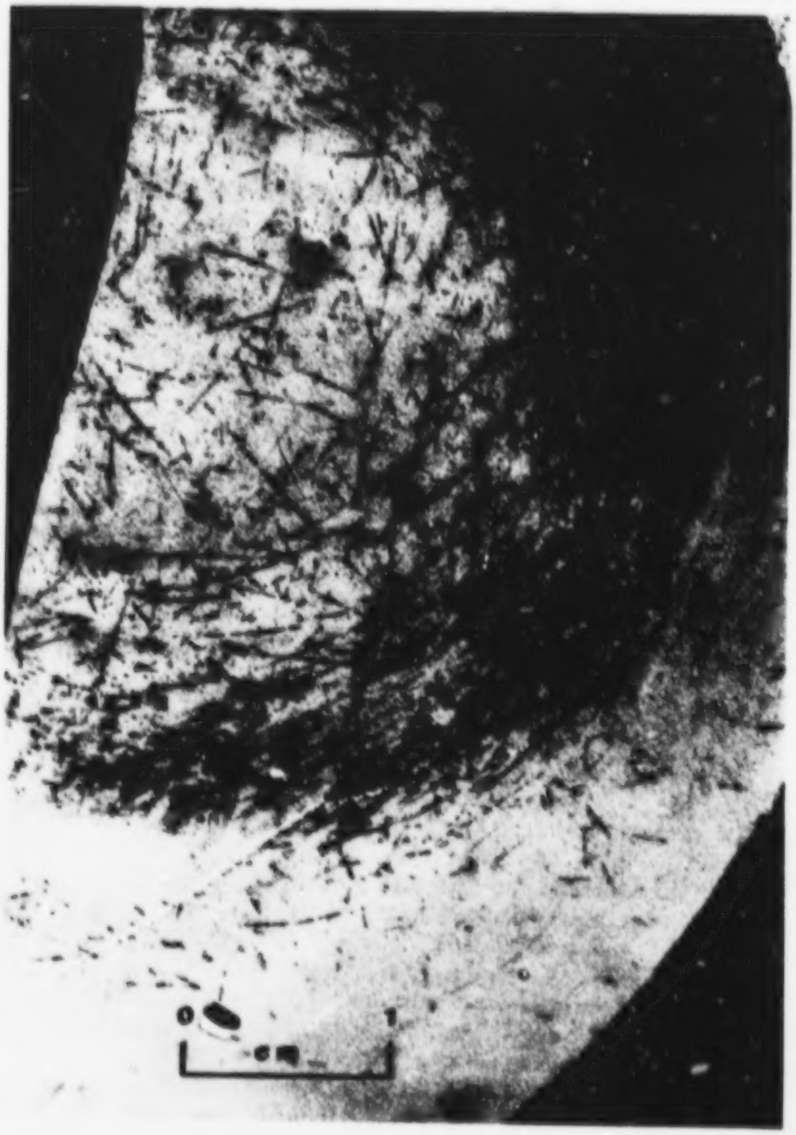


Fig. 47. Wear marks on cup.

Three sherds bore a variation of the Royal Arms insignia and "STONE CHINA PANKHURST & CO. HANLEY" below (Figure 46). All marks appeared to be hand-written. Pankhurst and Company dates 1852 to 1882 (Godden 1964:481). All sherds were recovered 25 cm below the surface on the east side of the structure.

Five sherds had the Royal Arms, with "IMPERIAL" and "IRONSTONE CHINA" above and below that (Figure 46). This mark could not be traced accurately but is possibly Birks Brothers and Seddon, who date 1877 to 1886 (Godden 1964:75) or Cockson and Seddon who date 1875 to 1877 (Godden 1964:159). All sherds were found on the east side of the complex -- two at the 10 cm to 20 cm level and three at the 20 cm to 30 cm level.

One sherd displayed an impressed circular mark with "J & G MEAKIN CHINA". The company of J. and G. Meakin dates from 1851 to the present and this mark, without the inclusion of "ENGLAND" likely dates prior to 1891. The interior of the sherd exhibited moderate use wear and possible heavy stacking abrasions. The sherd was recovered in the southeast corner of the excavated area at a depth of 29 cm below the surface.

A second stamped Meakin mark was uncovered in the centre of the east excavation area at a similar depth as the first. The mark was oval and contained "MEAKIN PEARL CHINA". This also likely dates after 1851 and before 1891 (Godden 1964:427).

A single sherd was recovered in the southeast corner of the excavation and displayed the bottom corner of a stamped diamond-shaped registration mark. The word "HANLEY" was also visible. A number "3" was visible inside the diamond at the bottom corner. This type of registration mark was used from 1842 to 1867, as after this time and until 1883 a letter appears in the bottom corner of the diamond (Godden 1964:527). The interior surface displayed a few knife cuts and other cutlery marks. The sherd was recovered at 25 cm beneath the surface.

A second registration mark, of similar time span as the above, was recovered in the centre of the excavation area on the east side of the building at a depth of 20 cm. The upper left portion of the mark was the only part of it that was recovered and this displayed the numeral "IV" and the letter "K".

Seven sherds were found throughout the east excavation area that displayed "ROYAL IRONSTONE" and "-BROS. ENGLAND" (Figure 46). This is likely the mark of the Johnson Brothers and dates 1883 to 1913 (Godden 1964:355).

Two sherds were recovered near the north wall of the building and were from a vessel manufactured by Alfred Meakin. This mark dates 1897 to the present (Godden 1964:425). A second mark came from this same area and displayed "ENGLAND" printed in green and surrounded by a green garland. The manufacturer could not be traced but the mark likely dates post-1891.

2.5 Plain: Moulded Design. Forty-four sherds were plain white but displayed a design in raised relief. All but five came from the east side of the building. At least 18 different vessels were represented, and they displayed either a moulded or geometric design. Most of the sherds recovered were rim sherds with the design displayed on the brim of the plate (Figure 46). Sherds with moulded designs were recovered at a variety of levels ranging from 10 cm to 40 cm below the surface.

Three sherds were recovered in the centre of the east excavation area at the 30 cm to 40 cm level that displayed a raised floral design similar to sherds recovered in Stratum C of Area A.

2.6 Willow Ware. One small sherd from the brink of a plate was found in the north end of Transect B.

2.9 Alhamba. Five sherds displaying this Copeland and Spode design in dark red (Figure 46) were recovered in the southeastern portion of the excavation area. The design dates 1848 to post-1882 (Sussman 1979 a:35). Articulating sherds were recovered in Area C a horizontal distance of about 30 metres, at depths of 35 cm to 40 cm below the surface. It is not known whether sherds were originally deposited in one of the two areas and then transported, or whether they were deposited on separate occasions.

2.10 Gold Trim: Pink Floral. A total of 25 sherds, representing at least three vessels, were recovered. The design elements were applied to the rim and on the brim (Figure 48). The gold trim extended along the rim, which was scalloped. The pink floral design element extended horizontally around the brim and consisted of pink roses with green leaves. A portion of a maker's mark appeared on the base of one of the sherds and consisted of "VAN-" above "ENG"

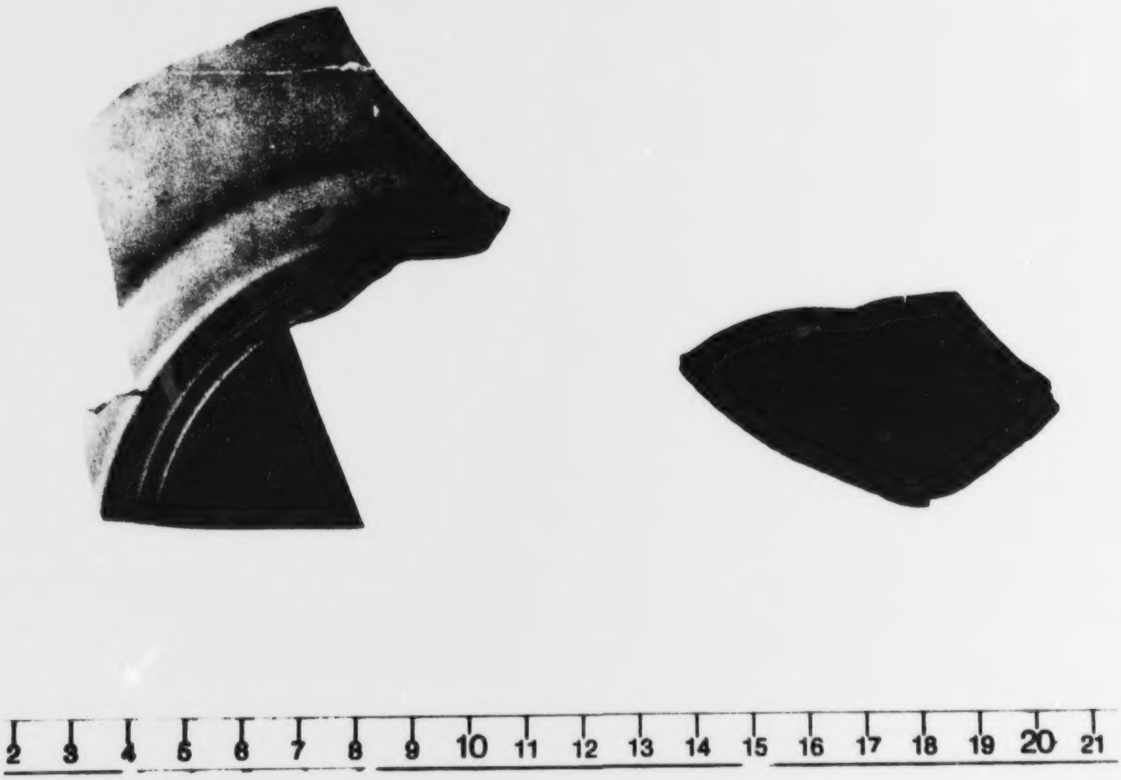

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

Fig. 48. Ceramic Type 2.10 "Ridgways".

with the latter mark enclosed in an elliptic encasement. This mark was traced to Ridgways and dates from c.1905 to c.1920 (Godden 1964:539). The interior surface of several sherds displayed heavy utilization in the form of knife cuts and other cutlery marks (Figure 49). Depth of recovery ranged from just beneath the surface to 40 cm.

2.11 Black Floral. Three sherds were recovered in the northeast section of the excavated area on the east side of the building. Three design elements were observed, two on the rim and one on the centre of the vessel (Figure 50). The rim contained black, flat hexagons above a black band with geometrics enclosed. The floral design in the centre of the vessel consisted primarily of leaves and vines also in black. A few knife cuts were observed on the interior surface while the right lateral edge of an untraceable trademark was visible on the exterior. Sherds were recovered between 25 to 30 cm and a similar sherd was recovered in Area C at a depth of 21 cm.

2.16 Blue-Tinged. Three sherds representative of three vessels were recovered in the southeast corner of the excavated area, all from between 20 and 30 cm. A fourth sherd was found in the northern section of the excavated area at a depth of 35 cm below the surface.

2.18.2 Hand Painted Red on Blue: Sponge. One concave body sherd was recovered that displayed a zone of blue speckles above a zone of red (Figure 50). The interior was plain white. The sherd was recovered in the centre of the eastern excavations between 30 and 40 cm.

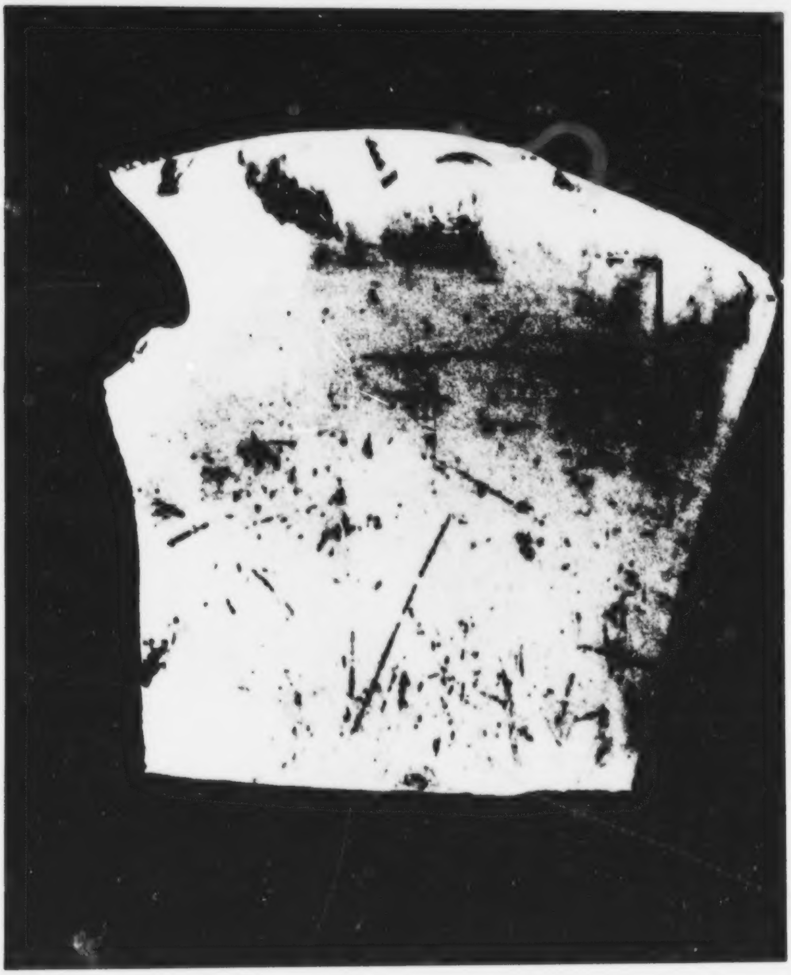


Fig. 49. Wear on "Ridgways".

2.19.1 Blue and White. Two rim sherds found in the centre of the east excavation displayed a blue leaf (?) design on the exterior and a blue line beneath the rim on the interior surface. A similar rim sherd was recovered in Area A at a depth of 110 to 120 cm.

2.19.2 Blue Striped. One rim sherd displayed a design on the exterior surface consisting of blue horizontal stripes beginning beneath the rim. The stripes decreased in thickness as one progressed down the body of the vessel. The sherd was recovered in the centre of the east excavation area at a depth of 36 cm.

2.21.1 Green Floral: Multifaceted Vessel. Eleven sherds, similar to those recovered in Area A, were recovered: eight on the east side of the building, two on the north and one at the south side. The sherds recovered on the north side were found just beneath surface while the one from the south side was recovered 15 cm below the surface. Sherds in the eastern section ranged from 10 to 30 cm.

2.21.2 Green Floral: Cup. One rim sherd with a floral design consisting of green leaves and berries on a white background was recovered in the centre of the east excavation area at a depth of 15 cm. The design was displayed on the interior surface of the vessel.

2.22 Embossed Floral on Amber. One small body sherd, similar to that recovered in Area A at a depth of 80 to 90 cm below the surface, was found in the south end of Transect B at the 20 to 30 cm level.

2.25 J. and G. Meakin Jug. A total of 18 sherds from an earthenware jug were recovered east of the building at depths ranging from 10 to 40 cm. The rim of the jug displayed a moulded pattern consisting of vertical arches in the upper interior surface. The exterior surface of the base displayed the Royal Arms design with "IRONSTONE CHINA" above and "J. & G. MEAKIN HANLEY ENGLAND" below. This mark dates to 1890+ (Godden 1964:427). Vessel sherds were recovered predominantly in the middle of the excavated area.

2.26 Floral: Wheat. Fourteen sherds from a flatware vessel were recovered that displayed a moulded design in the interior surface and a complete manufacturer's mark on the exterior surface of the base. The moulded design was similar to that carried by two sherds from Stratum C in Area A. This was the multifaceted vessel with leaf design and linear striations marking the boundaries of the facets (Figure 50). The floral design, which was more complete on the Area B sherds, consisted of a wheat head.

The trademark displayed the Royal Arms with "STONE CHINAWARE CO." and may possibly date in the order of 1873 to 1898 (Collard, in Heitzmann 1980:139).

2.27 Argosy. Six sherds with a light green floral design on the brim were recovered, five east of the building and one south. A trademark was visible on the base and consisted of a printed "2" above "ARGOSY" above "-LLOR TAYLOR ENGLAND" (Figure 50). This dates to 1891 - 1904 and is the mark of the Mellor and Taylor Company (Godden 1964:432). The

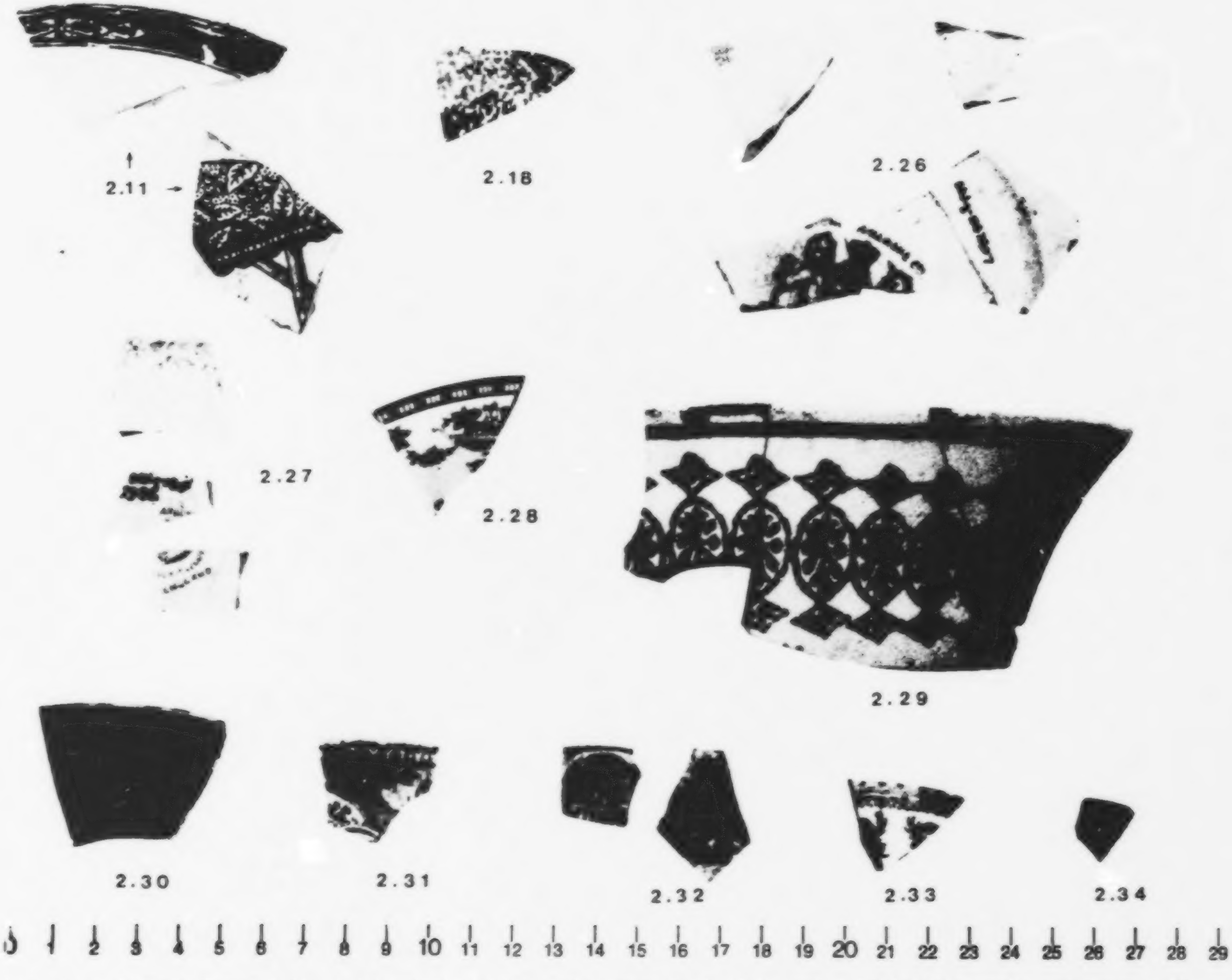

2.11
2.18
2.26
2.27
2.28
2.29
2.30
2.31
2.32
2.33
2.34
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

Fig. 50. Ceramic Types 2.11, 2.18 and 2.26 (top row); Types 2.27, 2.28 and 2.29 (middle row); and Types 2.30 to 2.34 (bottom row).

interior surface of the base displayed several long knife cuts. The sherd south of the building was found 25 cm below the surface while sherds east of the building ranged in depth from 5 cm to 30 cm.

2.28 Rose and Geometric. Two rim sherds, likely from a saucer, were found. The geometric design was along the brim of the vessel beneath the rim. The design consisted of a gold line above a horizontal band of blue squares (Figure 50). The floral decoration consisted of yellow and red roses with green leaves.

One sherd was recovered in the south end of Transect B at a depth of 45 cm. The other sherd was found along the east building wall at the 20 cm to 30 cm level. Two sherds, similar to these, came from Area C at depths of 15 cm and 17 cm below the surface.

2.29 Purple Geometrics. A concentration of six sherds was recovered in the centre of the east excavation area between 20 and 30 cm below the surface. A single sherd was found in the south end of Transect B just beneath the surface. The design on the vessel, which was likely a jug or pitcher, consisted of four elements displayed on the upper and middle exterior sides (Figure 50). The first element was a horizontal purple line just beneath the rim. The second element consisted of a vertical, oval design with attached diamond designs at the apex and base. Contained within the oval was a geometric design. The third element was a horizontal purple line similar to the first design element. The fourth and final element was purple and appeared to be a stylized snow flake.

2.30 Louis Quatorze/Continental Views. Two rims and two body sherds were recovered, three in the eastern section and one in the northern part of Transect B. The rims displayed designs from either one of the Copeland and Spode patterns known as Louis Quatorze and Continental Views (Figure 50). Louis Quatorze dates 1884 - ? (Sussman 1979a:145), while Continental Views dates 1845 to post-1882 (Sussman 1979a:92). All sherds were recovered between 20 and 40 cm.

2.31 Blue Arch and Floral. One thick rim sherd was found in the southeast corner of the excavated area at the 30 to 40 cm level. The design was a light blue transfer print and could not be identified. The arches were formed by vertical, upside-down "U" shaped barbs and a blue floral motif (Figure 50).

2.32 Palmyra. Four sherds that displayed a light blue transfer print of a landscape (Figure 50) were identified as being manufactured by Wood and Brownfield. The pattern name was Palmyra and dates 1838 to 1891 (Sussman 1979b:84). All sherds were recovered on the eastern side of the building throughout the excavation area at depths ranging from 10 to 30 cm.

2.33 Gem. Four sherds were recovered in the centre of the east excavation area and show a geometric design of semi-circles and dots located just beneath the rim (Figure 50). Blue twigs were also displayed. This was identified as the "Gem" design manufactured by Sampson Bridgewood and Son (Sussman 1979b:98). This company was established in 1805 and dates to the present (Godden 1964:101). Sherds were recovered between 5 and 35 cm.

2.34 Tudor. One small base sherd was recovered in the centre of the east excavations at a depth of 38 cm. The small portion of design visible (Figure 50) was similar to a pattern named "Tudor" which was manufactured by Pinder, Bourne and Hope and dates 1851 to 1862 (Sussman 1979b:101). The interior surface displayed several knife cuts plus possible fork and spoon scratches (Figure 51).

2.35 Dark Blue Floral. Three small sherds were found that exhibited unidentifiable dark blue floral motifs. These were likely three separate vessels. One sherd was found in the centre of the east excavation area 15 cm below the surface; the second was recovered in the south end of Transect A and the third in the north end of Transect B. Both were obtained at a depth of 30 cm.

2.36 Black Floral. One thick rim sherd, with a black floral design in raised relief located beneath the rim was found in the eastern edge of the excavation area at a depth of 20 to 30 cm below the surface.

2.37 Red on Cream. One body sherd displayed a red moulded design above a cream-coloured body. The sherd was recovered along the east wall of the building at the 20 to 30 cm level.

2.38 Polychrome Geometrics. One body sherd was found in the southeast corner of the excavation area at a depth of 35 cm. Only a portion of the design was visible on one lateral edge and this consisted of two black lines, part of a red circle, and a possible green leaf.

Fig. 51. Wear on ceramic Type 2.34 "Tudor".

Type 3 Stoneware

3.3 Light Grey Body. Eight sherds with grey exterior and interior were recovered throughout Transect B in the first 20 cm of soil. One of the body sherds displayed a blue printed mark "UNION STONE RED WING MINNESOTA".

One grey body sherd was found along the east wall at a depth of 5 cm below datum.

3.3.1 Light Grey Body: Black Interior. One body sherd was found in the northeast corner of the excavation area at a depth of 15 cm.

3.3.3 Light Grey Body: Rim. One longitudinal rim sherd was recovered, the exterior surface of which was exfoliated. The sherd was found along the east wall at a depth of 5 cm. A second rim was recovered at the same depth but was more complete and from a different vessel.

3.4 Brown Under Transparent Glaze. Three sherds, possibly from a teapot, were recovered on the east side of the building at depths ranging from 5 to 20 cm below the surface.

3.5 Brown Exterior: Brown Interior. Seven sherds, including a portion of a handle, were recovered. Five sherds were found on the east side of the building while two shoulder sherds were found in the north end of Transect B. The handle was fragmentary and displayed an unglazed body beneath the brown on the exterior surface.

3.6.1 Unglazed: Red-Brown Painted. Three extremely thick body sherds were recovered: two east of the building and one south. Depth of recovery ranged from 5 to 30 cm.

3.6.2 Unglazed: Brown Painted. One thick sherd was found in the middle of Transect A at a depth of 15 cm below the surface. The sherd displayed no concavity and the interior was slightly ribbed.

A second body sherd from a different vessel was found along the eastern side of the excavated area at a depth of 15 cm.

3.7 Gold Exterior: Grey Interior. This sherd was a portion of a foot ring from possibly a stoneware bowl. The interior of the vessel was grey under a thick transparent glaze. The exterior displayed a transparent gold-tinted glaze. The sherd was found 18 cm beneath the surface along the east edge of the excavated area.

3.8 Yellow Translucent Glaze. Twenty-four sherds were recovered and were either from the body or base of a single vessel. Sherds were recovered on the east side of the building ranging in depths from 5 to 40 cm.

3.9 Grey Exterior: Brown Interior. One sherd was found in the northern end of Transect B at the 10 - 20 cm level. The sherd displayed a grey transparent glaze on the exterior and a brown liquid glazed interior.

2. Liquor bottle class

Three types of liquor glass were recovered in Area B: green, brown and clear.

Type 1 Green

Five varieties of green liquor glass were recovered and these were similar to those found in Area A.

1.1 Pale Green. Two sub-varieties of pale green glass could be discerned. The first of these exhibited a "smokey" tinge in the matrix. Nine fragments were recovered on the east side of the building in depths ranging from 15 to 50 cm. Three fragments were found in the northern section of Transect B and one in the southern. Depth of recovery ranged from 5 to 30 cm below the surface.

The second variety was heavily patinated and, as a result, the glass was tinged light green. A total of 33 fragments were recovered, all from the east side of the building. Depth of recovery ranged from 5 to 50 cm below the surface. As many as three vessels were recovered. One complete finish and a portion of a based with kick-up were found (Figures 52 and 53). The finish displayed a "laid on ring" and the lip was sheared. This possibly dates between 1840 and 1870 (Newman 1970:73).

1.3 Medium Green. Two body fragments of very modern looking green glass were recovered along the east foundation wall at a depth of 5 cm.

1.5 Dark Green Opaque. Twenty-six fragments belonging to three different vessels were recovered.

The first vessel, represented by 10 fragments, was found scattered throughout the east excavation area with recovery depths ranging from 10 cm to 40 cm. A complete base (Figure 52) displayed

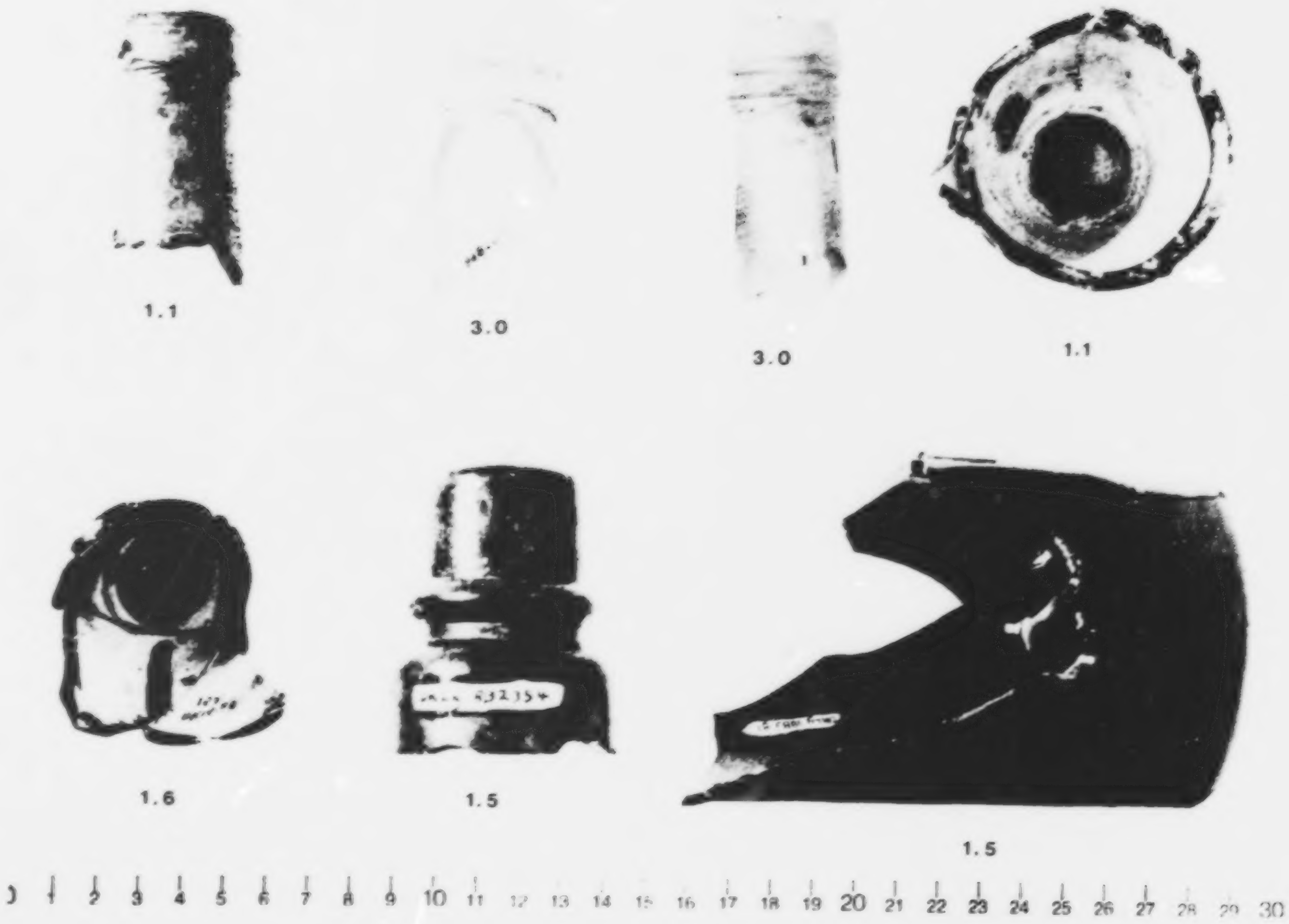

1.1
3.0
3.0
1.1
1.6
1.5
1.5
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Fig. 52. Liquor bottle finishes and bases.

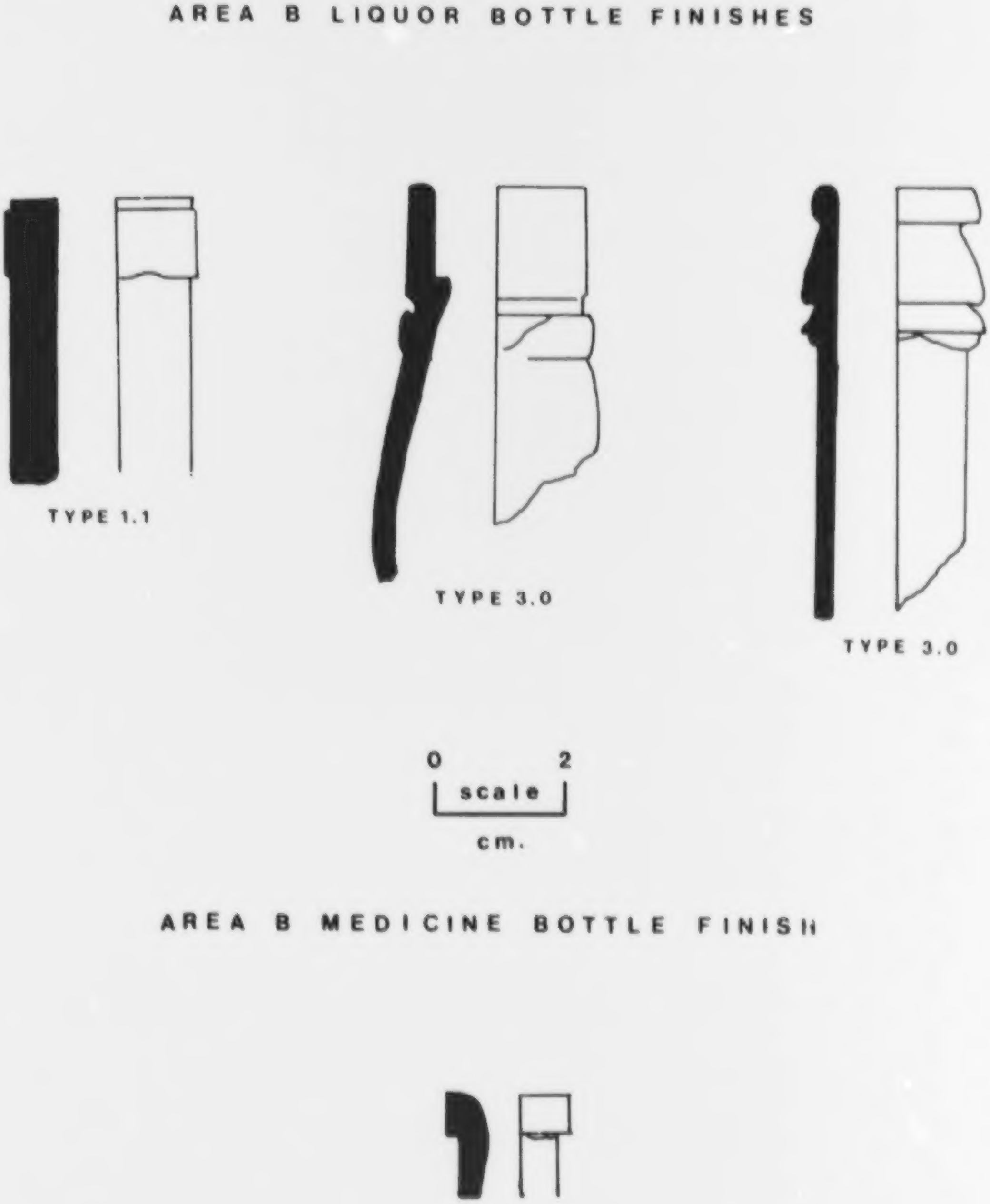

AREA B LIQUOR BOTTLE FINISHES
TYPE 1.1
TYPE 3.0
TYPE 3.0
0
2
scale
cm.
AREA B MEDICINE BOTTLE FINISH

Fig. 53. Liquor and medicine bottle finishes.

a kick-up which was extremely thick on the right lateral edge. Concentric pontil marks were evident on the exterior surface of the base. This bottle may have been hand-blown in a contact mould and, in light of the pebble nature of the vessel surface, possibly dates prior to 1870 (Lorrain 1968:44).

The second vessel displayed horizontal striations in the matrix of the six fragments recovered, and dates 1870 to 1920 (Hall 1977a:14). The fragments were recovered on the eastern portion of the excavations at a depth of 20 cm. Five fragments were recovered in the south end of Transect B and five in the north. Depth ranged from 5 to 50 cm below the surface.

An unknown object of dark opaque glass was recovered in the centre of the east grid at a depth of 25 cm (Figure 52). It was manufactured in a two-piece mould. Exact function of the artifact is not known.

1.6 Dark Green Transparent. A total of 35 fragments were recovered on the eastern side of the building; depth of recovery ranged from [illegible] cm to 50 cm beneath the surface. Included with these fragments was a portion of a neck with vertical striations and a base with kick-up (Figure 52).

Type 2 Brown

2.1 Turn-Paste Mould. Eleven fragments of moulded glass were recovered: five east of the building, four to the south and two to the north. Depth ranged from 5 to 50 cm. The vessels date 1870 to 1920 (Hall 1977a:14).

2.2 Vertical Seam. Twelve fragments of glass were recovered at 18 cm below the surface in the southwest corner of the excavated area. The vessel appeared to be manufactured in a cup bottom mould. Embossed on the base was "MADE IN" ABOVE "9 A⟨D⟩2" above "78 22-0" above "CANADA".

2.3 Beer Bottle. A total of 167 fragments of beer bottle glass were recovered in depths ranging from the surface to 40 cm, with over 50% being encountered between 10 and 20 cm below surface.

Type 3 Clear

Fourteen clear fragments were recovered, all in the east section. Twelve of them were from a vessel with a "laid-on" lip finish (Figures 52 and 53). This dates post-1856 and pre-1879 (Newman 1970:73). These fragments were recovered 45 cm below the surface.

One base fragment was recovered just beneath the surface at the eastern end of Transect A.

A complete finish was recovered at the north end of the east section of excavations. It was applied and had a string rim and a "psuedo" crown finish (Figures 52 and 53).

3. Case bottle class

A total of 89 case bottle fragments were obtained from both transects and excavation units. Depth of recovery ranged from the surface to 50 cm below surface, with 43% of the assemblage coming from the first 10 cm of soil. Fifty fragments were found east of the building, 29 in the northern section of Transect B, eight in the south end, and two in the middle.

5. Medicine bottle class

A total of 103 fragments of medicine glass were recovered and were of three varieites: clear, brown and blue.

Type 1 Clear

Three complete finishes were recovered and all were applied patent lips (Figure 53). Most of the clear fragments were from panel moulded vessels dating 1867 to 1915 (Newman 1970:74).

Several fragments displayed embossed lettering and a few manufacturer's names could be identified. These include "DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVOURING EXTRACTS", "NORTHRUP & LYMAN TORONTO ONT." AND "DR. CHASE'S SYRUP LINSEED & TURPENTINE EDMANSON BAIES & CO." Also found were two side panels, one with the "-BLE" from "Vegetable" and the other with the "-N-KILLER" from "Pain-Killer" These were both in different types of script.

Medicine glass was recovered in both transects and all excavation units at a variety of depths.

Type 2 Brown

Two neck fragments displaying a patent lip finish and six body fragments were recovered, all east of the building. Depth of recovery ranged from 5 cm to 35 cm beneath the surface.

Type 3 Blue

Two body fragments were recovered in opposite ends of Transect B. The fragment in the north end displayed embossed printing with "-N & JO-" visible.

6. Glassware class

The glassware recovered in Area B was divided using similar criteria as the glassware assemblage in Area A.

Type 1 Pop Bottles

Seven pop bottle fragments were recovered -- six in the south end of Transect B and one in the north end. Depth of recovery ranged between the surface and 30 cm.

Type 2 Vessel Bases

Thirty-seven fragments were recovered and these represented approximately 22 vessels. Several bases displayed embossed marks and these ranged from modern registration marks to company names such as "B.P. LTD.".

Several bases displayed method of manufacture and these suggested a time range of the latter half of the nineteenth century to the present. Depth of recovery ranged from the surface to 40 cm below the surface.

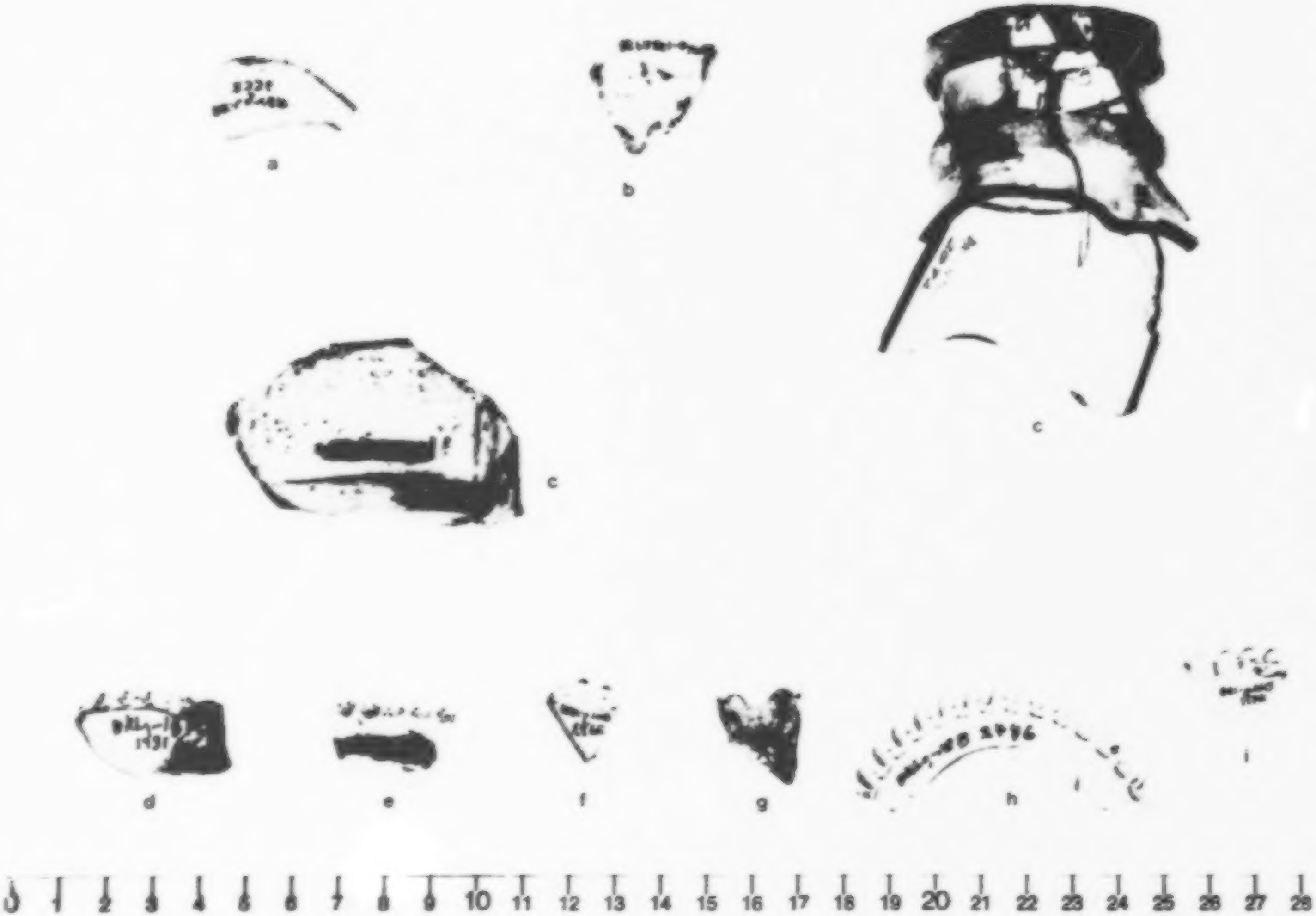

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Fig. 34. Glassware: (a and b) Decorated; (c) Lettered vessel; (d to i) Lamp chimney rims.

Type 3 Vessel Finishes

A variety of finishes were recovered and suggested a number of vessels (Figure 55). A total of 17 fragments were found. One finish, almost spout-like in appearance, displayed a mould seam on the shoulder but not on the neck and was possibly manufactured by a semi-automatic machine which dates c. 1880 to 1913 (Newman 1970:72). A second finish was blue green in colour and the lip was tool-applied. The remaining finishes all appeared to be from vessels manufactured in an automatic machine and date after 1903 (Hall 1977a:15).

Type 4 Decorated

Included in this category are vessels with embossed lettering, vessels with cut designs, sealer lids and lantern chimney glass. A total of 75 decorated fragments were found.

4.1 Lettered. One nearly complete vessel was recovered in the centre of the east excavation area at depths between 20 cm and 40 cm below the surface. The vessel, which was turquoise in colour, displayed "PURE HONEY" on one panel and "-&G. ZOKH" on the base (Figure 54).

The remaining lettered glass displayed only a few letters and no manufacturers' names could be discerned.

4.2 Designed. Only two designed fragments were found. One displayed etched flowers while the other exhibited embossed leaves (Figure 54). Both were recovered between 20 cm and 30 cm below the surface.

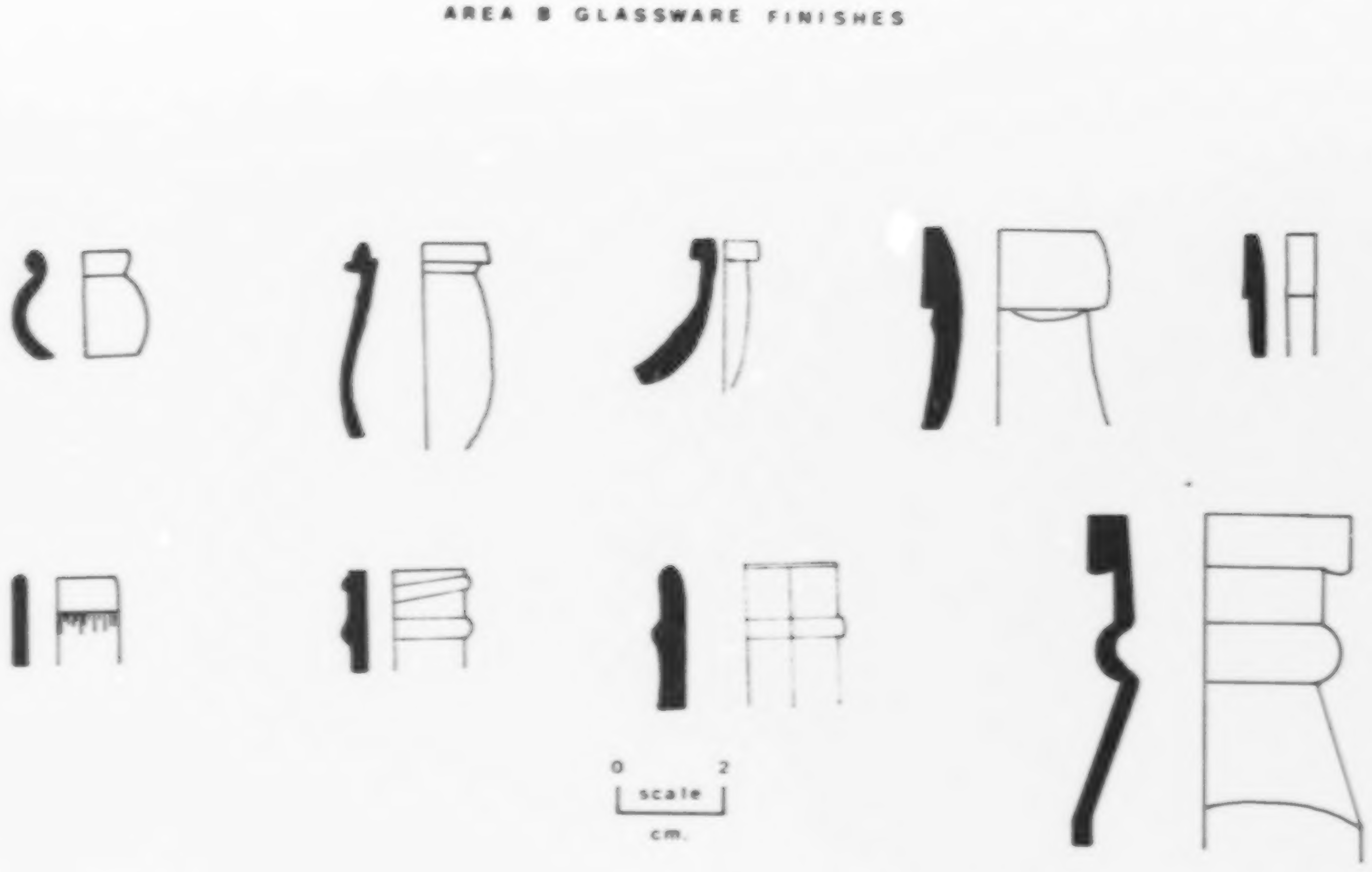
AREA B GLASSWARE FINISHES
0
2
scale
cm.

Fig. 55. Glassware finishes.

4.3 Sealer Lids. Three fragments of two sealer lids were recovered. Two fragments were recovered along the east foundation wall, the other in the southeast corner of the excavations. One of the lids displayed an embossed "CANADA".

4.4 Lantern Glass. Nine rims and 22 body fragments were recovered. The rims were decorated with either cylindrical bosses or were scalloped (Figure 54). Depth of recovery ranged from 5 cm to 35 cm below surface. Kerosene lamps were first produced in the 1860s (Lorrain 1968:44).

Type 5 Coloured

The coloured glass from the Delorme Site was either blue, brown or mauve. In terms of relative dates, only the mauve glass is diagnostic and dates from 1880 to 1925 (Newman 1970:74).

Eight blue fragments were recovered on the east side of the building, two in the south end of Transect B and one in the north. Nineteen mauve pieces were found in the east excavations, three in the south and one in the north.

All brown glass came from Transect B, seven pieces in the south end and two in the north.

Type 6 Plain Concave

A total of 317 clear body fragments were recovered in Area B: 250 on the east side, 37 in the south section and 30 in the north.

7. Tableware class

One small fragment from a bone handle was found 50 cm below the surface in the east end of Transect A. The fragment displayed an etched, cross-hatching design.

8. Kitchenware class

A total of 180 artifacts were recovered and all were metal.

Type 1 Lead

Twenty-three lead fragments were obtained, all from the east section of the excavations. Depth of recovery ranged between 10 and 40 cm beneath the surface and most were found in the 20 to 30 cm levels. All but one fragment were found in the southern end of the eastern area.

Type 2 Bottle Caps

Eight crown bottle caps were found, six east of the building a and one each in the south and north end of Transect B. Depth of recovery ranged from the surface to 35 cm below surface. Crown caps date after 1892 (Lorrain 1968:44).

Type 3 Metal Handles and Lugs

One pail handle fragment and a pail lug were recovered at a depth of 20 cm in the southeast corner of the excavated area. The lug was constructed of two pieces of cast iron that had been riveted to the pail.

Type 4 Copper Lid

One copper lid, 6.47 cm in diameter, was found in the centre of the east excavation area at a depth of 25 cm. The lid displayed a rectangular notch with two vertical holes above and this suggested that a small hinge may have been attached.

Type 5 Tin Can Fragments

Four lids and 138 can fragments were found. Most of the fragments (55.8%) were obtained in Transect B. Depth of the fragments in the entire area ranged from the surface to 45 cm below the surface. Only one of the four lids was complete and had a diameter of 6.80 cm.

Bone Group

9. Bone fragments class

A total of 2735 pieces of bone were recovered in Transect A and the excavation units and 237 elements were found in Transect B. Of the entire Area B assemblage, 12.3% could be identified and represented 16.6% of the identified species. Two separate counts for medium and large mammals are included in the totals. This is due to several fragments -- those included with the identified species -- likely being pig or cow. Of the identified species, large mammal represented 54.7% of the unidentified total. In terms of vertical distribution, the 20 to 30 cm level contained 48.7% of the identified bone total.

If one took into consideration the total amount of bone recovered from the three excavation areas in 1981, Area B would account for 69.2% of that total. With regard to Area B and the total assemblage size, then, the 2972 bone fragments recovered accounted for 47.1% of the total assemblage. Unfortunately, most of these fragments were too small to be identified and it is a distinct possibility that bone elements were being processed to obtain the animal fat. Most of the faunal remains showed axe or cleaver butcher marks and very few were sawn, as was the case in Area A and on other historic sites (Lyman 1977;McLeod 1981). This butchering technique of axe/cleaver might be a function of an early deposit, possibly the Delorme occupation, or if secondary processing was occurring, then perhaps the only method of cracking the bone was by the use of axe or cleaver. Very few elements displayed both axe/cleaver and saw marks as might be the situation if the bone was first butchered by the modern historic method, then further reduced to obtain the bone grease.

Due to the fragmentary nature of the Area B faunal remains, an extremely low minimum number of individuals was calculated. A minimum number of three cows were present based on the right lateral malleolus. Age estimation, based on epiphyseal union (Silver 1971), indicated that most of the Bos individuals were 36 months old or slightly younger. The best quality beef is usually found on animals 18 to 36 months old (Lyman 1977:71).

A minimum number of two animals was calculated for the pig, based on the right astragalus and calcaneum. Age of the individuals was generally between 12 and 24 months. Sheep or Ovis was represented by one individual about 12 months old. These three species are the only domesticated animals likely used for subsistence.

TABLE 21

AREA B FAUNAL RECOVERIES BY NUMBER OF ELEMENTS

SPECIES	TOTAL COUNT	TOTAL %	TRANSECT A + UNITS COUNT	TRANSECT A + UNITS %	TRANSECT B COUNT	TRANSECT B %
Pig	61	16.6	55	15.8	6	33.3
Cow	45	12.3	42	12.0	3	16.7
Cow/Bison	30	8.2	30	8.6	0	0
Sheep	9	2.4	7	2.0	2	11.1
Bison	2	0.5	2	0.6	0	0
Rabbit	10	2.7	10	2.9	0	0
Cat	17	4.6	17	4.7	0	0
Medium Mammal	26	7.1	26	7.4	0	0
Large Mammal	134	36.5	131	37.5	3	16.7
Duck	21	5.7	17	4.9	4	22.2
Goose	5	1.4	5	1.4	0	0
Chicken	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0
Freshwater Drum	5	1.4	5	1.4	0	0
Walleye	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0
Sub-Total	367	100.0	349	100.0	18	100.0
UNIDENTIFIED						
Mammal	1686	64.7	1544	64.7	142	64.8
Small Mammal	11	0.4	4	0.2	7	3.2
Medium Mammal	43	1.7	26	1.1	17	7.8
Large Mammal	732	28.1	703	29.5	29	13.2
Rodentia	6	0.2	6	0.2	0	0
Bird	16	0.6	15	0.6	1	0.5
Small Bird	13	0.5	8	0.3	5	2.3
Medium Bird	28	1.1	21	0.9	7	3.2
Large Bird	20	0.8	18	0.7	2	0.9
Fish	35	1.3	30	1.3	5	2.3
Shell	15	0.6	11	0.5	4	1.8
Sub-Total	2605	100.0	2386	100.0	219	100.0
TOTAL	2972		2735		237	

Minimum number of wild species include three rabbits and one bison. It is not known whether the duck, Anas sp., or goose, Branta sp., were domesticated or wild birds. The chicken, Gallus sp., was in all probability a domesticant. A minimum number of three ducks were present based on the right radius, while one goose and one chicken were present.

Other subsistence species include two fish -- freshwater drum, Aplodinotus sp., and walleye, Stizostedion sp. It would therefore appear that more of a reliance for subsistence was placed on domesticated mammals. Based on the small number of identified fragments, there appears to have been a preference for the front portion of these animals (Table 22). The number of rib and vertebra fragments might skew these data to a small degree.

TABLE 22

AREA B MAMMAL FAUNAL SPECIES BY ELEMENTS

ELEMENT	Sus s.	Ovis a.	Med. Mammal	Bos t.	Bos/Bison	Bison	Large Mammal
Skull	2			6	1		1
Mandible	7		2				
Teeth	8			6			9
Scapula	3				1		3
Rib		2	7	4	5		89
Vertebrae	5	2	10	3	4		16
Humerus	1		1	3	5		
Ulna		1	1	1	2		
Radius	2	2	3	1			1
Carp/Metac.	4			5			2
Pelvic			1	1			1
Femur	2		1	1	1		11
Tibia	1	1		8	5	1	
Fibula	1						
Patella					1		
Calcanius	4			1			1
Tars/Metat.	10	1		4	2	1	
Phalanges	11			2	3		
TOTAL	61	9	26	45	30	2	134

Architectural Group

The *Architectural* group pattern is shown below (Table 23). Note that the nails accounted for the largest percentage of artifacts recovered.

TABLE 23

AREA B *Architectural* GROUP PATTERN

	TOTAL		TRANSECT A + UNITS		TRANSECT B	
CLASS	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
10. Window glass	219	16.7	182	19.3	37	9.9
11. Nails	1071	81.4	742	78.7	329	88.5
13. Hardware	21	1.6	15	1.6	6	1.6
14. Door Parts	4	0.3	4	0.4	0	0.0
TOTAL	1315	100.0	943	100.0	372	100.0

10. Window glass class

A total of 219 pane fragments were found and these ranged in thickness from 0.13 to 0.33 cm (Figure 56). Mean thickness was 0.20 cm and 0.20 cm was the most frequent size recovered.

11. Nails class

A total of 1071 round and square nails were found in Area B. An equal number of each was obtained in the entire area, although in Transect B the number of round nails was almost twice that of the square variety.

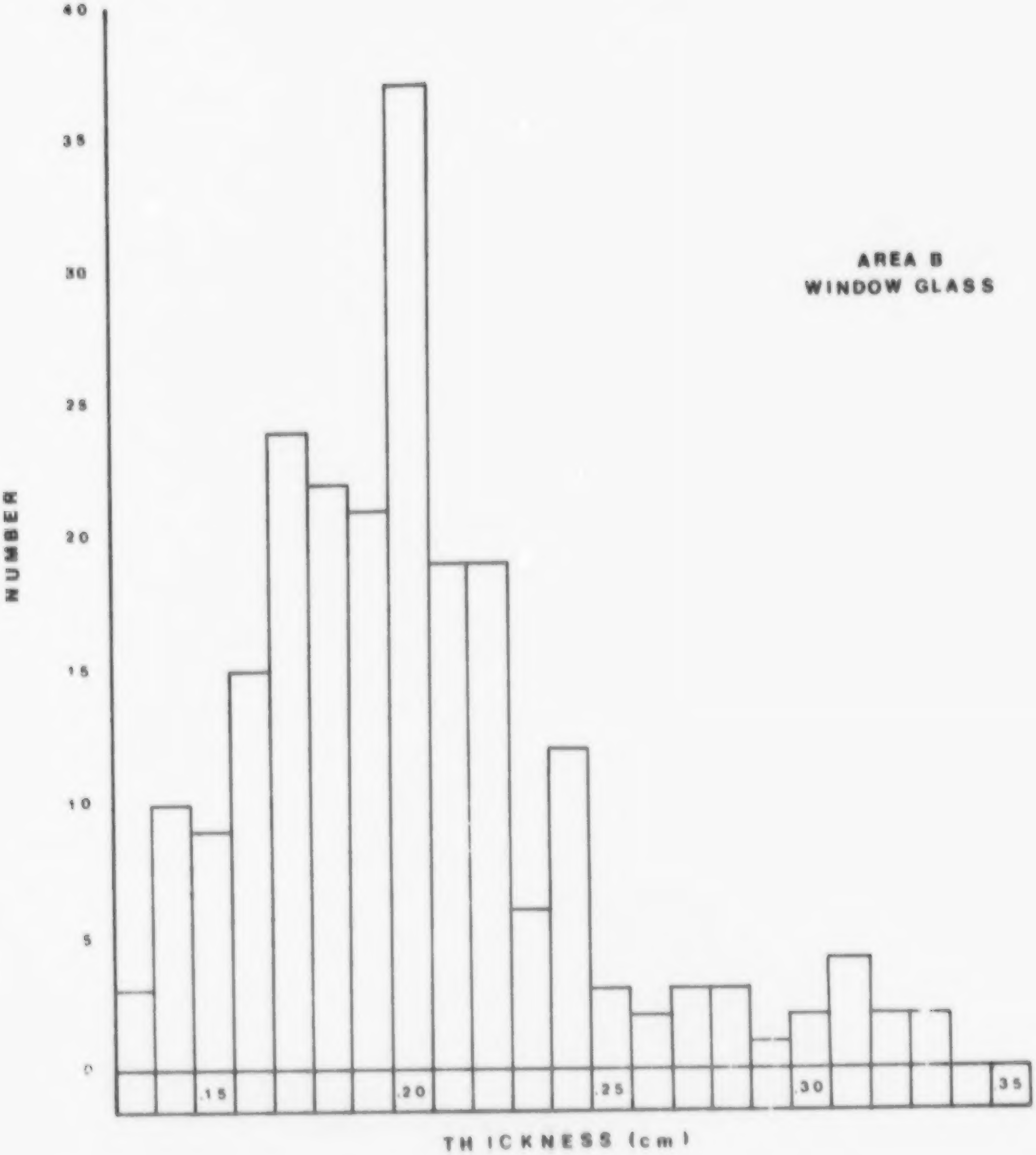

Fig. 56. Area B window glass thickness

Type 1 Square Nails

The square nails recovered were similar in form to those of Area A. Of the 541 nails from Area B, 190 or 35.1% of the sample were complete. These ranged in length from 1 to 6 inches, with a modal value of 1½ inches (Figure 57). Most of the square nail assemblage was recovered between 10 and 30 cm (Table 24). This band contained 77% of the entire sample.

The recovery of square nails in this area indicates that some type of building stood in this area prior to 1900. The abundance of 1½-inch nails suggests that some interior finishing was done in the building. The 3-inch nails were possibly for the application of horizontal siding.

TABLE 24

SUMMARY AREA B SQUARE NAIL RECOVERY

	DEPTH (cm)						
LENGTH	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	TOTAL
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1½	14	39	25	7	1	0	86
2	0	7	5	0	0	0	12
2½	4	10	11	2	0	0	27
3	6	16	17	4	2	0	45
3½	2	2	3	1	0	0	8
4	1	3	3	1	0	0	8
5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Fragments	47	153	118	26	5	2	351
TOTAL	74	232	184	41	8	2	541

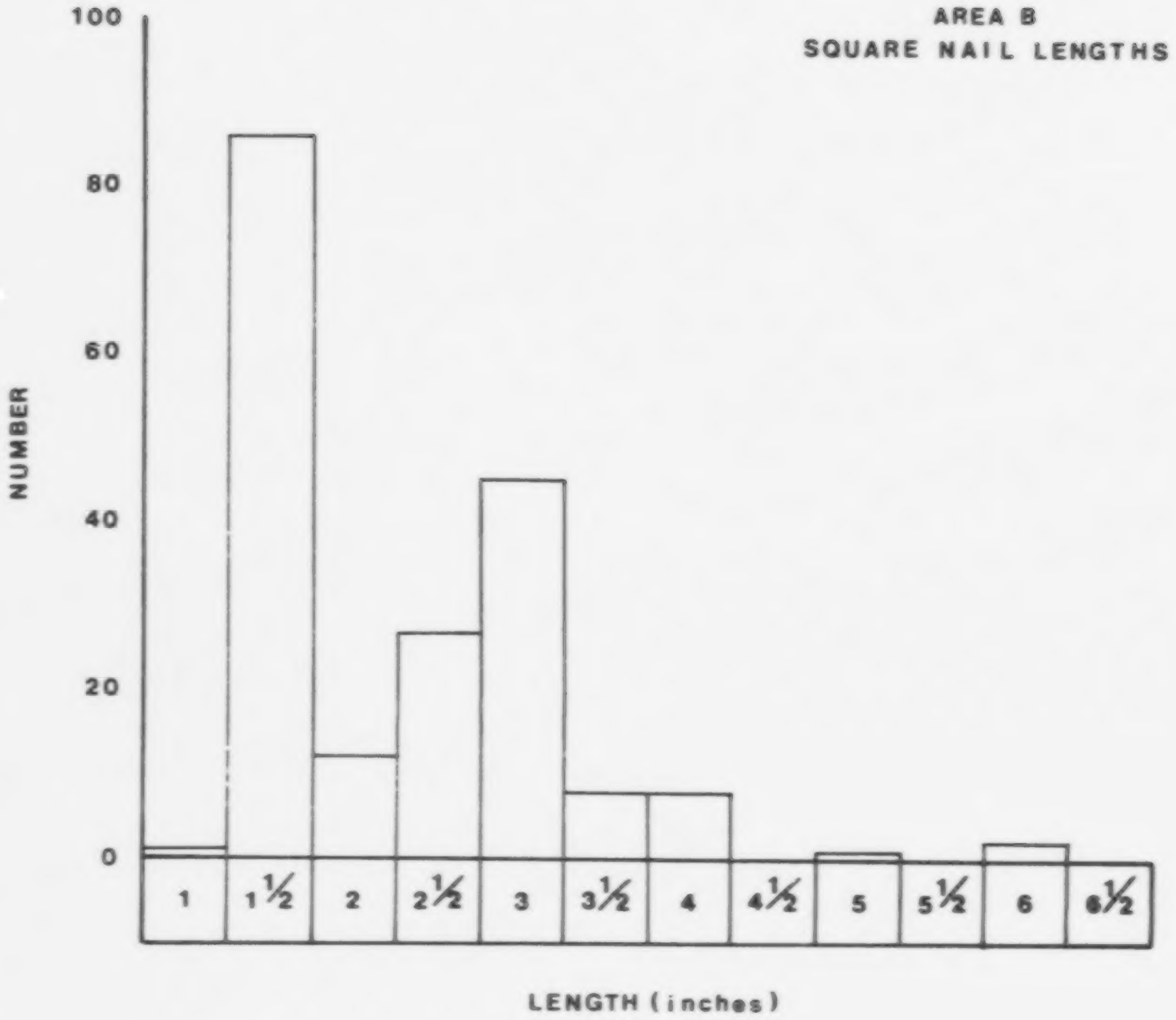

Fig. 57. Area B square nail lengths.

Type 2 Round Nail

As in Area A, two varieties of round nail were recovered. However, only five flooring brads turned up.

2.1 Common Round. A total of 525 round nails were recovered and 427 or 80.0% of these were complete. Length ranged from 1 to 6 inches with 3 inches being the modal value (Figure 58). As was the case with the square nails, the 10 to 30 cm levels produced the largest percentage of nails (65.0% of the sample [Table 25] being found in those levels).

It is interesting to note that both square and round nail assemblages contained numerous 3-inch nails but only the square nail assemblage had a large number of 1½-inch specimens. One would assume that when round nails replaced square, the same size would be used for the same function. The lack of 1½-inch sizes in the round nail assemblage suggests that either (1) reconstruction was done on the exterior only, or (2) that very little finish work was done in the building that replaced the former structure.

2.2 Flooring Brads. Only five flooring nails were found and these ranged in length from 2 to 3 inches. Depth of recovery ranged from 5 to 30 cm.

13. Construction hardware class

A total of 21 artifacts were found and these are divided into five types:

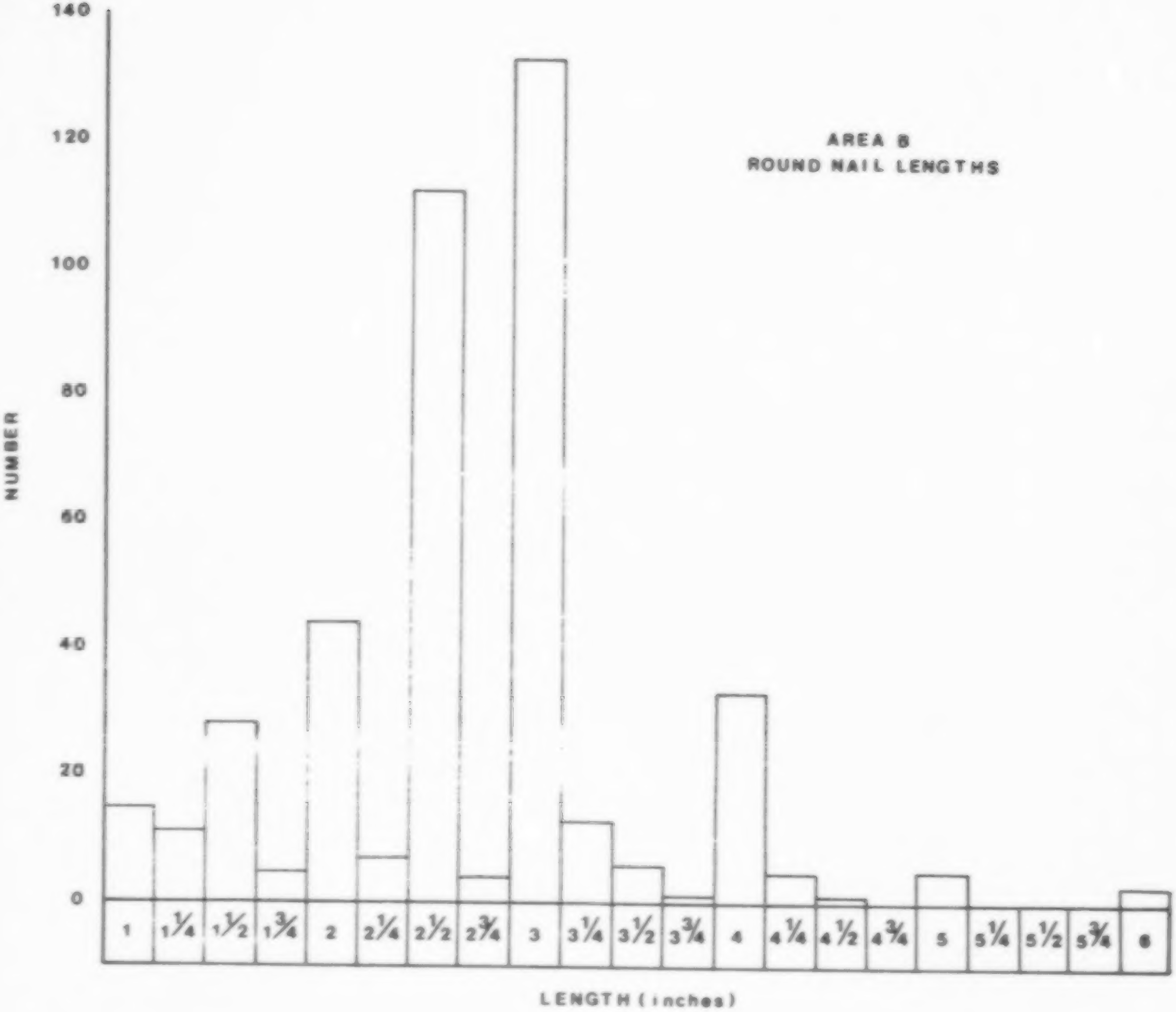

Fig. 58. Area B Round nail lengths.

TABLE 25

AREA B ROUND NAIL RECOVERY

LENGTH (inches)	DEPTH (cm) 0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	Total
1	4	2	6	3	0	15
1¼	2	6	2	1	0	11
1½	3	10	10	3	2	28
1 3/4	1	1	1	2	0	5
2	10	14	13	5	2	44
2¼	0	5	1	1	0	7
2½	28	33	43	8	0	112
2 3/4	1	1	2	0	0	4
3	49	44	36	4	0	133
3¼	6	2	5	0	0	13
3½	2	3	1	0	0	6
3 3/4	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	18	9	5	1	0	33
4¼	2	2	1	0	0	5
4½	0	1	0	0	0	1
5	1	2	2	0	0	5
6	1	2	0	0	0	3
Fragments	18	44	31	5	1	99
TOTAL	146	182	159	33	5	525

Type 1 Chinking

Seven pieces of chinking were recovered and all were similar to those found in Area A. Several fragments displayed evidence of having been white-washed.

Type 2 Metal Hardware

Two hinges were recovered in the centre of the east excavation area at a depth of 20 to 30 cm. The largest of the two was complete save for the top part of one side panel. The hinge was 9.80 cm long and 3.90 cm wide. The smaller hinge was 5.40 cm long and 3.90 cm wide.

One object of undetermined function was recovered in the same vicinity and at the same depth. This was a flat metal rod with a hooked distal end. Two screw holes were present on the shaft of the object. The rod was 10.07 cm long and the shaft width was 1.44 cm.

Type 3 Metal Sheets

Two rectangular metal sheets were recovered that contained either nails or nail holes. One sheet was found in the north end of Transect B, the other along the east wall. The latter sheet contained five 1¼-inch nails and all were clenched.

Type 4 Fencing Staples

Seven staples were recovered in the east excavation area and one in the south end of Transect B. Length ranged from 1¼ inches to 1 3/4 inches. Depth of recovery ranged from 5 to 30 cm.

Type 5 Shingles

Two pieces of green asphalt shingles were recovered along the east wall at a depth of 5 cm.

14. Door parts class

One door catch and two other metal fragments were recovered, all on the east side of the building. Depth of recovery ranged from the surface to 25 cm.

The catch was triangular-shaped and displayed three rivets. Length of the catch was 5.91 cm and its width was 4.40 cm. It was recovered in the southeast corner of the area at a depth of 16 cm.

One of the metal fragments was oval in shape and appeared cast (Figure 59). A square bolt hole was present at one end and an embossed "22" was directly below. It was recovered in the south end of Transect A, just beneath the surface.

The second metal fragment was made of lead and was possibly part of a door mechanism that fit into the jamb. It was recovered in the northeast corner of the east excavation at a depth of 25 cm.

Arms Group

One lock plate, three shotgun shell bases and two 0.22 calibre casings complete this group.

The lock, found in the centre of the east excavation area at a depth of 36 cm, contained only the frizzen and one spring (Figure 60). The plate was 15.03 cm long and had a maximum width of 2.70 cm. A stamped sitting fox was visible beneath the flash pan. This type of lock was typical of those used between 1830 and 1845 (Hamilton 1960:174).

One of the shell bases displayed a stamped "DOMINION-NO. 12-CROWN". It was recovered in the centre of the east excavation area 5 cm below the surface.

The second base, found in the southwest corner of the east excavation at 25 cm, displayed "ELEY LONDON - NO. 12 - GAS TIGHT".

The third shotgun shell casing was found in the north end of Transect B between 30 cm and 40 cm. The brand name "WINCHESTER - NO 12 - REMINGTON" was stamped on the base. Both 0.22 calibre casings were found in Transect B -- one in the south end at 35 cm, the other in the north section at 25 cm.

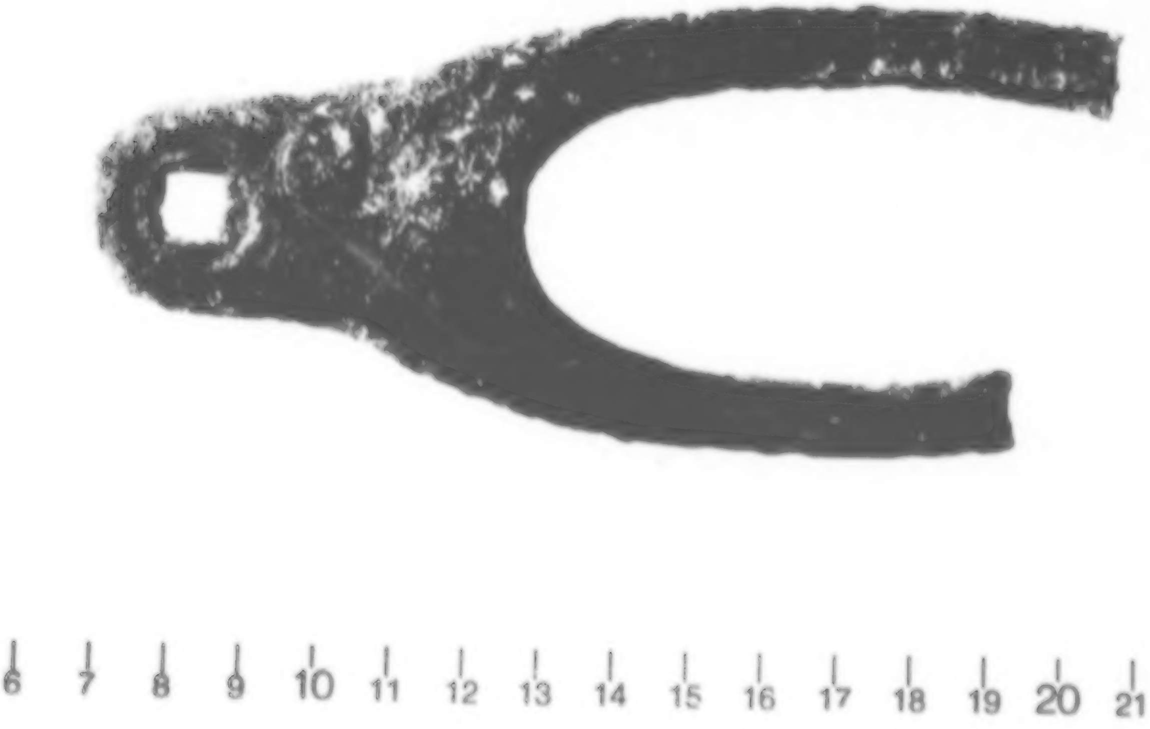
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Fig. 59. Door part (?)

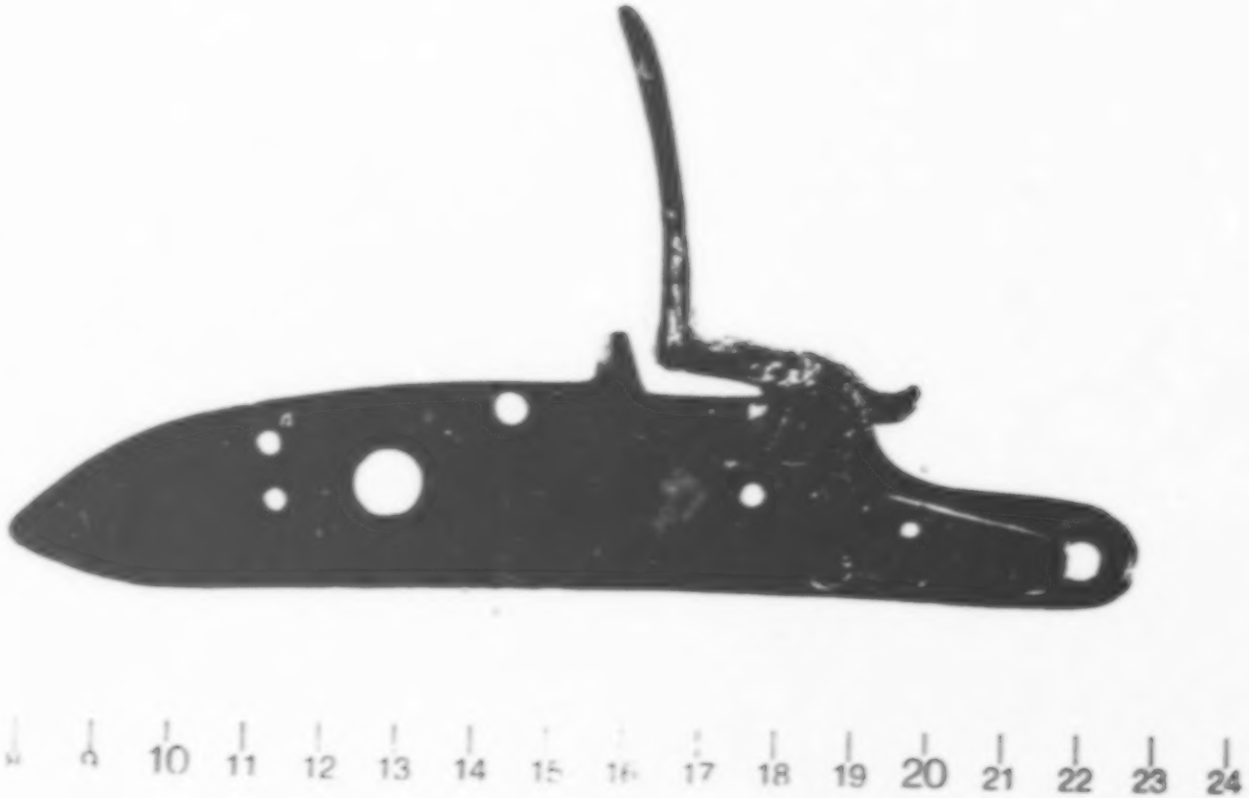
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Fig. 60. Lock plate.

Clothing Group

The most frequent artifacts recovered were buttons, which accounted for 59.3% of the group total (Table 26).

TABLE 26

AREA B *Clothing* GROUP PATTERN

	TOTAL AREA		TRANSECT A + UNITS		TRANSECT B	
CLASS	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
19. Buckles	2	7.4	1	4.8	1	16.7
20. Thimbles	1	3.7	1	4.8	0	0.0
21. Buttons	16	59.3	14	66.6	2	33.3
22. Scissors	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
23. Pins	1	3.7	0	0.0	1	16.7
24. Fasteners	4	14.8	2	9.5	2	33.3
25. Shoes	2	7.4	2	9.5	0	0.0
26. Beads	1	3.7	1	4.8	0	0.0
TOTAL	27	100.0	21	100.0	6	100.0

Most of them were found outside of the building.

19. Buckles class

Two different buckles were recovered (Figure 61), one in the north end of Transect B, the other in the northwest corner of the east excavation area. Both were found between 20 and 30 cm below the surface. The buckle found north of the building was two-tined and was possibly a braces clasp. It measured 3.00 cm long and 1.74 cm wide. The buckle found east of the building was square and single-tined. Its dimensions were 2.70 cm long and 2.47 cm wide. The tine was 2.76 cm long.

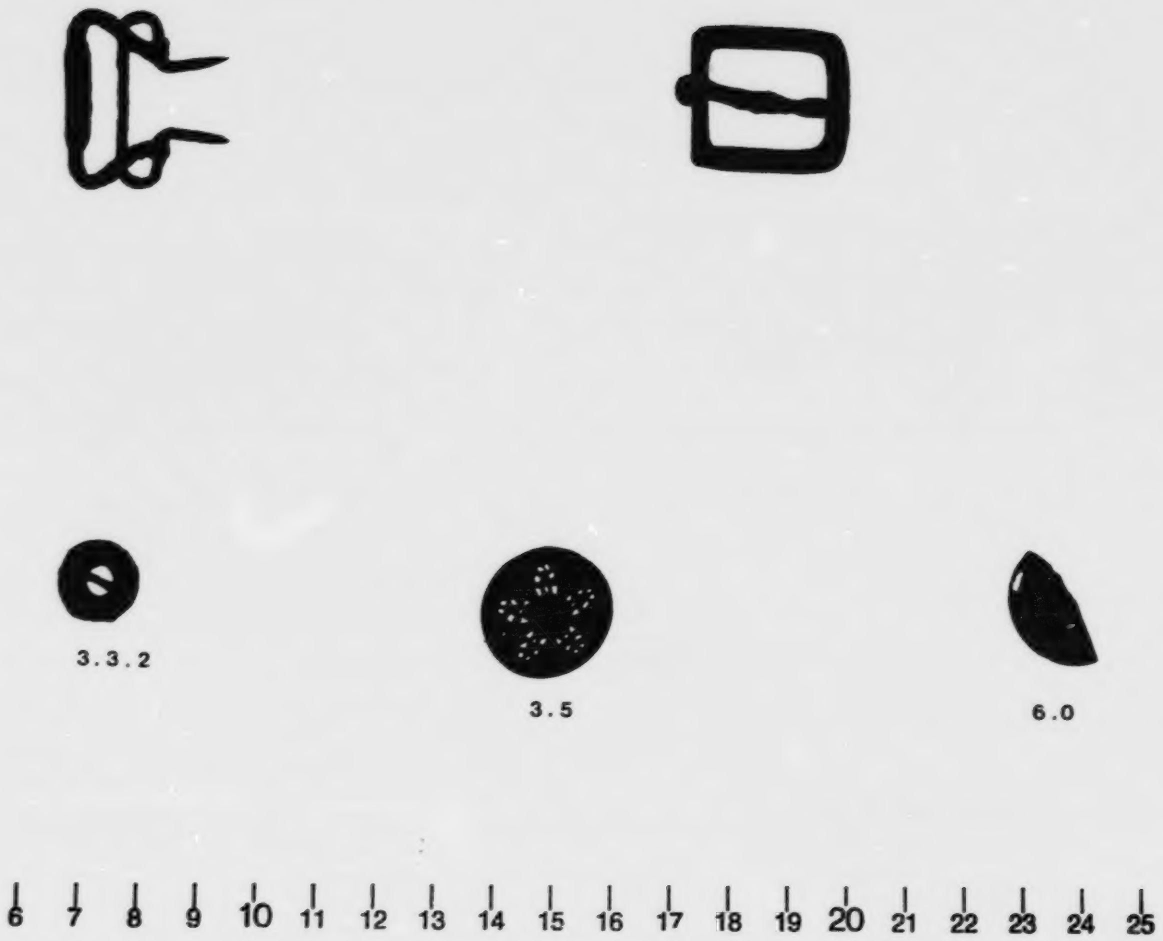
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Fig. 61. Buckles and button types 3.3.2, 3.5 and 6.0.

20. Thimbles class

One plain thimble was found in the same area and depth as the square buckle. The thimble was 2.15 cm long, had a base diameter of 1.70 cm, and was 1.26 cm in diameter at the apex.

21. Buttons class

The same typology used for the Area A button assemblage was utilized for the Area B assemblage (Table 27).

Type 1 Bone

1.1 Plain: Polished. Two buttons were recovered in the centre of the east excavations at depths of 25 cm and 29 cm. Only one of the buttons was complete and it had a diameter of 1.71 cm. The second button had an estimated diameter of 1.90 cm.

Type 2 Porcelain

2.2.1 Four-Holed: Sunken Face: Flat Back: Small. Half of a button was found in the southeast corner of the excavated area between 20 and 30 cm. The button had an estimated diameter of 1.07 cm.

A second specimen was found in the centre of Transect B. This button, also incomplete, had an estimated diameter of 1.34 cm.

2.2.2 Four-Holed: Sunken Face: Flat Back: Large. One, complete button was found in the northeast corner of the excavated area. Its diameter was 1.57 cm and it was recovered at a depth of 25 cm.

2.7.1 Brown: Four-Holed. Half of a button was found along the east foundation wall at the 20-30 cm level. The button had an estimated diameter of 1.40 cm.

TABLE 27

AREA B BUTTON DATA

TYPE	DIAMETER (cm)	EYE DIAMETER (cm) 1	2	3	4
1.0 Bone					
1.1 Plain: Polished	1.71	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.21
	1.90	0.19	M	M	M
2.0 Porcelain					
2.2 Four-Holed					
2.2.1 Sunken Face: Flat Back: Small	1.07	0.10	M	M	M
2.2.2 Sunken Face: Flat Back: Large	1.57	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14
2.7 Brown					
2.7.1 Four-Holed	1.40	M	M	M	M
3.0 Metal					
3.2 Sunken Panel	1.75	M	M	M	M
	1.77	M	M	M	M
3.3 Two-Piece					
3.3.1 Hollow	1.47	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.16
	1.52	M	M	M	M
	1.84	M	M	M	M
3.3.2 Bar Eye	1.40				
	1.71				
3.5 Shank Attachment	1.73				
	2.29				
6.0 Glass	2.20				

Type 3 Metal

3.2 Sunken Panel. Two incomplete buttons were recovered on the east side of the building. One was recovered at the 20 cm to 30 cm level, the other between 30 and 40 cm. The former had a diameter of 1.75 cm; the latter, 1.77 cm.

3.3.1 Two-Piece: Hollow. Three buttons were recovered on the east side of the building and only one was complete. Diameters ranged from 1.47 cm to 1.84 cm. The buttons were found between 20 and 30 cm.

3.3.2 Two-Piece: Bar Eye. Two buttons of this variety (Figure 61) were recovered east of the building and one was obtained in the north section of Transect B. Diameters ranged from 1.40 cm to 1.73 cm and depth of recovery ranged from 20 to 30 cm on the east side, and from 40 cm to 50 cm in the transect.

3.5 Shank Attachment. A domed brass button with perforated floral design (Figure 61) was recovered along the east wall of the building at a depth of 25 cm. It displayed a soldered iron eye for garment attachment. Diameter of the button was 2.29 cm.

Type 6 Glass

Half of a heavily patinated glass button (Figure 61) was found 35 cm beneath the surface, along the east foundation wall. It had an estimated diameter of 2.20 cm and, while one face was flat, the other was convex.

23. Pins class

One complete safety pin was recovered in the south end of Transect B at the 10 to 20 cm level. The pin was 3.97 cm long.

24. Fasteners class

Two snap-type fasteners and two garter snap fasteners were found.

The larger of the snap-type came from the centre of the east excavation area at a depth of 25 cm. It was 1.70 cm in diameter and displayed "REAL SCOTCH KNIT" on the face. The other snap fastener, found in the south end of Transect B, was 0.50 cm long and 0.80 cm in diameter. It was recovered within the first 10 cm of soil.

Both garter snaps were fragments and were found at 10 cm. One was found in the east section; the other in the south end of Transect B.

25. Shoe fragments class

Two shoe fragments were found in the centre of the east excavation area at a depth of 25 cm.

26. Beads class

Type 2 Hollow Cane Drawn

2.2 Reheated and Tumbled. One pink opaque bead was found in the 30 to 40 cm level at the southeast corner of the east excavation area. It had a diameter of 0.16 cm, a length of 0.10 cm and a base diameter of 0.06 cm.

Personal Group

A total of 17 artifacts were recovered.

28. Keys class

Two keys were recovered, one along the east wall and one in the south end of Transect B. Both were incomplete. The key from along the east wall had the proximal end missing, and an estimated length would be approximately 5.70 cm. The shaft of this key was hollow. The fragment found in Transect B was the distal tip of a skeleton key. It was found between 30 and 40 cm. The more complete fragment was obtained in the 20 to 30 cm level.

29. Personal items class

Type 1 Pencils

1.1 Lead. A metal holder to a lead pencil was recovered in the southeast corner of the east excavation area. It consisted of two concave copper pieces held together with a copper ring. These were all recovered at 15 cm.

1.2 Slate. Four slate pencil fragments were recovered -- two east of the building, one south and one north. Length of the sections ranged from 2.76 cm to 3.76 cm and they were either round or square in cross-section.

In addition, one fragment of slate board was found in the east edge of the excavated area.

Type 2 Watch Fragments

One brass piece from the internal mechanism and one toothed cog were recovered east of the building. Both were found between 20 and 30 cm. The cog had a diameter of 4.20 cm.

Type 3 Jewelry

One religious medallion, made of extremely light material was found between 20 and 30 cm in the centre of the east excavation. The medallion had a diameter of 1.82 cm and a thickness of 0.15 cm.

Type 4 Hair Pin

One hair or bobby pin was found in the south end of Transect B at a depth of 25 cm.

Type 5 Miscellaneous

All artifacts were metal and included two discs, a ring with threaded interior, one arrow and the handle of a scalpel. Depth of recovery ranged between 10 and 40 cm.

Tobacco-Pipe Group

Type 1 Kaolin

Eleven bowl and seven stem fragments were recovered. Six of the former were plain while one displayed a floral design, another possessed horizontal moulded striations, and three exhibited an unknown geometric motif. One of the stem fragments carried a "DIXON'S" on the right side and "MONTREAL" on the left surface (Figure 62). These date from 1876 to 1894 (Walker 1971:25) and were similar to recoveries found in the house. The fragment in Area B was found along the east wall at 35 cm.

Type 2 Stoneware

Two bowl fragments were recovered -- one in the south end of Transect B, the other in the southeast corner of the excavated area. This latter fragment was decorated with vertical ridges and was unglazed (Figure 62). Both fragments were found at the 20 cm to 30 cm level.

Type 4 Modern

One stem from a modern pipe was found in the upper 10 cm of the north section of Transect B.

Activities Group

The most frequently found artifact class was the Ethnobotanical class (Table 28).

31. Tools class

A variety of tools was recovered and although the form of some made their function evident, several could not be so identified. Those that could include two mower blades, a metal shaft from a hoe or rake and a metal weight. The artifacts that could not be identified consisted of a cast iron bar, a diamond-shaped rod, a rectangular cast

a
b
b
c
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

Fig. 62. Tobacco pipes: (a) Type 1.0 Kaolin; (b) Type 1.0 "Dixon's" mark; (c) Type 2.0 Stoneware.

TABLE 28

AREA B ACTIVITIES GROUP PATTERN

CLASS	TOTAL AREA COUNT	TOTAL AREA %	TRANSECT A + UNITS COUNT	TRANSECT A + UNITS %	TRANSECT B COUNT	TRANSECT B %
31. Tools	11	4.1	7	3.7	4	4.8
33. Toys	4	1.5	4	2.1	0	0.0
34. Fishing	1	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
36. Prehistoric	8	3.0	4	2.1	4	4.8
37. Storage	25	9.3	25	13.4	0	0.0
38. Ethnobotanical	104	38.4	58	31.0	46	55.5
39. Stable/Barn	21	7.8	17	9.2	4	4.8
40. Misc. Hardware	93	34.4	71	38.0	22	26.5
41. Other	3	1.1	0	0.0	3	3.6
TOTAL	270	100.0	187	100.0	83	100.0

iron object, a flat iron bar, a pointed metal rod with looped handle, an "L" shaped bar with threaded distal end, and an "L" shaped rod with round shaft and flattened tip. All tools were recovered between 5 and 35 cm.

33. Toys class

Type 1 Marbles

One stone marble was found in the centre of the east excavation area at 25 cm. The marble was orange-tinged and had a diameter of 1.36 cm.

Type 2 Dishes

One longitudinal section of a porcelain dish was found in the centre of the excavation area at 15 cm. It appeared to be a small saucer.

Type 3 Dolls

One head fragment was found in the same vicinity and level as the toy dish. The doll fragment was of porcelain, had a pink exterior with white interior, and was concave in cross-section.

Type 4 Figurines

One solid, porcelain figurine was found on the southeast corner of the excavations at a depth of 23 cm. The fragment was a 2.37 cm long body section.

34. Fishing gear class

A complete single-barbed hook was found in the centre of the east excavation area at the 20 to 30 cm level. The hook was 4.36 cm long.

36. Prehistoric artifacts class

Five fabric-impressed body sherds, one end-scraper, and one projectile point were recovered (Figure 63). Two of the sherds were from the centre of the east excavated area between 40 and 50 cm. One of the sherds and the projectile point were recovered in the south end of Transect B -- the sherd at 15 cm and the projectile point at 27 cm. The point was side-notched and made from Swan River Chert. Length of the point was 1.90 cm, width was 1.35 cm, and thickness was 0.34 cm. The remaining two sherds were found in the north end of Transect B at 40 cm.

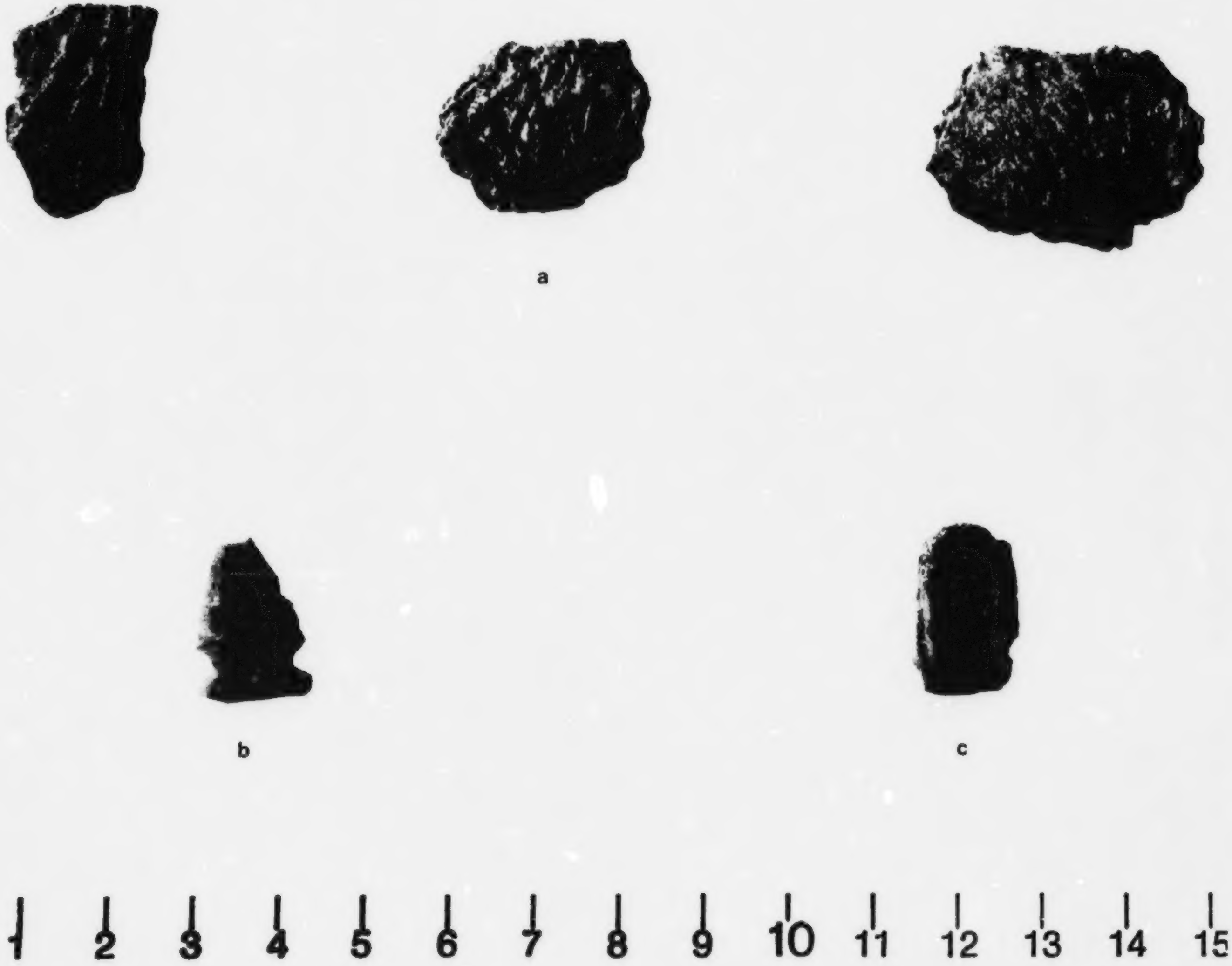
a
b
c
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

Fig. 63. Prehistoric artifacts: (a) Pottery; (b) Side-notched projectile point; (c) End-scraper.

The end-scraper was 2.03 cm long, 1.25 cm wide and had a maximum thickness of 0.77 cm. The scraper was made from Knife River Flint and a portion of the cortex was visible. Lateral retouch occurred on the dorsal surface, while the distal end displayed bifacial retouch.

37. Storage items class

The 25 artifacts of this class include 20 metal bands and five fragments of aluminum. Several of the metal bands displayed rivets. All artifacts of this class were recovered on the east side of the building.

38. Ethnobotanical class

A sample of 58 charcoal samples from east of the building and 40 more from the north section were examined under a microscope at 16x and 40x magnification and were identified either to family or genera (Table 29). The genera recovered include Fraxinus (ash), Quercus (oak), Acer (maple), Ulnus (elm), Salix (willow), Populus (poplar), Picea (spruce) and Pinus (pine). The largest sample was concentrated in the north end of Transect B, appeared to be from the granary/dairy structure (possible floor boards), and was some type of coniferous species. In cross-section, the samples were characterized by a lack of any real distinction between the early and late growth stages. In addition, the samples had few resin canals and those that were observed were small and round. These samples from Transect B were unlike the Picea and Pinus species found east of the building.

These latter species were differentiated using Losey, et al. (1977), as were the *Salix* and *Populus*. Charcoal identification was conducted using a reference sample, plus McAndrews (1974).

The remaining artifacts of the Ethnobotanical class were six seed pits which were similar to *Prunus persica*, or peach. These were recovered in the north section of Transect B.

TABLE 29

AREA B CHARCOAL IDENTIFICATION

GENERA OR ORDER	COUNT	PER CENT
Coniferales	40	40.8
Fraxinus	32	32.6
Quercus	8	8.2
Populus	4	4.1
Acer	3	3.1
Salix	3	3.1
Picea	3	3.1
Pinus	2	2.0
Ulnus	2	2.0
Unknown	1	1.0
TOTAL	98	100.0

39. Stable and barn class

Type 1 Horse Shoe Nails

Eleven nails were found, four of which were complete. Depth of recovery ranged from 5 to 40 cm. A total of seven came from the east side of the building, three were found on the south and one was recovered in the north.

Type 2 Metal

Twelve artifacts were recovered and, like the Tools class, several could not be identified on the bases of form.

One sleigh bell was found in the southwest corner of the excavated area at a depth of 21 cm. It was 2.75 cm long and had a diameter of 2.90 cm.

A cinch buckle was found in the same vicinity at 27 cm. It was 3.51 cm long and 3.25 cm wide.

One possible coach door handle was found in the centre of the east excavation area at a depth of 15 cm. The handle was ornately shaped and fitted into a metal socket.

A sold iron ring was found in the same vicinity and depth. It had a diameter of 7.60 cm and a thickness of 1.18 cm.

One bridle bit was obtained along the east foundation at the 20 to 30 cm level. The specimen was 15.33 cm long.

The remaining seven artifacts could not be identified but were possibly wagon-related.

40. Miscellaneous hardware class

Type 1 Wire

Six lengths of wire were recovered in the south end of the building -- two were found in the north, and 19 more were unearthed on the east side. Depth of recovery ranged from the surface to 40 cm.

Type 2 Springs

One spring with eight coils was recovered between 10 and 20 cm in the east end of Transect A.

Type 4 Rivets

Six rivets and four rivet washers were found in the east side of the building at depths ranging from 10 to 40 cm. Length of the rivets ranged from 0.72 cm to 4.67 cm. Diameter of the washers ranged from 1.10 to 1.38 cm.

Type 5 Iron Pins

Two pins were recovered on the east side of the building at a depth of 10 cm. One was 8.89 cm long, the other 23.50 cm long.

Type 6 Screws

A total of eight screws were recovered in the east excavations. Length ranged from 1 inch to 2½ inches and depth of recovery ranged from 10 to 40 cm.

Type 7 Bolts

Three bolts were found in the south end of Transect B, one in the north section and 13 on the east side. Length varied from 1 inch to 7 3/4 inches and head form was either flat or domed. Depth of recovery was between 10 and 30 cm.

Type 8 Nuts

Two metal nuts were found east of the building and one fragment was found in the south end of Transect B. All were recovered at 10 cm.

Type 9 Washers

Seven washers were recovered east of the building and two were found in the south and north sections of Transect B. Diameter ranged from ½ inch to 1¼ inches and depth of recovery from the surface to 40 cm.

Type 10 Chain

One 23-cm length of chain with attached "S" hook was found in the north end of Transect B at 5 cm. One square link was found on the opposite end at 25 cm while a 36-cm length of chain was found in the centre of the east excavation area at 25 cm.

Type 11 Clothes Peg Spring

Two springs from modern wooden clothes pegs were found on the east side of the building, one at 10 cm, the other at 25 cm. The first measured 1.70 cm long by 2.80 cm wide and the second was 2.10 cm long by 3.10 cm wide.

Type 14 Miscellaneous Metal

Eight metal objects were recovered on the east side of the building foundation. Depth of recovery ranged from the surface to 45 cm. Included are a round metal disc, four metal scraps, a metal clamp, an iron ring, and a rectangular bracket.

41. Other Class

Three carbon cylinders from batteries were recovered in the south end of Transect B. All were obtained between 30 and 40 cm.

Artifact Discussion

Relative Dates

Kitchen Group

Of the entire *Kitchen* group, the ceramics offer the best data for obtaining relative dates and this is through calculation of the mean ceramic date and bracketing date (Tables 30 and 31). Early ceramic dates, such as pre-1862, were not anticipated in this area. They suggest that cultural materials from the Delorme occupation were being deposited in this area. However, this material is mixed with artifacts from the latter occupations as the bracketing date of 1880 to 1904 suggests. The mean ceramic date of 1881 suggests a median date for cultural activity in this area. It is interesting that this date coincides with the time that Pierre Delorme moved across the river after selling the lot. It is not known if this correlation is significant.

Other dates yielded by the *Kitchen* group were not as secure as those for the ceramics and usually covered the bracketing date as, for example, the turn-paste moulded liquor glass that dates after 1870 and before 1920. The recovery of contemporary beer bottle glass serves to extend the date of area utilization.

TABLE 30

AREA B MEAN CERAMIC DATE

TYPE	NAME	DATE	MEDIAN	COUNT	PRODUCT
2.4	Alfred Meakin	1891-1897	1894	2	3788
2.4	Pankhurst	1856-1882	1869.0	3	5607.0
2.4	Registration	1856-1867	1861.5	1	1861.5
2.4	Registration	1856-1867	1861.5	4	7446.0
2.4	Meakin	1856-1891	1873.5	1	1873.5
2.4	Johnson Bros.	1883-1913	1898.0	7	13286.0
2.4	Imperial Ironstone	1875-1886	1880.5	5	9402.5
2.4	J. & G. Meakin	1856-1891	1873.5	1	1873.5
2.9	Alhambra	1856-1892	1874.0	5	9370.0
2.10	Ridgways	1905-1920	1912.5	25	47812.5
2.25	Meakin Jug	1890-1920	1905	18	34290.0
2.26	Stone China Ware	1873-1898	1885.5	14	26397.0
2.27	Argosy	1880-1904	1892	6	11352.0
2.30	Continental Views	1856-1892	1874	4	7496.0
2.32	Palmyra	1856-1891	1873.5	4	7494.0
2.33	Gem	1856-1892	1874	4	7496.0
2.34	Tudor	1856-1862	1859	1	1859.0
			TOTAL	105	198704.5

$$\text{MEAN DATE} = \frac{198704.5}{105} = 1892.4$$

CORRECTION FACTOR = 235.5 + .87 (1892.4) = 1881.9

TABLE 31

AREA B BRACKETING DATE

TYPE	NAME	INITIAL	COUNT	PRODUCT	TERMINAL	PRODUCT
2.4	Alfred Meakin	1891	2	3782	1897	3794
2.4	Pankhurst	1856	3	5568	1882	5646
2.4	Registration	1856	1	1856	1867	1867
2.4	Registration	1856	4	7424	1867	7468
2.4	Meakin	1856	1	1856	1891	1891
2.4	Johnson Bros.	1883	7	13181	1913	13391
2.4	Imperial Ironstone	1875	5	9375	1886	9430
2.4	J. & G. Meakin	1856	1	1856	1891	1891
2.9	Alhambra	1856	5	9280	1892	9460
2.10	Ridgways	1905	25	47625	1920	48000
2.25	Meakin Jug	1890	18	34020	1920	34560
2.26	Stone China Ware	1873	14	26222	1898	26572
2.27	Argosy	1880	6	11280	1904	11424
2.30	Continental Views	1856	4	7424	1892	7568
2.32	Palmyra	1856	4	7424	1891	7564
2.33	Gem	1856	4	7424	1892	7568
2.34	Tudor	1856	1	1856	1862	1862
		TOTAL	105	197453		199956

$$\text{INITIAL DATE} = \frac{197453}{105} = 1880.5$$

$$\text{TERMINAL DATE} = \frac{199956}{105} = 1904.3$$

Architectural Group

The recovery of square nails similar to those of the house suggest that whatever structure stood in Area B prior to 1900 was likely built at the same time as the house. The round nails suggest that either this structure was rebuilt or repaired some time after 1880 and definitely by 1920.

The greatest percentage of both types was recovered at the same depth -- between 10 and 30 cm. Therefore, no sequential deposition of architectural materials was observable as was the case in Area A. This suggests that whatever action caused the nails to be deposited, it likely transpired after the period of reconstruction.

Arms Group

The lock plate was a surprising find, given its 1830-1845 date based on morphology. Certainly the plate dates after this time period, as Pierre Delorme was not likely on site until 1856, and it is conceivable that the lock plate was from an old gun that was brought to the site. The incomplete nature of the plate suggests that it was possibly used for spare parts and not necessarily removed from a weapon and deposited immediately. The recovery of the plate does suggest, however, that not only kitchen materials from the Delorme occupation were deposited in this area.

Tobacco-Pipes Group

Only one stem fragment yielded a relative date, that being 1876 to 1894, which is within the bracketed date calculated from the ceramics. It is interesting to note that the only pipe manufacturer recovered at the Delorme house site was Dixon of Montreal, and this suggests that very few individuals smoked on site. Pierre Delorme did not smoke (Hamilton 1876:223) and it is known that Levi Courchaine smoked a pipe. The Courchaines moved onto the site three years before Dixon ceased production. In all probability, then, the pipes were deposited during the Courchaine occupation.

Summary of relative dates

It is fairly certain that materials were being deposited in this area by 1881 and as early as the 1860s, with continual deposition as late as the 1960s. Cultural material from each of the three occupations was recovered but all materials were intermixed and no sequential ordering based on vertical/temporal deposition could be observed. Architectural materials suggest that the building that stood in this area was constructed at a similar time as the house and witnessed at least one phase of reconstruction after 1880.

Artifact Distribution

Kitchen Group: Ceramics, Liquor Bottle, Medicine Bottle and Glassware Classes

The vertical distribution of ceramics, not previously summarized, reveals a similarity with the Nails class in that the levels between 10 and 30 cm contained the bulk of the assemblage (Table 32). In the instance of the ceramics, these levels contained 72.7% of the total sample.

TABLE 32

AREA B CERAMIC DISTRIBUTION BY LEVEL

	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm)					
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	Total
Porcelain	10	19	17	1	2	49
Refined Earthenware	46	117	178	55	5	401
Stoneware	15	20	14	3	0	52
TOTAL	71	156	209	59	7	502

Figure 64 illustrates the vertical and horizontal distribution of the dateable ceramics recovered on the east side of the building. The area between 2 and 3 metres east of the foundation contained the largest concentration of dateable ceramics; however, no depositional sequences were noticeable. Dates of post-1900 are mixed with dates of 1860 to 1864 and there is no indication of isolated periods of artifact deposition. The recovery of such a mixture of artifacts within such a circumscribed area suggests that they were deposited at the same time, perhaps when the outbuilding was abandoned. This might account for the paucity of artifacts from within the foundation, the random distribution of temporal artifacts outside of the structure and, given that the structure was abandoned quite recently, the absence of any definite alluvial deposits such as those observed east of the house (see Area D discussion below). If artifacts were being deposited in this area over a span of 100 years, as suggested by the relative dates of artifacts, the presence of alluvial deposits separating cultural layers might also be expected as has been observed at other historic sites situated along river banks (McLeod 1980).

The ceramic distribution (Figure 65) is characterized by an oval-shaped concentration extending parallel to the east foundation wall. The main concentration is roughly in the centre of this area.

The bottle glass exhibits a similar distributional pattern (Figure 66). The central area contains the largest concentration of the Glassware class while the Liquor and Medicine classes are randomly distributed save for the extreme northernmost unit. It must be pointed out that the beer bottle glass was subtracted from the Liquor bottle assemblage and is therefore not illustrated.

The glass distribution in the north-to-south transect exhibits the possible locations of the north and south walls and definitely illustrates the interior of the building.

The vertical distribution of the glass was similar to that of the ceramics (Table 33).

TABLE 33

AREA B GLASS DISTRIBUTION BY LEVEL

	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm)					
CLASS	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	TOTAL
Liquor	10	41	52	14	17	134
Medicine	15	28	43	16	1	103
Glassware	80	180	181	55	4	500
TOTAL	105	249	276	85	22	737

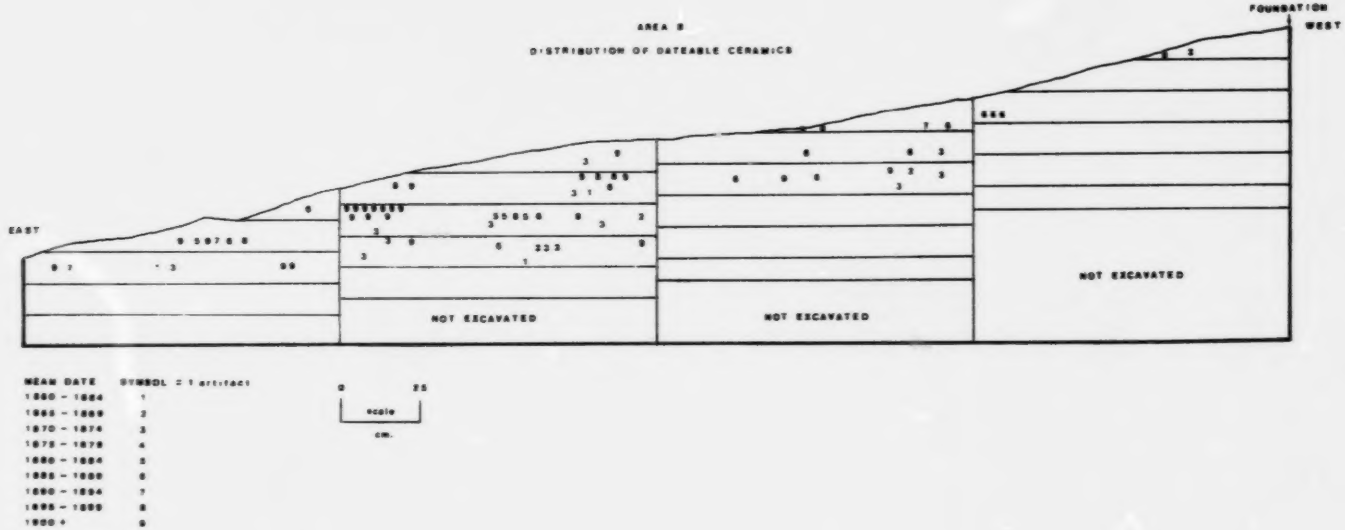
AREA B
DISTRIBUTION OF DATEABLE CERAMICS
FOUNDATION
WEST
EAST
NOT EXCAVATED
NOT EXCAVATED
NOT EXCAVATED
MEAN DATE
SYMBOL = 1 artifact
1860 - 1864 1
1865 - 1869 2
1870 - 1874 3
1875 - 1879 4
1880 - 1884 5
1885 - 1889 6
1890 - 1894 7
1895 - 1899 8
1900 + 9
0
25
scale
cm.

Fig. 64. Area B distribution of dateable ceramics.

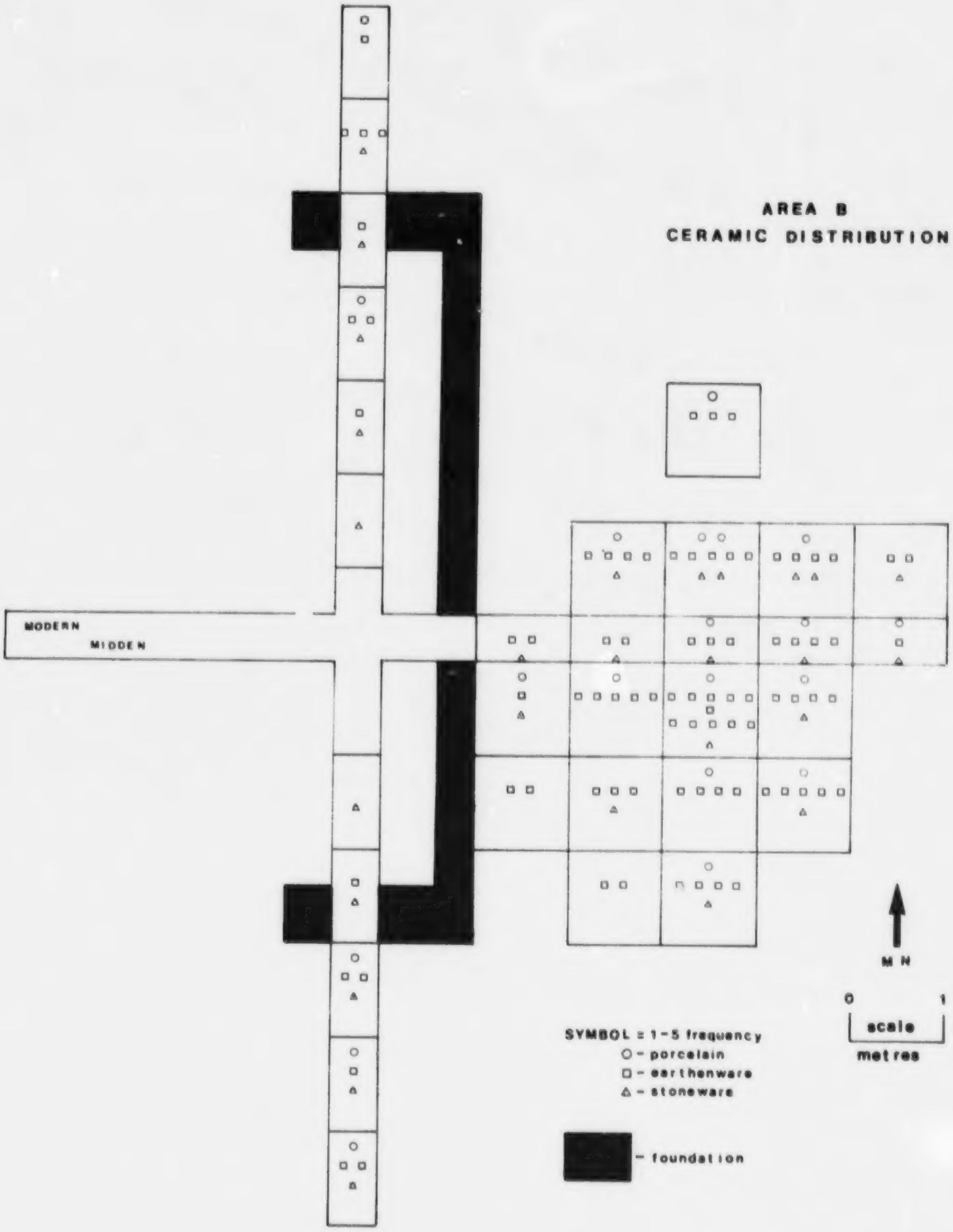
AREA B
CERAMIC DISTRIBUTION
MODERN MIDDEN
M N
0 1
scale
metres
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
○ - porcelain
□ - earthenware
△ - stoneware
- foundation

Fig. 65. Area B ceramic distribution.

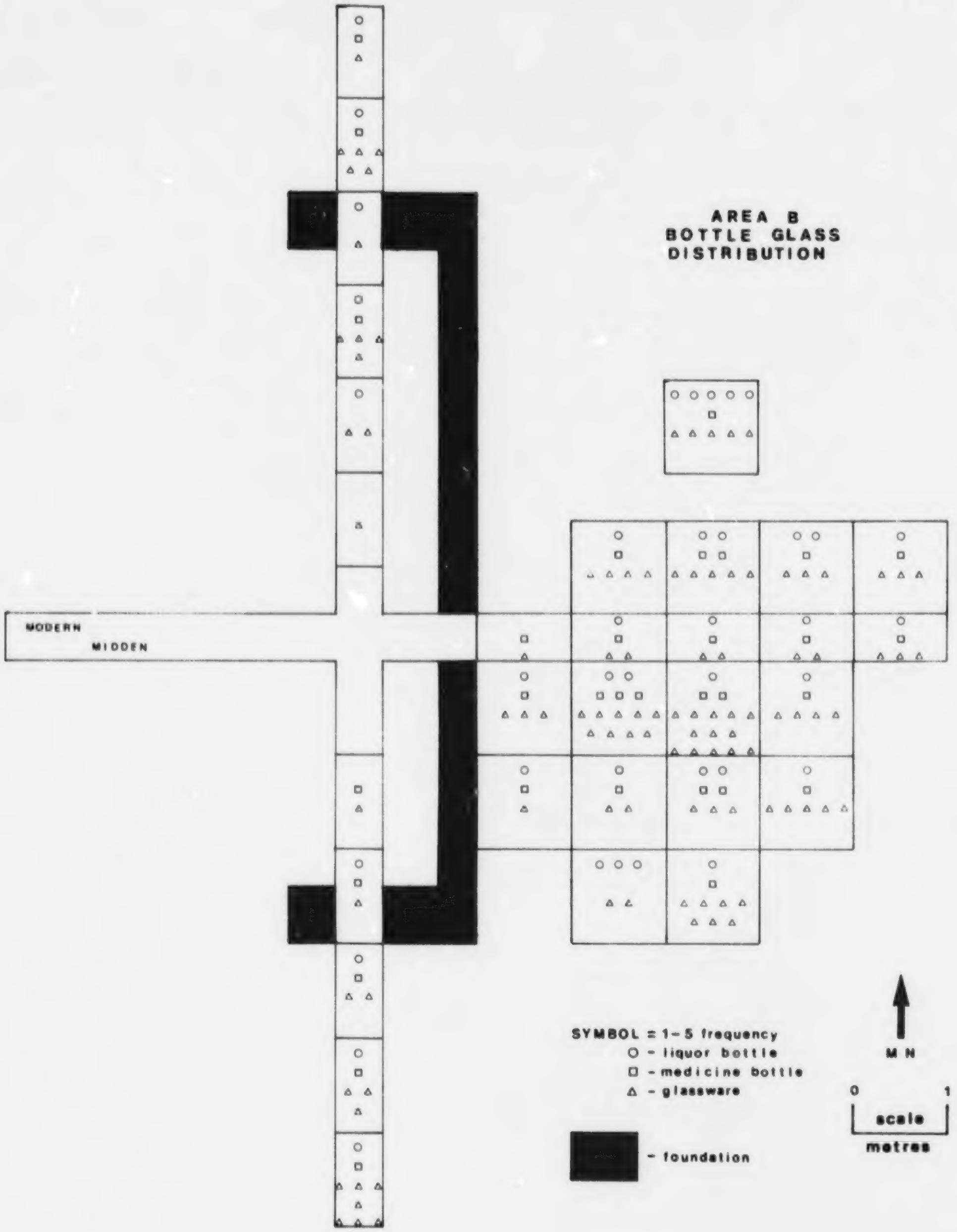
AREA B
BOTTLE GLASS
DISTRIBUTION
MODERN
MIDDEN
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
○ - liquor bottle
□ - medicine bottle
△ - glassware
- foundation
M N
0
1
scale
metres

Fig. 66. Area B liquor glass, medicine glass and glassware distribution.

Bone Group

The bone was distributed similarly to the *Kitchen* group artifacts in that most was concentrated south of Transect A (Figure 67). The bone did display some degree of down-slope scattering, as is evident by the concentration in the single unit in the southeast corner of the excavations. The amount of bone recovered in Transect B was sparse when compared with that of Transect A.

The recovery of such a large quantity of bone mixed with the artifacts on the east side of the building does not tend to support the hypothesis that the materials were removed from the interior of the building. It seems unlikely that the occupants would allow close to 3000 bones to accumulate on the floor of the strucutre. The fragmentary nature of the faunal elements suggests that some type of reduction/processing had occurred and resulted in the production of several thousand small bone pieces. It is possible that this processing was conducted in the east area of the building or was done elsewhere and the debris deposited on the east side of the granary/dairy building.

Architectural Group

The distribution of square and round nails was slightly different than that of the *Kitchen* group artifacts (Figure 69). The largest concentration of nails came from the northern end of the excavated area and spread diagonally toward the southeast. A small concentration of round nails was also recovered along the east foundation.

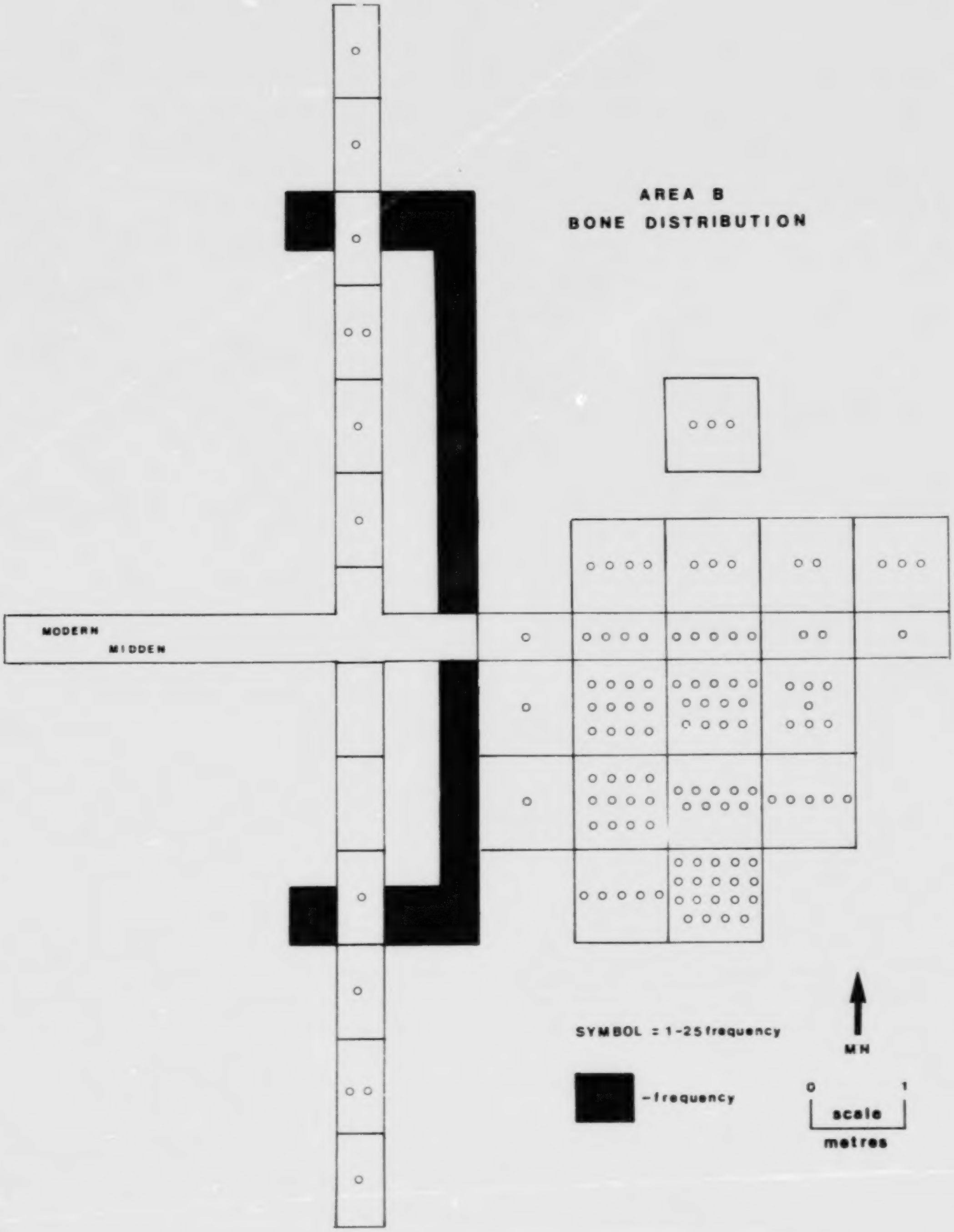
AREA B
BONE DISTRIBUTION
MODERN
MIDDEN
SYMBOL = 1-25 frequency
- frequency
MN
0
1
scale
metres

Fig. 67. Area B bone distribution.

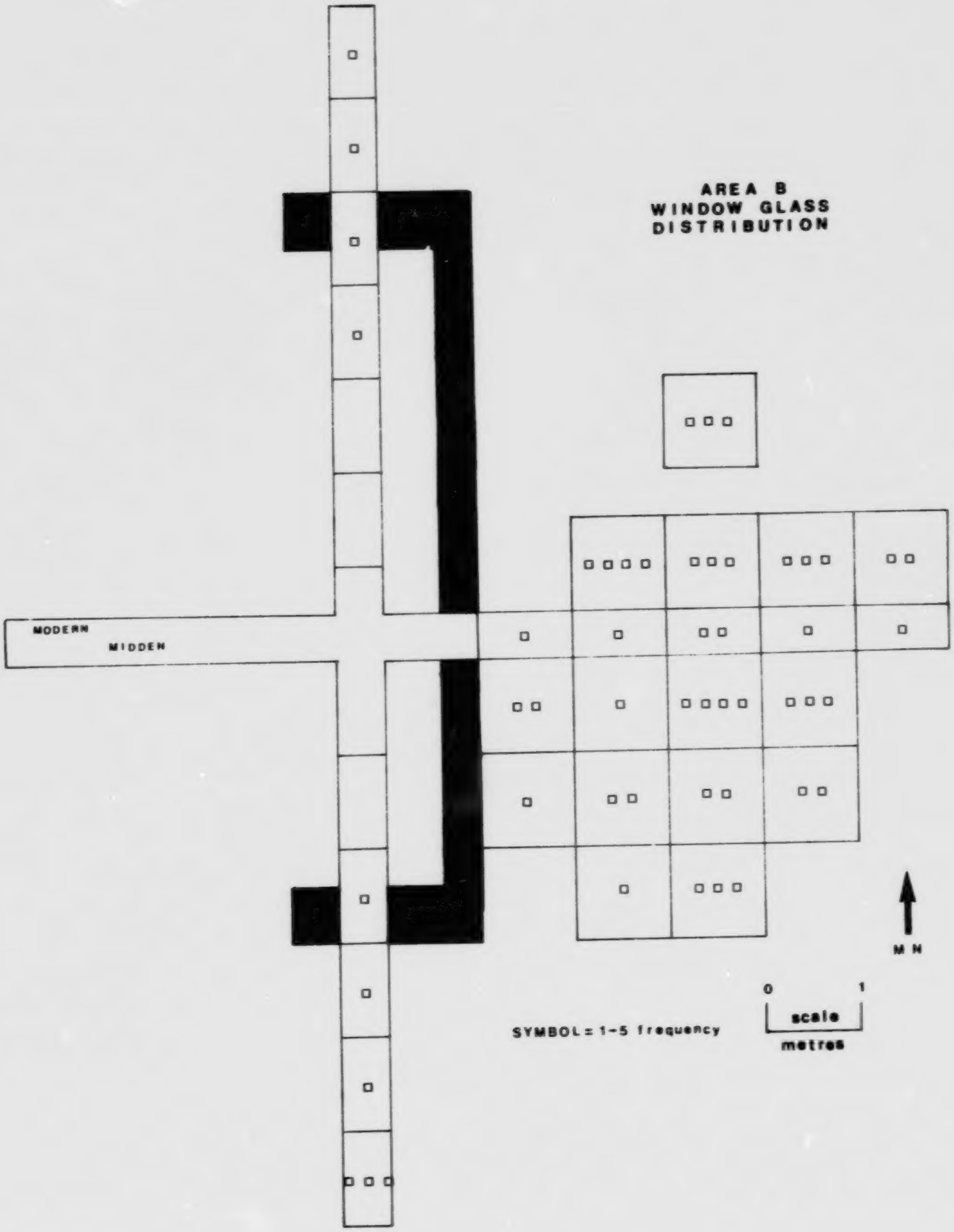
AREA B
WINDOW GLASS
DISTRIBUTION
MODERN
MIDDEN
M N
0
1
scale
metres
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency

Fig. 68. Area B window glass distribution.

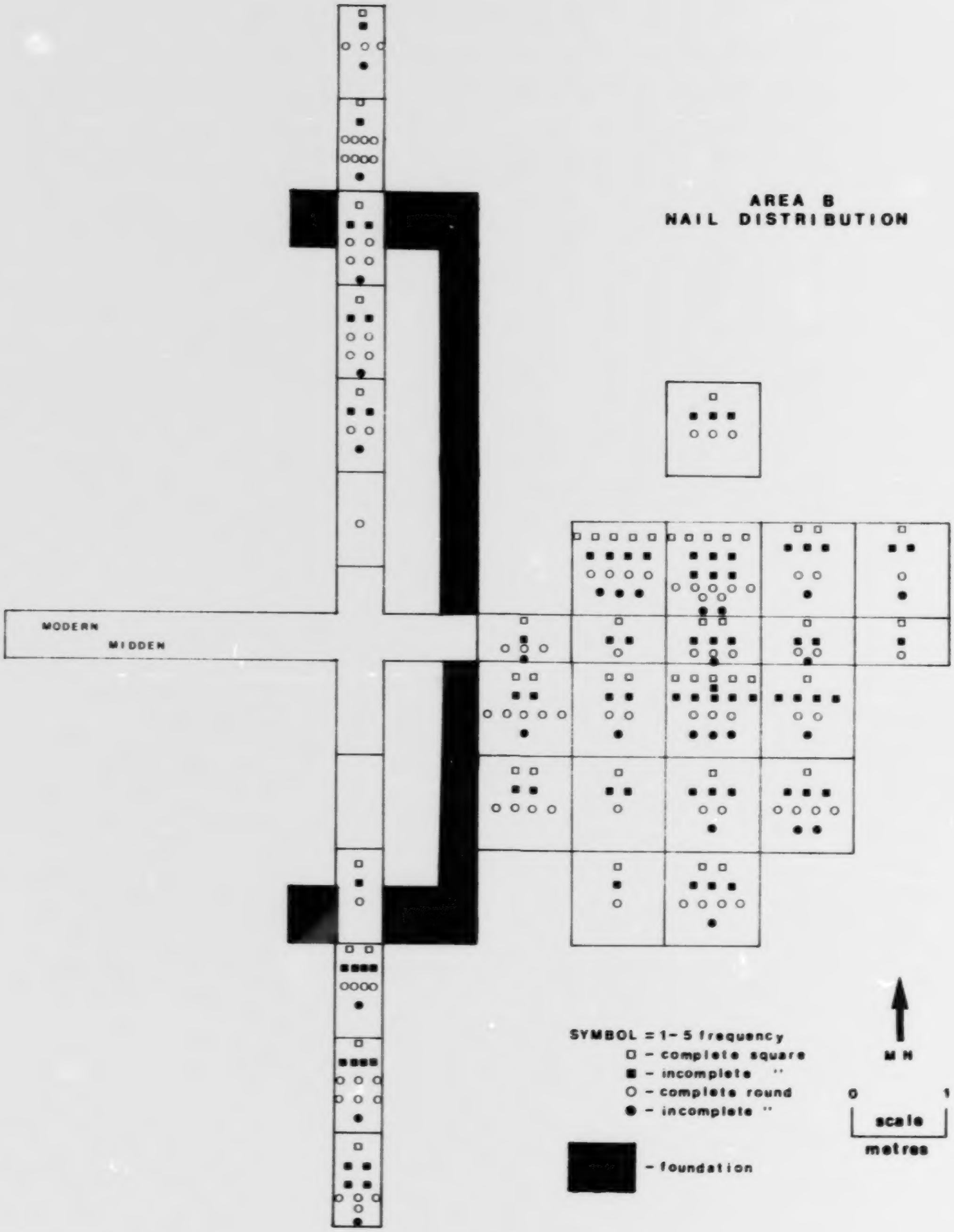
AREA B
NAIL DISTRIBUTION
MODERN
MIDDEN
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
□ - complete square
■ - incomplete "
○ - complete round
● - incomplete "
- foundation
M N
0
1
scale
metres

Fig. 69. Area B nail distribution.

Both types of nails were also concentrated at both north and south ends of the building.

Window glass distribution was, to an extent, similar to that of the Nails class on the east side of the building (Figure 68). However, the pane fragments had more of an east-to-west linear distribution.

The difference between the *Kitchen*, *Bone* and *Architectural* group distribution appears to be related to the sloping contour east of the building. The *Kitchen* artifacts extended parallel to the foundation and at a right angle to the slope. This was also the case with the bone fragments. The distribution of the *Architectural* artifacts follows the contour of the land in an oblique manner, namely, diagonally northwest to southeast. The nails and window glass appear to enclose the *Kitchen* and *Bone* artifacts. To illustrate this, the ratio of *Architectural* to *Kitchen* group artifacts recovered in the units on the east side of the structure have been plotted (Figure 70).

The ratio is observed to be greatest along the foundation wall and at the northwest corner of the excavated area. The ratio was the least in the centre of the excavated area. It would appear, therefore, that this area was utilized for two separate purposes. This duality can further be illustrated by comparing the group patterns of units along the foundation and at the northeast corner with those in the centre of the area (Table 34).

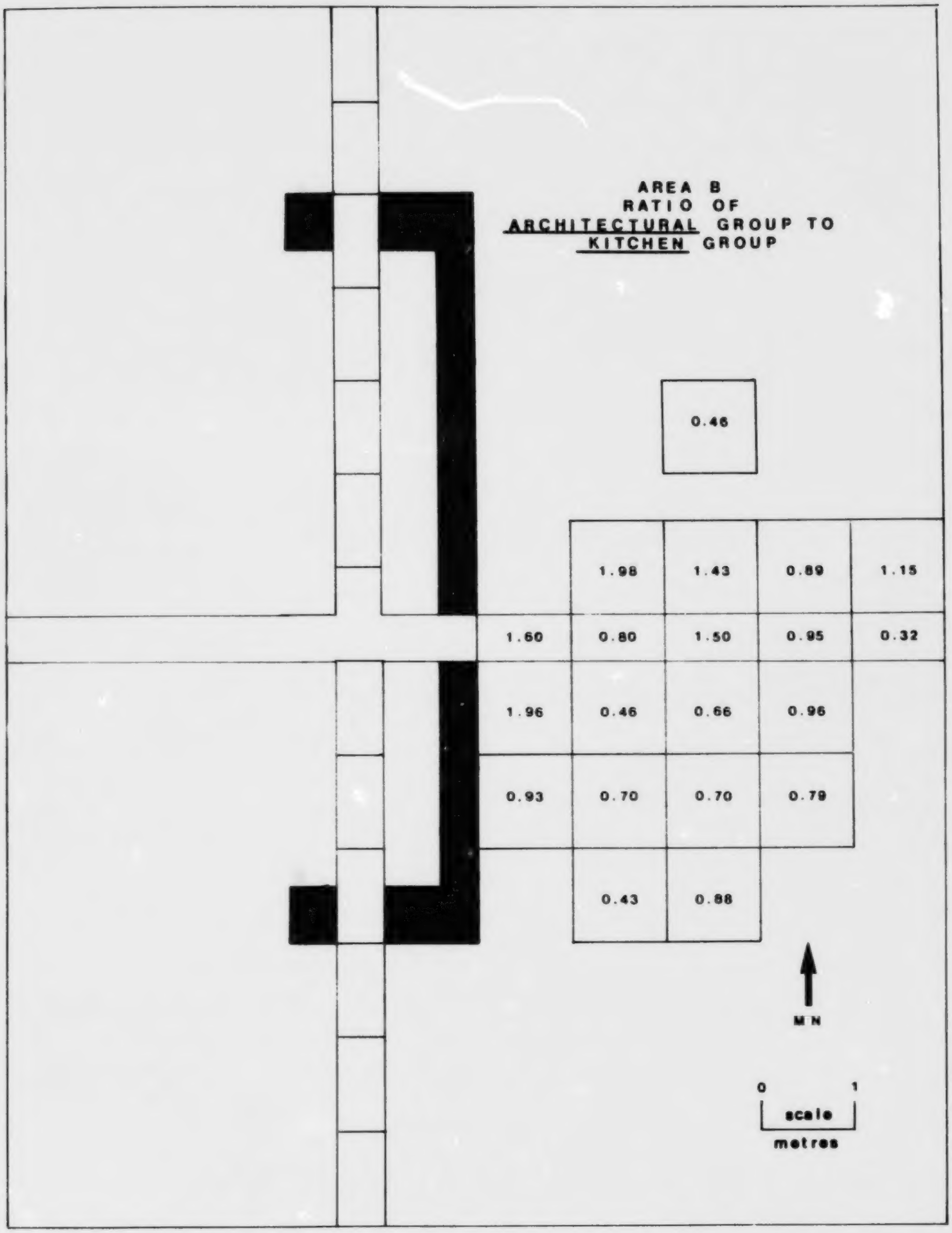
AREA B
RATIO OF
ARCHITECTURAL GROUP TO
KITCHEN GROUP
0.46
1.98
1.43
0.89
1.15
1.60
0.80
1.50
0.95
0.32
1.96
0.46
0.66
0.96
0.93
0.70
0.70
0.79
0.43
0.88
M N
0
1
scale
metres

Fig. 70. Area B Architectural to Kitchen group ratio distribution.

TABLE 34

COMPARISON OF AREA B PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL PATTERNS

	PERIPHERAL		CENTRAL	
GROUP	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
Kitchen	338	40.3	480	57.0
Architectural	422	50.4	281	33.3
Furniture	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arms	1	0.1	1	0.1
Clothing	12	1.4	4	0.5
Personal	2	0.2	1	0.1
Pipes	6	0.7	5	0.6
Activities	57	6.9	71	8.4
TOTAL	838	100.0	843	100.0

The difference between these two areas is manifested by an inverse relationship between the *Kitchen* and *Architectural* groups. It is possible that kitchen materials were deposited in conjunction with the bone fragments in the central area, at the back of the granary/dairy house.

The *Architectural* artifacts were deposited closer to the building and may have been laid down when the building was dismantled. This suggests a more modern date for cultural material found in this corner. The absence of any defined flood layers in this area may be due to the amount of cultural activity that occurred during the 100 years indicated by the temporal span of the artifacts.

Therefore, rather than the Area B assemblage representing materials removed from the granary/dairy building prior to dismantling, the artifacts appear to have been deposited first as a possible kitchen midden and second as architectural waste. The main function of Area B appears to be related to the large number of faunal remains and may therefore be an animal processing area for such activities as the reduction of bone to obtain fat.

Summary and Conclusions

To conclude the discussion of Area B, the objectives for excavation must be compared with the results. It is fairly evident that a building stood in this area during the Delorme occupation. This is based on the recovery of square nails. Several relative dates were recovered and these definitely indicated that materials from the Delorme occupation were deposited in this area. It was initially postulated that artifacts not of a granary/dairy building nature and of a temporal date similar to the Delorme occupation would be deposited as a function of utilization of the building. It does not seem likely that the large quantity of butchered bone recovered was deposited through use of the structure as a granary or dairy room. Unfortunately, the date of deposition for this material could not be ascertained. However, in keeping with the postulation that the bone was deposited as a result of activities in the structure, it is hypothesized that the structure was used during the Delorme occupation for meat processing such as the reduction of bone marrow for grease, and as a storage facility of similar materials, and that the evidence for these activities is manifested by the number of bone fragments and the quantities of ceramics and glassware recovered.

CHAPTER 5

AREA C: SMALL MIDDEN

Objectives

This area was situated east of the house and was discovered through random shovel testing. As it was the only location on the entire site to yield a concentration of artifacts when initially tested, it was decided to excavate the area more carefully.

A total of six 1 x 1 m units were dug in 5 cm levels using the northwest corner of each unit as datum. Units were dug to depths ranging from 35 cm to 50 cm below surface at the northwest corner of the unit.

Stratigraphy

Soil types in this area were similar to those of Area B in that most were of a loamy clay nature and much of the deposition sequence was altered by flooding and cultural activities (Figure 71). The former was manifested by the appearance of buried surfaces while deposits of ash and carbon indicated the latter.

Topography in this area was characterized by a gentle east-to-west incline with a rise of about 10 cm per meter.

Artifact Description

Unlike any of the previously described excavated areas, the Area C assemblage was primarily composed of *Kitchen* group artifacts, in

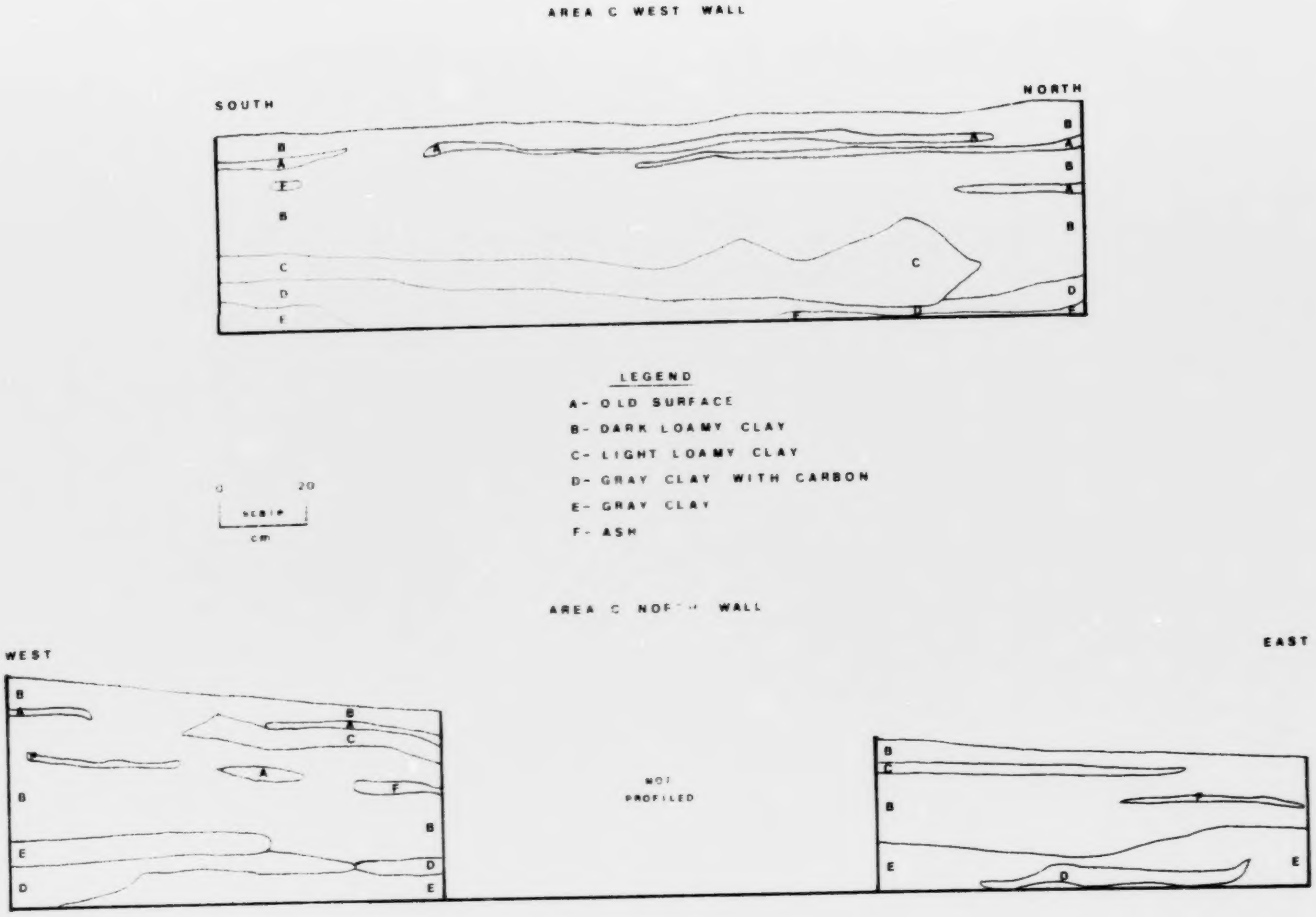
AREA C WEST WALL
SOUTH
NORTH
B
A
E
C
D
F
LEGEND
A- OLD SURFACE
B- DARK LOAMY CLAY
C- LIGHT LOAMY CLAY
D- GRAY CLAY WITH CARBON
E- GRAY CLAY
F- ASH
0
20
scale
cm
AREA C NORTH WALL
WEST
EAST
NOT PROFILED

Fig. 71 Area C stratigraphy.

particular the Glassware class (Tables 35 & 36). The presence of a large percentage of kitchen artifacts and bone in conjunction with deposits of ash and cinders suggests that this area was used as a small kitchen midden.

TABLE 35

AREA C ARTIFACT RECOVERY

CLASS	COUNT
Kitchen Group	
1. Ceramics	157
2. Liquor bottle	110
3. Case bottle	35
4. Tumbler	0
5. Medicine bottle	79
6. Glassware	359
7. Tableware	1
8. Kitchenware	253
Bone Group	
9. Bone fragments	787
Architectural Group	
10. Window glass	160
11. Nails	231
12. Spikes	1
13. Hardware	17
14. Door parts	1
Furniture Group	
15. Furniture parts	1
Arms Group	
16. Gun parts	4
Clothing Group	
19. Buckles	0
20. Thimbles	0
21. Buttons	11
22. Scissors	0
23. Pins	2
24. Fasteners	2
25. Shoe parts	6
26. Beads	2
Personal Group	
27. Coins	0
28. Keys	0
29. Personal items	12
Tobacco-Pipes Group	
30. Pipes	3
Activities Group	
31. Tools	0
33. Toys	3
34. Fishing	1
35. Sub-stemmed pipes	0
36. Prehistoric	0
37. Storage	17
38. Botanical	10
39. Stable and barn	3
40. Miscellaneous hardware	56
41. Other	0
TOTAL	2324

TABLE 36

AREA C ARTIFACT GROUP PATTERN

GROUP	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Kitchen	994	64.7
Architectural	410	26.6
Furniture	1	0.1
Arms	4	0.3
Clothing	23	1.5
Personal	12	0.8
Pipes	3	0.2
Activities	90	5.8
TOTAL	1537	100.0

The high frequency of glass fragments is similar to the other areas in that this class made up the bulk of the *Kitchen* group assemblage.

Kitchen Group

1. Ceramics class

Type 1 Porcelain

1.0 Plain: Body Sherds. Two plain sherds were found, one in the centre of the area and the other in the northeast corner. Depth of recovery ranged from 10 to 13 cm below the surface.

1.0.1 Plain: Rims. Two rim sherds, likely from one vessel and, possibly, the same vessel as the body sherds, were recovered in the north central and northwest portion of the area. One was found in the 15 to 20 cm level and the other at the 20 to 25 cm level.

1.0.2 Plain: Base. Two sherds from the same vessel as the above were recovered in the north central area at the 20 to 25 cm level. It was slightly concave in cross-section.

1.0.3 Plain: Moulded Design. One body sherd was recovered in the centre of the excavations at a depth of 26 cm below the surface. The design consisted of sunken horizontal panels.

1.1 Floral and Rooster. One base sherd from a flatware vessel was recovered along the west edge of the area at a depth of 38 cm. The design consisted of a landscape scene and contained yellow and red flowers with mauve and green leaves (Figure 72). These surrounded the head of a rooster that was green and red.

1.2 Blue Floral. One small, flat sherd was found in the northwest corner of the excavation area and displayed a portion of a blue serrated leaf. The sherd was found at a depth of 22 cm.

Type 2 Refined Earthenware

2.0 Plain: Body Sherds. There were 31 plain sherds found and depth of recovery ranged from 5 cm to 40 cm below the surface. Two sherds displayed evidence of being heated.

2.1.1 Plain: Base Sherd with Single Foot Ring. Nine sherds from seven vessels were recovered, most in the northwest corner. Depth of recovery ranged from 16 to 50 cm below the surface.

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2.7
2.8
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Fig. 72. Ceramic Type 1.1 (top); Type 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8 (bottom).

2.1.2 Plain: Base Sherd with Foot Ring and Two Inner Lines. Three sherds representing two vessels were recovered, two in the northeast corner and one in the centre. All were found at a depth of 16 cm.

2.1.3 Plain: Base Sherd with Foot Ring and Three Inner Lines. Four sherds from a single vessel were obtained. These were found in the northern end of the area at depths ranging from 10 to 25 cm.

2.2 Plain: Rims. Fourteen sherds were recovered and these were representative of at least 11 vessels. Vessel types ranged from bowls through cups to plates. Plain white rims were found between 10 and 35 cm below the surface.

2.3 Plain: Cups. Fifteen sherds from two cups were found. Only one of the cups displayed any wear and this was in the form of concentric stir marks localized around the lower interior side. The foot ring was also worn through abrasion. Sherds of this vessel were found in the north-central and northwest portion of the area and at depths ranging from 6 to 25 cm.

The second cup was represented by two rims and four body sherds. These were also concentrated in the north-central and northwestern section and at depths ranging from 14 to 35 cm.

2.4 Plain: Manufacturer's Mark. Only one mark was found, and the manufacturer could not be identified as the mark consisted of "-ONE CHINA" and the top right edge of the Royal Arms design. The mark might be that of Alfred Meakin.

2.5 Plain: Moulded Design. Fourteen sherds from six vessels were recovered. One rim sherd appeared similar to vessels found in both Area A and Area B. This was the rim type with a raised scroll on the rim and the brink formed by arched indentations. The sherd of Area C was found along the north edge of the area at a depth of 37 cm below the surface.

Seven sherds were recovered from a vessel that displayed a horizontal floral decoration in raised relief on the brim. The sherds were recovered between 30 and 40 cm below surface.

The remaining sherds displayed either floral designs or were scalloped in cross-section.

2.6 Willow Ware. Fifteen sherds representing two vessels were recovered. Sherds found in Area C were different from those of Area A in that those in the former area were almost procelain-like (Figure 72).

The first vessel was represented by a sherd found in the northeast corner at a depth of 16 cm. The remaining 14 sherds formed the second vessel. Its foot-ring was worn considerably in certain sections (Figure 73). Several sherds also displayed evidence of heat alteration. A small portion of a maker's mark was observed but consisted only of "HA-" above "J-". The first word could possibly be "HANLEY". The sherds of this latter vessel were found scattered throughout the area and at depths ranging from the surface to 30 cm below surface.

2.7 Blue Floral. One fairly thick (0.69 cm) body sherd displaying a blue leaf design on both interior and exterior surfaces (Figure 72) was found in the northeast corner at a depth of 24 cm

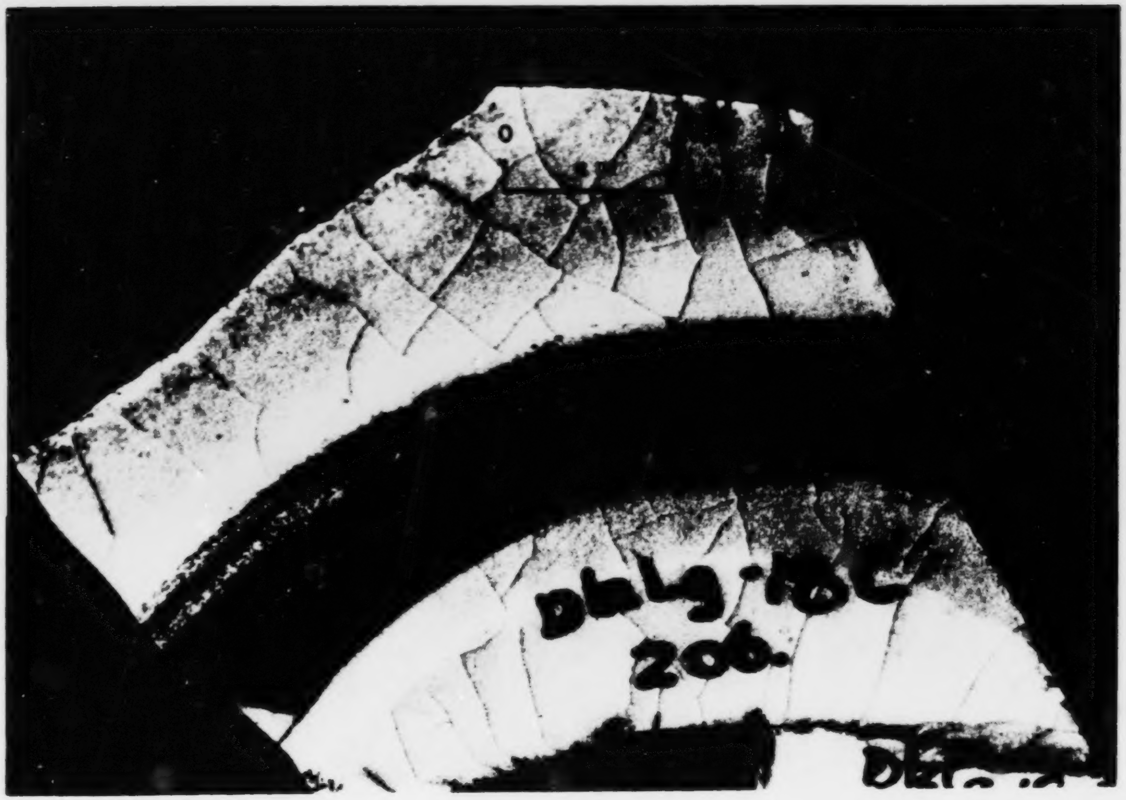

0
DbLg-10C
206.

Fig. 73. Wear on ceramic Type 2.6 "Willow".

below the surface. The sherd was concave in longitudinal cross-section.

2.8 Brown Floral. Nine sherds from either a beaker or pitcher were found, eight of these in the northwest corner at a depth of 19 cm. The exterior of the vessel was decorated with a large brown floral pattern (Figure 72).

2.9 Alhambra. Seven sherds were recovered and include pieces that articulated with sherds recovered in Area B. The Area C examples were found along the north edge of the excavation area between 35 and 40 cm.

2.10 Gold Trim: Pink Floral. One small rim section was recovered in the northwest corner at a depth of 15 cm.

2.11 Black Floral. One plate sherd with footring was found along the west edge of the area at a depth of 21 cm.

2.12 Black Striations. One small body sherd with horizontal black bands was obtained in the northeast corner between 26 and 30 cm.

2.14 Yellow. Three solid yellow sherds, likely from a saucer, were recovered in the north and northwest sections of the area. Depth of recovery ranged from 16 to 24 cm.

2.16 Blue-Tinged. One small sherd was found in the northwest corner of the area at a depth of 38 cm.

2.28 Rose and Geometrics. Two body sherds were found, one in the northeast corner, the other along the west edge of the area. Both were recovered between 15 and 20 cm.

Type 3 Stoneware

3.1 Grey/Brown with Transparent Glaze. Sherds of this variety displayed a grey exterior and brown interior with both surfaces covered by a transparent glaze. All were recovered in the northeast corner at a depth of 25 cm.

3.2 Yellow/Brown with Transparent Glaze. Three sherds were recovered in the centre of the area at depths of 23 cm and 30 cm.

3.3.1 Grey Exterior: Black Interior. One sherd was found at 19 cm below the surface in the north edge of the area.

3.3.2 Grey Exterior: Body Sherd. One plain grey body sherd was found in the northwest corner at a depth of 15 cm.

3.4 Brown with Transparent Glaze. Six sherds were recovered and these were likely from a tea pot. Several sherds displayed embossed ridges on the exterior surface. Five of the sherds were found in the west-central portion and one in the centre of the area. Depth of recovery ranged from 15 to 35 cm.

Type 4 Coarse Earthenware

4.2 Light Brown. An unglazed body sherd was recovered in the northwest corner of the area at a depth of 24 cm.

2. Liquor bottle class

Two types of liquor glass, green and brown, were recovered.

Type 1 Green

Three varieties of this type were found and these were similar to those from Areas A and B.

1.1 Pale Green. Eight neck fragments were found between 21 and 32 cm. A concentration of six fragments was obtained in the northeast corner. Single finds were located in the centre and northwest sections of the area.

1.2 Lime Green. Three shoulder fragments were found in the northwest corner between 26 and 35 cm.

1.3 Medium Green. One body fragment and one neck fragment were found. The neck fragment contained the bottom portion of what appeared to be an applied lip. Oblique striations could be observed in the glass matrix. This fragment was found along the north edge of the area, 33 cm below the surface. The second fragment was located in the centre of the excavated area at a depth of 28 cm.

1.5 Dark Green Opaque. Ten body fragments were recovered throughout the area and at a variety of depths ranging from 21 to 40 cm. Seven fragments were found in the northwest corner and three in the east-central section.

1.6 Dark Green Transparent. Thirty-three body fragments and two base fragments were recovered. Horizontal striations in the glass suggested a turn-paste mould method of manufacture and a date of 1870 to 1920 (Hall 1977a:14). Fragments were found between 21 and 35 cm. Twenty-three of the fragments came from the centre of the area, ten in the west central and two in the northwest corner.

Type 2 Brown

2.1 Turn-Paste Moulded. Twelve fragments, including a complete neck finish (Figures 74 and 75) were found. The finish displayed a tooled lip and a string rim. Total length of the finish was 4.72 cm, rim length was 0.37 cm, lip length was 1.89 cm, rim diameter was 2.78 cm, exterior lip diameter was 2.63 cm, while the interior lip diameter was 1.88 cm. Six sherds each were recovered in the north and central portions of the area.

2.3 Beer Bottle. Forty beer bottle fragments were found and were representative of both the modern short-neck bottles and the earlier long necked variety. Depth of recovery ranged from 10 to 35 cm, and fragments were recovered throughout the excavated area.

3. Case bottle class

There were 35 fragments found and this includes half of a bottle finish (Figures 74 and 75). Finish length was 4.12 cm and was applied. This likely dates after 1870 (Hall 1977b:22) and to about 1913 (Newman 1970:72). Depth of recovery of the fragments ranged from 16 to 40 cm.

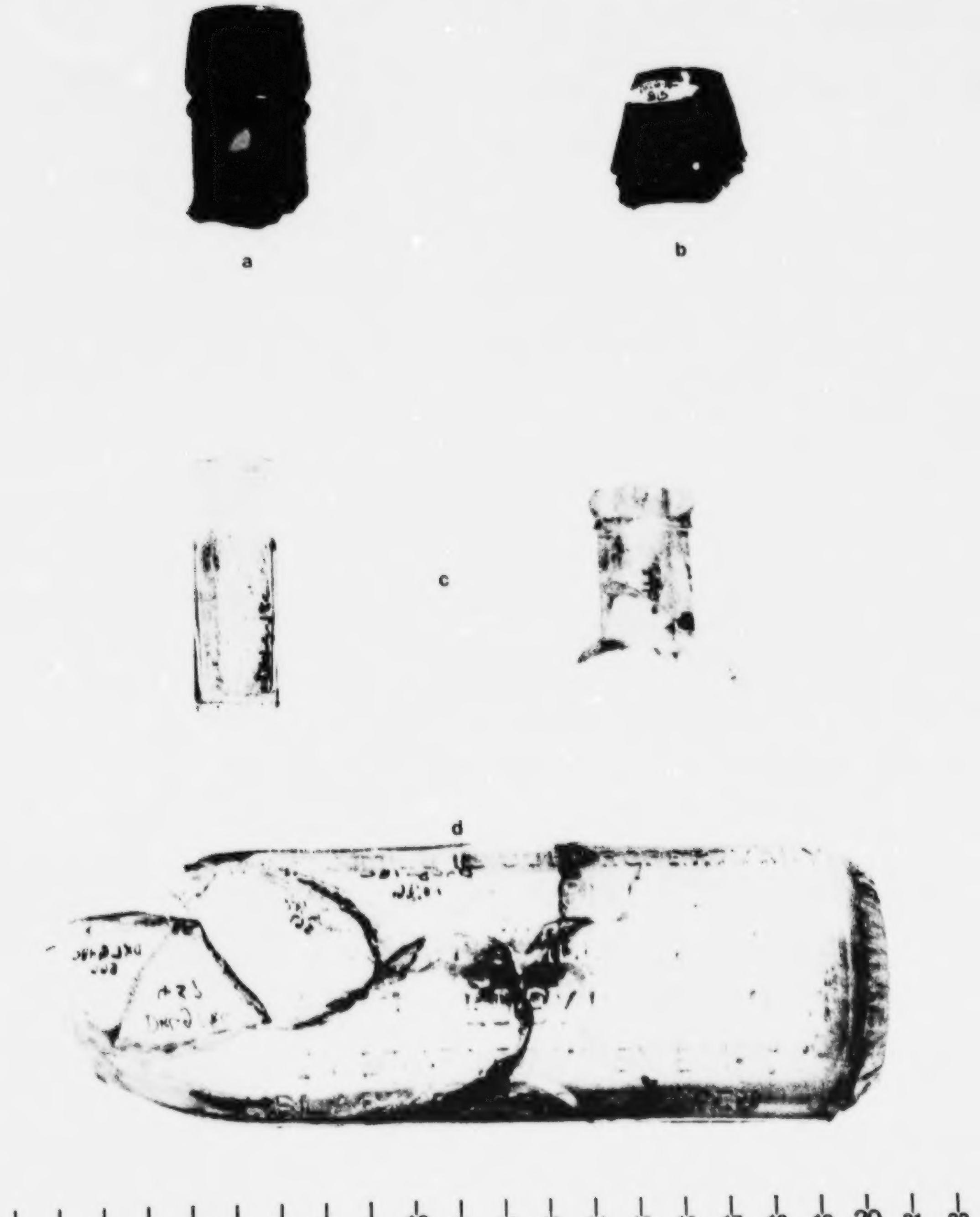
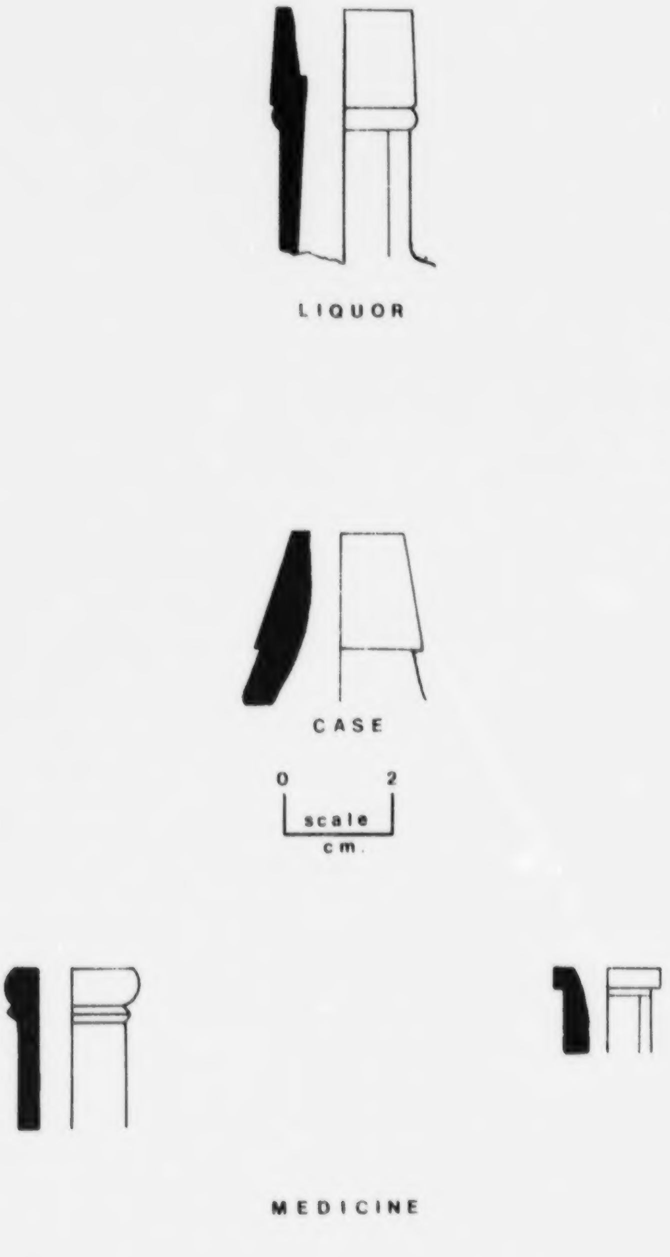

a
b
c
d
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Fig. 74. Liquor, case and medicine bottle finishes: (a) Liquor; (b) Case; (c) Medicine; (d) Blackwood's bottle.

AREA C BOTTLE FINISHES


LIQUOR
CASE
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2
scale
cm.
MEDICINE

Fig. 75. Bottle finishes.

5. Medicine bottle class

One complete bottle, a portion of a complete bottle, half of a bottle finish, four fragments with embossed printing, and 72 plain fragments were recovered. All were clear glass.

The complete bottle, found in the northeast corner at a depth of 16 cm, was fully modern. It displayed a mould seam running the length of the bottle and a ring around the base (Figure 74). It was likely manufactured after 1920 (Newman 1971:72). The base displayed an embossed B. Length of the bottle was 5.90 cm, base diameter was 1.94 cm, lip length was 0.43 cm, and the exterior and interior lip diameters were 1.95 cm and 1.16 cm, respectively.

The nearly complete vessel comprised 52 fragments. The bottle was panel-moulded and displayed a double ring finish (Figures 74 and 75). The name of "DR. S.N. THOMAS ECLECTIC OIL" was visible on one face while "NORTHRUP & LYMAN C$^{\underline{O}}$ TORONTO ONT" was visible on the other. The words "INTERNAL" and "EXTERNAL" were displayed on the side panels. This bottle likely dates between 1867 and 1915 (Newman 1970:74). Finish length was 3.64 cm, neck diameter 2.08 cm, rim length 0.27 cm, lip length 0.70 cm, exterior lip diameter 2.43 cm and interior lip diameter 1.21 cm. Most of the fragments were obtained in the northwest corner between 31 and 35 cm and therefore lower than the more modern vessel.

The portion of the neck finish was also found in the northwest corner but at a depth of 17 cm. The finish was similar to that of the Northrup and Lyman bottle. Finish length was 2.50 cm, rim length 0.34 cm and lip length 1.07 cm.

The fragments with embossed lettering usually contained only one letter and the manufacturer's name could not be discerned. These and the plain fragments were recovered throughout the area at a variety of depths.

6. Glassware class

Type 1 Pop Bottle

Sixteen fragments representing two bottles were recovered at depths ranging from 11 to 60 cm. Both vessels belonged to Blackwood's Limited (Figure 74). Embossed on the body was:

"THIS BOTTLE IS OUR PROPERTY ANY
CHARGE MADE THEREFORE SIMPLY
COVERS ITS USE WHILE CONTAINING
GOODS BOTTLED BY US AND MUST
BE RETURNED WHEN EMPTY
BLACKWOOD'S LIMITED"

The base displayed "BLACKWOOD'S WINNIPEG" around the circumference of the base and "OUR TRADE MARK" around an inverted triangle with "BB" above "331" in the interior.

Type 2 Vessel Bases

Three bases were recovered along the north edge of the area at depths of 18 cm, 23 cm and 25 cm. The first displayed an embossed date of 1933; the second was machine-manufactured and likely of similar date. The third base displayed an embossed "CANADA" and is probably of similar antiquity.

Type 3 Vessel Finishes

The top portion of a bottle with a crown finish was found along the north edge of the grid at a depth of 21 cm. This dates after 1892 (Hall 1977b:19). Seventeen fragments from three threaded-finish vessels were recovered throughout the area at depths ranging from 10 to 25 cm.

Type 4 Decorated

A total of 56 decorated fragments were recovered.

4.1 Lettered. One rim came from the west edge of the area at a depth of 15 cm and displayed an embossed "C".

4.2 Designed. Twelve fragments of a multi-faceted vessel were recovered throughout the area at depths ranging from 10 to 30 cm. Eleven fragments were recovered that displayed a cut geometric design and were similar to fragments found in Area B. Depth of the Area C fragments ranged from 23 cm at the east-central zone to 38 cm at the northwest corner.

Five fragments displayed embossed horizontal lines and some type of vertical facets. Fragments with this design were found in the 1-cm to 25-cm range.

Six fragments were recovered that displayed six different designs and included embossed lines, embossed circles, linear striations, vertical punctates, or painted flowers. Depth of recovery ranged from 1 to 42 cm.

4.4 Lantern Glass. One embossed rim, two plain rims and 15 body fragments were recovered throughout the area at depths ranging from 10 to 40 cm.

Type 5 Coloured

One green lid, three green body fragments, two red body fragments, a mauve-tinged rim and a white body fragment were recovered. The lid was found in the northwest corner at 19 cm below the surface. The body fragments were found throughout the area at depths of 17 cm and 23 cm. The red body fragments were recovered along the north edge of the area at 20 cm. The mauve-tinged rim was found in the northwest corner while the white body fragment was obtained in the northeast corner at 11 cm.

Type 6 Plain concave

A total of 256 plain fragments were recovered throughout the area at depths ranging from 6 to 60 cm.

7. Tableware class

One section of a knife handle and blade were recovered along the western edge of the area at a depth of 28 cm. The handle, which was complete, was 8.04 cm long and had a maximum width of 2.00 cm. Width of the blade was 2.32 cm.

8. Kitchenware class

Type 1 Tin Cans

Most of the artifacts of this class were tin can fragments, and a total of 237 were recovered. Depth of recovery ranged from 5 to 50 cm. In addition, four lids and four can keys were also found.

Type 2 Foil

Three tin foil fragments were recovered along the western edge of the area at depths of 23 cm, 30 cm and 38 cm below the surface.

Type 3 Crown caps

Three crown caps were recovered, all in the upper 20 cm of strata.

Type 4 Lamp parts

One wick advancer (Figure 76) was found along the western edge of the excavations at a depth of 34 cm. Stamped on the turning knob was "HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDEN'S PAT. SEPT 16/62" and "ATWOOD'S AUGUST 1/65". These were the earliest relative dates recovered in Area C. Since kerosene lanterns were not introduced until the 1860s (Lorrain 1968:44), the lantern represented here may have been one of the first in the Red River area. This assumes that the lantern was purchased soon after the patent dates were stamped. It is not known how long after the 1860s the manufacturers contined stamping the above patent date.

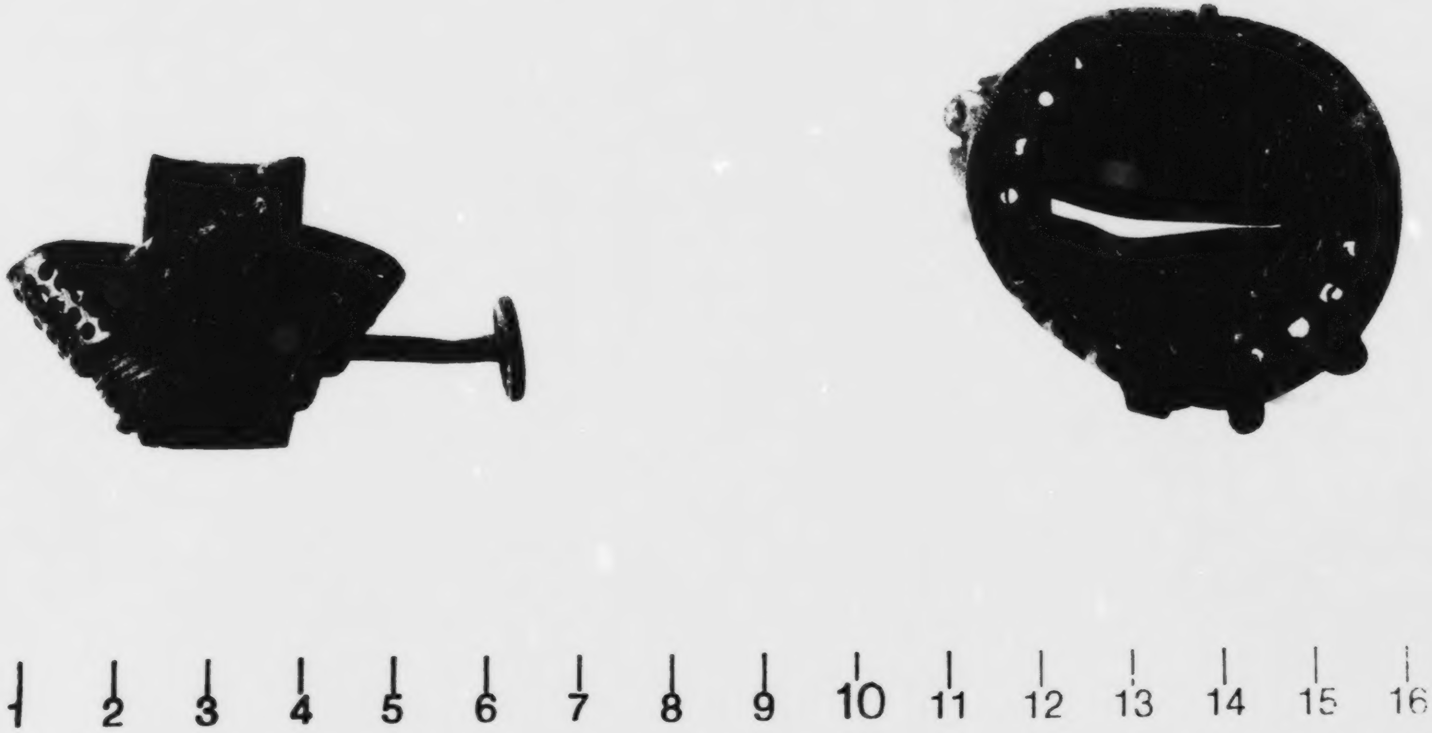
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Fig. 76. Lamp parts.

Bone Group

9. Bone fragments class

A total of 787 bone elements were recovered in Area C, of which 72 or 10.1% were identifiable (Table 37). The *Bone* group accounted for 33.9% of the entire area assemblage; and the largest concentration of bone was recovered at the 26 to 30 cm level with a vertical distributional range of 11 cm to 40 cm.

As in other areas, mammal bone made up the largest percentage, with cow and pig the most common species found.

TABLE 37

AREA C IDENTIFIED BONE BY NUMBER OF ELEMENTS

SPECIES	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Pig (Sus scrofa)	16	22.2
Cow (Bos taurus)	17	23.6
Cow/Bison (B./B. bison)	2	2.8
Rabbit (Lepus sp.)	8	11.1
Dog (Canis familiarus)	4	5.6
Medium Mammal	5	6.9
Large Mammal	14	19.4
Duck (Anas sp.)	3	4.2
Goose (Branta sp.)	3	4.2
TOTAL	72	100.0

Recovered were several faunal elements belonging to a dog, a species not found in either Area A or B.

Butcher marks on the domesticated food species consisted primarily of saw cuts, although at least two elements displayed axe marks. Due to the small numbers of bone identified, minimum number of individuals present was limited to one pig and one cow. The anatomical positions of the identified elements suggest preference for the front portion of the animals (Table 38).

TABLE 38

AREA C DOMESTICATED FAUNAL
SPECIES BY ELEMENT (PIG & COW)

ELEMENT	*Sus s.*	Medium Mammal	*Bos t.*	*Bos/Bison*	Larger Mammal
Skull	3				
Mandible	1				
Teeth	2				
Scapula			1		1
Rib	1	4	2		7
Vertebrae	4		1	1	2
Humerus			1		
Ulna			1		
Radius			1		
Carp/Metac.	1		1		
Pelvic	1	1	2		1
Femur					
Tibia					
Fibula					
Patella			1		
Calcanius	1		1		
Tars/Metat.			1		
Metat/Carp.	1				3
Phalanges	1		4		

Architectural Group

The *Architectural* group pattern for Area C is given below (Table 39) and, as in most other areas, nails accounted for the largest percentage, over 56%.

TABLE 39

AREA C *Architectural* GROUP PATTERN

CLASS	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
10. Window glass	160	39.0
11. Nails	231	56.4
12. Spikes	1	0.2
13. Construction hardware	17	4.2
14. Door parts	1	0.2
TOTAL	410	100.0

10. Window glass class

A total of 160 window pane fragments were recovered at depths ranging from 1 to 50 cm. Due to the abridged nature of the analysis of this area, pane thickness was not recorded.

11. Nails class

A total of 231 nails were found, with twice as many square specimens being recovered than round.

Type 1 Square

Of the 156 square nails recovered, only 32, or 20.5%, were complete. Length ranged from 1½ to 4 inches with two modal values of 1½ inches and 3 inches (Figure 77).

Most of the square nails were recovered between 21 and 35 cm (Table 40). This 14-cm band contained 79.5% of the total assemblage.

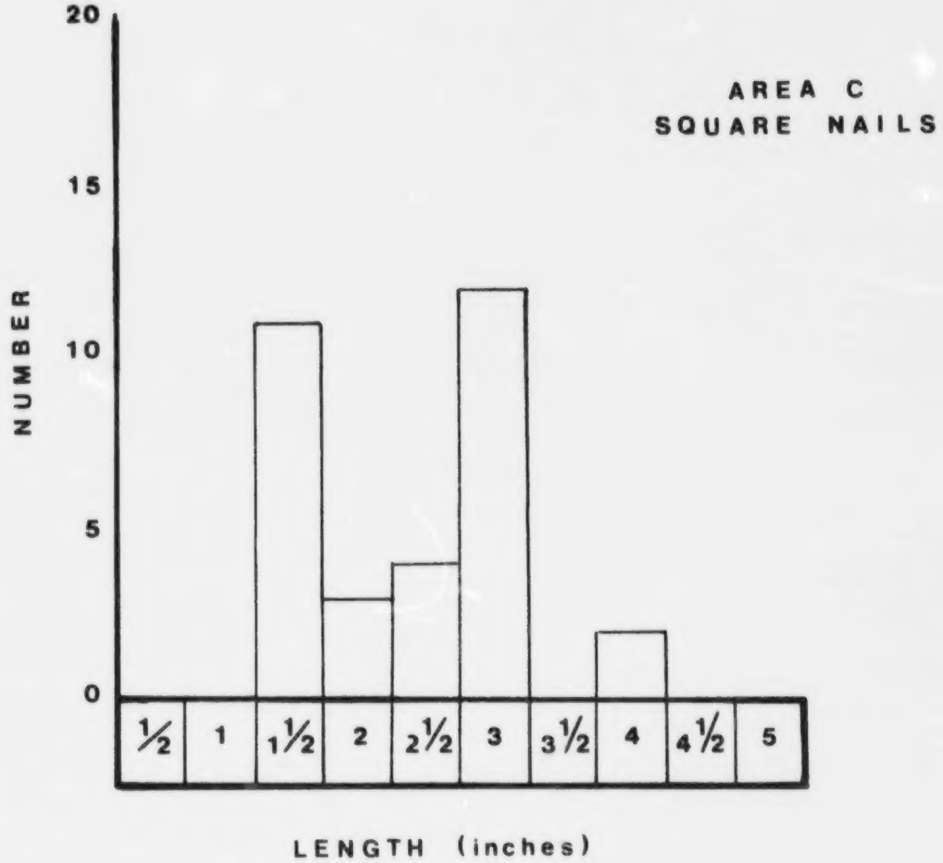


Fig. 77. Area C square nail lengths.

TABLE 40

AREA C SQUARE NAIL RECOVERY

LENGTH (INCHES)	DEPTH (cm)									
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	TOTAL
1½	0	0	0	1	3	3	4	0	0	11
2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
2½	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
3	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	1	12
4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Fragments	1	1	1	11	29	35	32	12	2	124
TOTAL	1	1	1	13	39	43	42	13	3	156

The large number of 1½-inch and 3-inch nails recovered relative to any other length makes the Area C nail assemblage similar to that of Area B.

Type 2 Round Nails

A total of 75 round nails were recovered, 68% of which were complete. Length ranged from 1 inch to 4¼ inches with a modal value of 2 inches (Figure 78). The recovery of a large percentage of this size was atypical of other areas.

The majority of the round nails (62.7%) were concentrated between 16 and 25 cm (Table 41). Some degree of differentiation was noticeable between vertical deposition of the round and square nails. The bulk of the round nail sample began 5 cm higher than that of the square and terminated 10 cm higher. This suggests a small amount of temporal stratification.

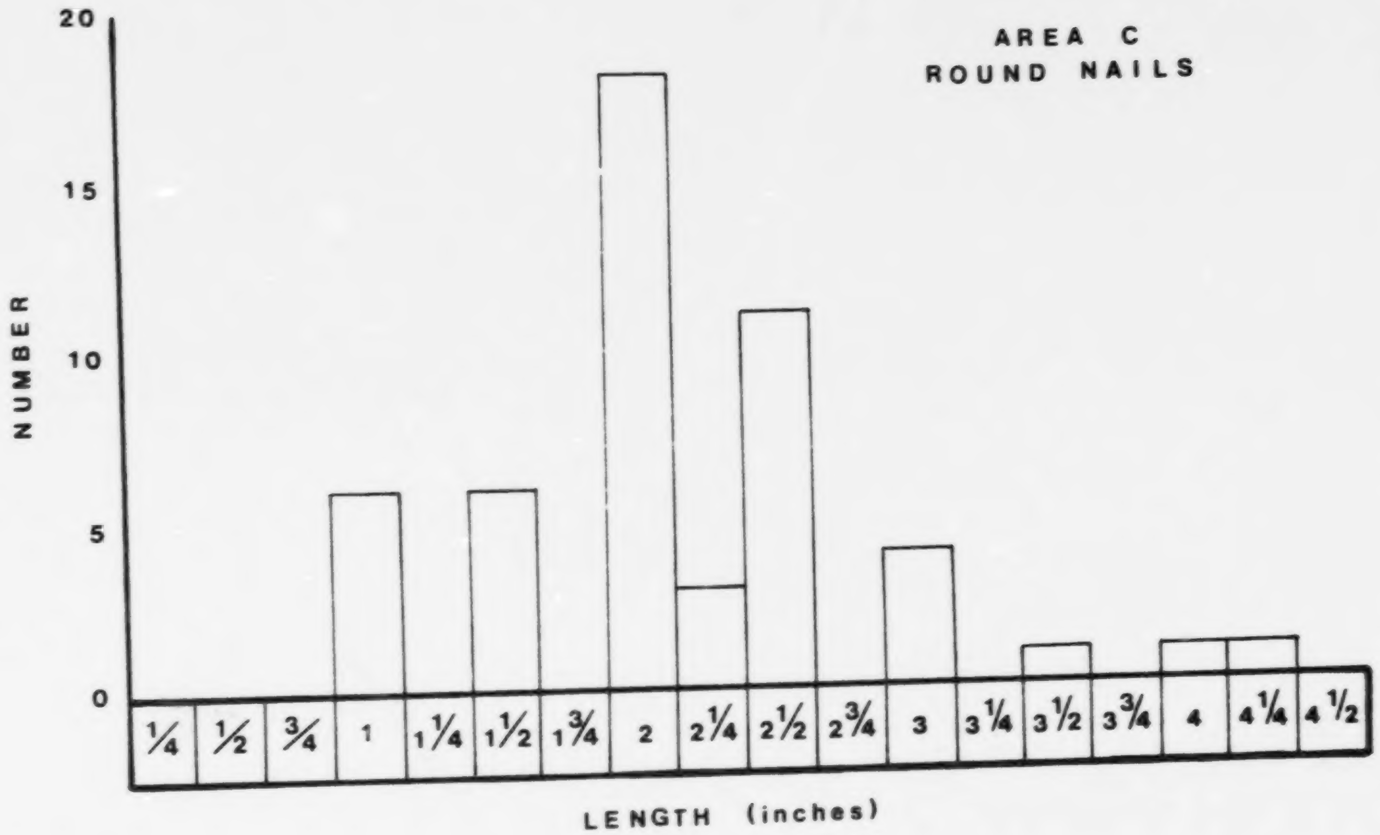


Fig. 78. Area C round nail lengths.

12. Spikes class

One shaft of a square railroad spike was recovered in the northeast corner at a depth of 20 cm.

13. Construction hardware class

A total of 17 artifacts were recovered and these are divided into two categories.

Type 1 Chinking

Eleven fragments of "cement-like" chinking were recovered throughout the area in depths ranging from 16 to 50 cm. The fragments were similar to those found in Areas A and B.

TABLE 41

AREA C ROUND NAIL RECOVERY

LENGTH (INCHES)	DEPTH (cm)									
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	TOTAL
1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	6
1½	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	6
2	0	0	2	5	6	3	1	1	0	18
2¼	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
2½	0	0	2	4	2	2	0	1	0	11
3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
3½	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
4¼	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fragments	0	0	4	5	13	2	0	0	0	24
TOTAL	0	0	13	22	26	10	1	2	1	75

Type 4 Fencing Staples

Six were recovered and these ranged in length from 1¼ to 1 3/4 inches. Four came from the northwest corner between 13 and 30 cm, one along the north boundary at 28 cm, and one along the east edge at 18 cm.

14. Door parts class

One 7.05-cm-long door spring consisting of 24 coils was found in the northwest corner at a depth of 24 cm.

Furniture Group

One cast iron stove leg was recovered in the centre of the area at a depth of 17 cm. The leg was 16.68 cm long and displayed a modern bolt and nut at the base.

Arms Group

Three shotgun shells and one shell casing were found. The shell casing had a base diameter of 0.72 cm (0.28 inches) and a body diameter of 0.71 cm (0.39 inches). One of the shotgun shells was complete and consisted of a wrapped brass body (Figure 79). The base displayed embossed marks but these were illegible due to corrosion. The shell was recovered in the centre of the area at a depth of 23 cm. A shell base was found in the northeast corner of the area at a depth of 18 cm and displayed "DOMINION" above "NO. 12" above "CANUCK". The third shell was obtained in the northwest corner at 26 cm below

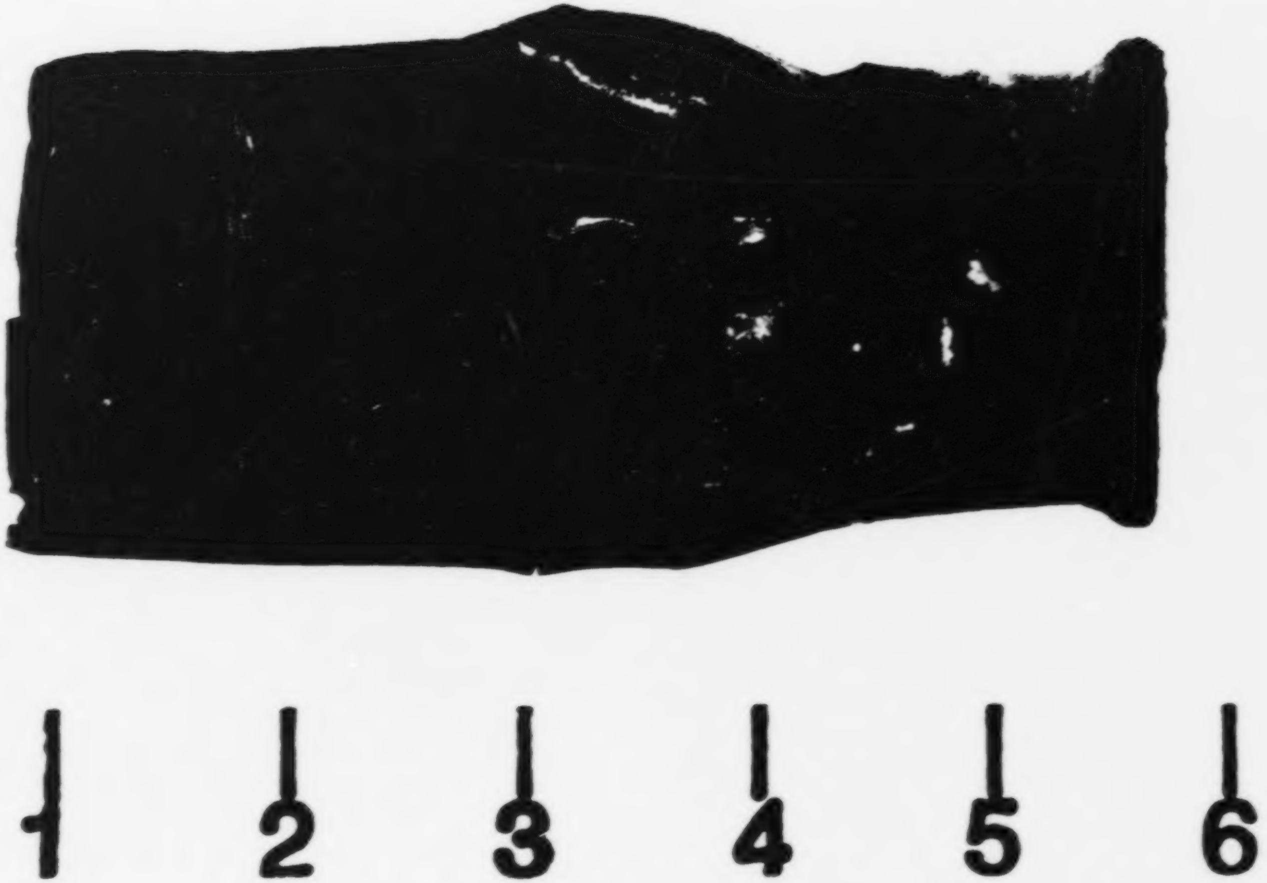


Fig. 79. Brass shotgun shell.

the surface and exhibited a stamped mark of "ELEY BROS." above "NO. 12" above "LONDON".

Clothing Group

21. Buttons class

Type 2 Porcelain

2.2.1 Four-Holed: Sunken Face: Flat Back: Small. One button was recovered along the west edge of the area at a depth of 26 cm. Diameter of the button was 1.06 cm.

Type 3 Metal

3.2 Sunken Panel. Three buttons were recovered, one of which displayed stamped printing. This example was found along the west edge of the area at a depth of 27 cm. It had a diameter of 1.70 cm and the words "NE PLUS ULTRA" were displayed.

The remaining two buttons had diameters of 1.40 cm and 1.47 cm, were found at 28 cm and 22 cm along the west and north edges of the area.

3.3.1 Two-Piece: Hollow. Two buttons were recovered and both displayed embossed decorations on the face. One motif was a geometric decoration, the other a floral. The first had a diameter of 1.30 cm and was recovered along the west edge of the area at a depth of 23 cm. The second button, also recovered along the western edge, had a diameter of 1.32 cm. It was recovered at a depth of 31 cm.

3.3.2 Two-Piece: Bar Eye. Two buttons were recovered that contained a central bar for garment attachment. Both buttons were found along the west edge of the area at depths of 26 cm and 28 cm.

TABLE 42

AREA C BUTTON DATA

TYPE	DIAMETER (cm)	EYE DIAMETER (cm)			
		1	2	3	4
2.0 Porcelain					
2.2 Four-Holed					
2.2.1 Sunken Face: Flat Back: Small	1.06	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.13
3.0 Metal					
3.2 Sunken Panel	1.40	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15
	1.47	0.17	M	M	M
	1.70	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21
3.3 Two-Piece					
3.3.1 Hollow	1.30				
	1.32				
3.3.2 Bar Eye	1.72				
	1.76				
3.4 Curled Edge	1.48	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.17
3.5 Shank Attachment					
3.6 Stud Attachment	0.94				

3.4 Curled Edge. One four-holed button was found in the northwest corner at a depth of 18 cm. It had a diameter of 1.48 cm.

3.5 Shank Attachment. One button of this variety was recovered in the northeast corner at a depth of 23 cm. It had a diameter of 1.14 cm and displayed "DENT'S DRIVING" embossed across its face.

3.6 Stud Attachment. One specimen was obtained along the west edge of the area. Button diameter was 0.94 cm and it was found 26 cm below the surface.

23. Pins class

Two straight pins were found, both in the northeast corner at depths of about 40 cm. Only one was complete and had a total length of 3.03 cm.

24. Fasteners class

Two fasteners were found, one along the east edge at 18 cm, the other along the west edge at 33 cm. The first was the lateral edge of a garter while the second was a snap fastener with a diameter of 1.40 cm.

25. Shoe parts class

Three leather fragments and three lace eyes were recovered. One of the leather pieces displayed horizontal stitching along both lateral edges. All the leather fragments were found along the west edge between 11 and 28 cm below the surface.

One of the eyes was found in the northeast corner, 18 cm below the surface. It had a diameter of 0.88 cm.

The remaining two eyes were found in the northwest corner at depths of 28 cm and 35 cm. The first had a diameter of 0.90 cm while the second was a fragment.

26. Beads class

Two clear beads of the drawn, reheated and tumbled type were recovered in the northwest corner and along the west edge of the area. The first had a diameter of 0.27 cm, a length of 0.10 cm and a bore diameter of 0.07 cm. It was found at a depth of 21 cm. The second was found at a depth of 25 cm, had a diameter of 0.25 cm, a length of 0.09 cm and a bore diameter of 0.06 cm.

Personal Group

29. Personal items class

Twelve artifacts were recovered and these were divided into four categories.

Type 1 Slate pencils and board

Five slate pencils and a piece of slate board were found. Three of the pencils were obtained in the northwest corner at depths ranging from 36 to 45 cm. Of the remaining two, one was found in the centre of the area at 15 cm and the other along the west edge at 28 cm. The slate board came from the centre of the area 27 cm below the surface.

Type 3 Jewelry

One religious medallion, a length of fine-link chain and a cut glass stud are included. The medallion appeared to be heat-traumatized and displayed illegible writing around the circumference of both faces. It was found along the north edge of the area at a depth of 16 cm. The chain was found in the northeast corner at a depth of 23 cm. The cut glass stud was multifaceted and was 1.28 cm in diameter. It was recovered in the northwest corner at a depth of 20 cm.

Type 4 Combs

One red, plastic tooth was found in the centre of the area at a depth of 13 cm.

Type 5 Miscellaneous

One hair curling iron and half of a razor blade are included. The curling iron, represented by the shaft, was found in the northeast corner at a depth of 16 cm. The razor blade was found along the western edge of the area at a depth of 19 cm.

Tobacco-Pipe Group

30. Pipe fragments class

Two plain, kaolin bowl fragments were found in the northwest corner at 6 cm and 30 cm below the surface.

Also recovered in this corner but at a depth of 35 cm was a sub-stemmed pipe stem. The stem was 2.79 cm long and had a bore diameter of 1.27 cm. A mould seam was present as well as a decoration of raised oblique striations (Figure 80).

Activities Group

33. Toys class

One complete brass whistle and two doll parts were found. Both of the latter were leg fragments and were hollow (Figure 81). They were recovered along the west edge of the area at depths of 30 cm and 33 cm.

The whistle was found in the northwest corner at 33 cm. It was 2.47 cm long and 0.73 cm in diameter. It displayed embossed geometric designs (Figure 81).

34. Fishing gear class

One small fishing weight was found in the southeast corner of the area at a depth of 28 cm.

36. Prehistoric class

Two fabric-impressed pot sherds were found along the west edge of the area at a depth of 34 cm.

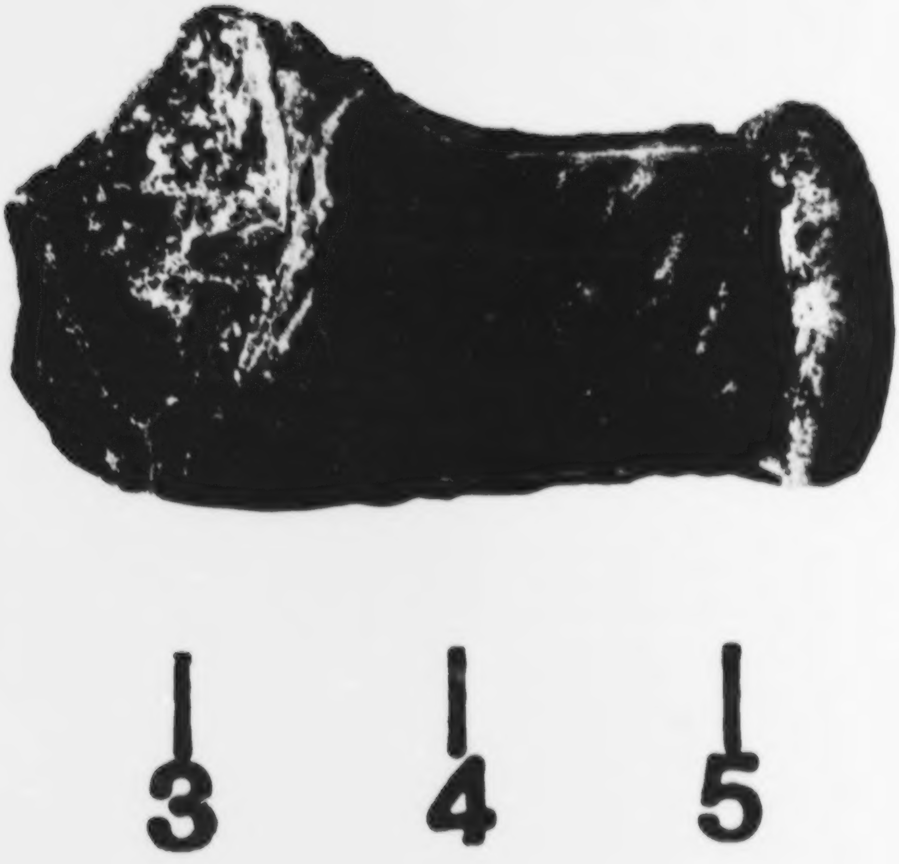
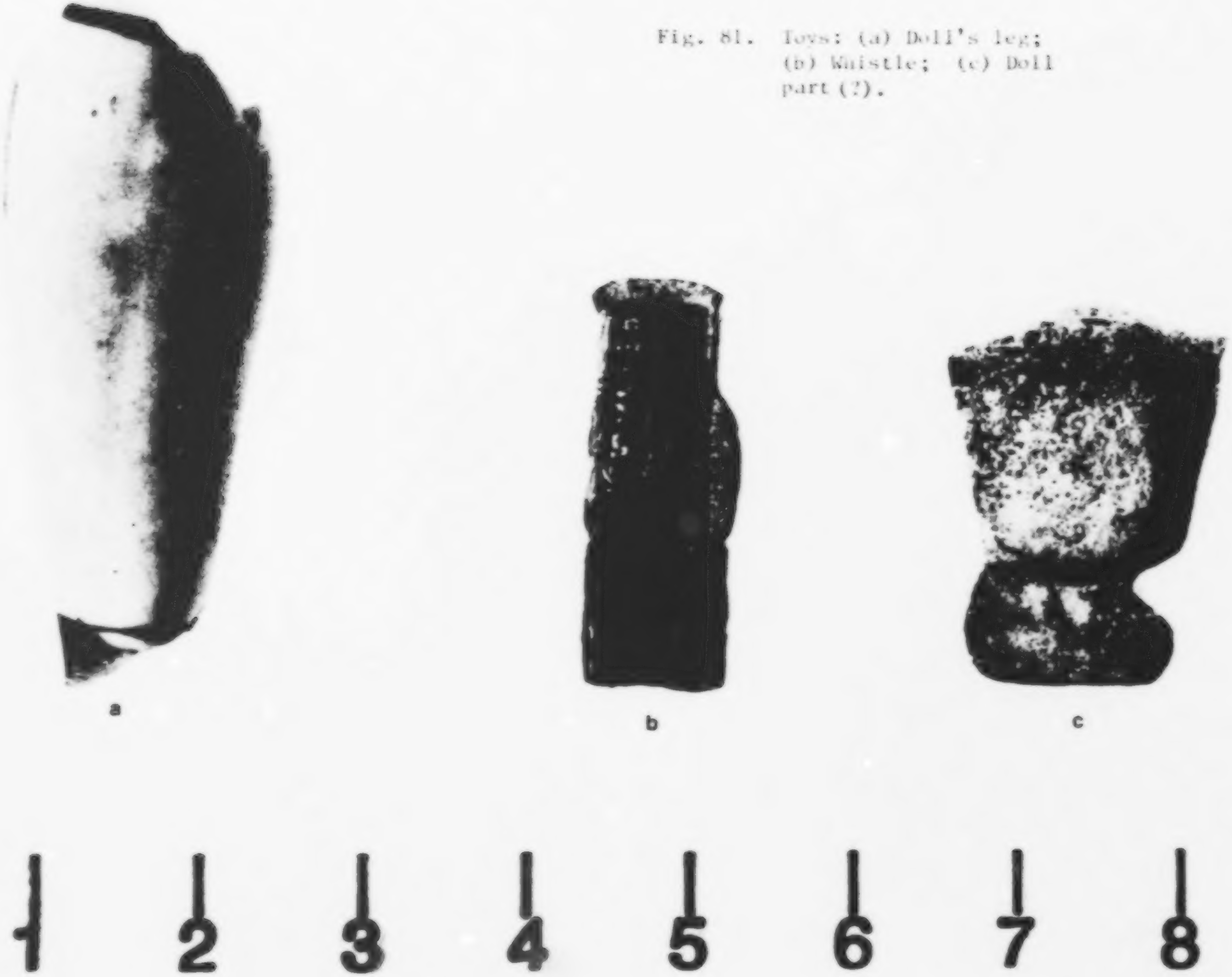


Fig. 80. Sub-stemmed pipe fragment.

Fig. 81. Toys: (a) Doll's leg; (b) Whistle; (c) Doll part (?).


a
b
c
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

37. Storage items class

Seventeen metal bands were recovered throughout the area at depths ranging from 15 to 50 cm below the surface. One of the bands displayed metal rivets.

38. Ethnobotanical class

Four *Prunus persica* (peach) pits, one *Prunus* sp. seed and one fragment of a *Corylus* (hazel nut) shell were found. In addition, four small charcoal fragments were recovered.

39. Stable and barn class

Two complete horseshoe nails and one fragment were found. Both complete nails were 2½ inches long. A complete nail and the fragment were obtained along the west edge of the area at a depth of 30 cm while the remaining complete nail was found in the northwest corner at a depth of 40 cm.

40. Miscellaneous hardware class

Type 1 Wire

Fifty lengths of wire were recovered throughout the area at depths ranging from 10 to 38 cm. Half of these were concentrated along the west edge of the area.

Type 6 Screws

Two complete screws and a fragment of a third were found. Single recoveries were made in the southeast, northeast and northwest corners at depths of 18 cm, 23 cm and 8 cm, respectively. Length of the complete screws was either 1¼ or 2 inches.

Type 9 Washer

One round washer, 3/4 of an inch in diameter, was found in the northwest corner at 18 cm.

Type 11 Clothes peg springs

Two springs were recovered along the west edge of the area at depths of 39 cm and 45 cm. The first measured 3.22 cm by 1.63 cm while the third measured 2.89 cm by 1.88 cm.

Artifact Discussion

Relative Dates

Due to the lack of dateable artifacts, it is difficult to obtain a reliable date of area utilization. Only two ceramic types, Alhambra and Ridgway's yielded dates and these were 1848 to post-1882 and 1905 to 1920. The dateable glassware yielded dates of 1880 to the present, based on manufacturing techniques. The medicine glass dates to the 1870 to 1915 period. Earlier dates of 1862 and 1865 were observed on the kerosene lantern parts. Given the recovery of these early dates plus the recovery of tin can parts and beer bottle glass, there is a fairly long temporal span of cultural activity represented by the artifact assemblage.

The high frequency of glassware and tin can fragments suggests that the main time of area utilization was relatively recent.

The deposition of artifacts of Delorme antiquity such as the 1865 lamp part may be a consequence of the Delorme family's leaving certain items, such as a kerosene lamp, in the house when they vacated the premises. It is therefore most probable that the Area C assembla was not deposited during the Delorme occupation.

Artifact Distribution

The distribution of several selected artifact classes from the Area C assemblage will be discussed in terms of their vertical and horizontal distribution.

The vertical deposition of several artifact classes from the *Kitchen* and *Architectural* groups show that most of the artifacts were concentrated in the 11 to 40 cm levels (Table 43). Note that liquor glass fragments were concentrated between 21 and 35 cm; round nails were concentrated between 11 and 30 cm; and square nails were concentrated between 16 and 40 cm. This patterning suggests that some degree of temporal differentiation exists between the levels.

The horizontal distribution of the same classes (Figures 82 and 83) illustrates several cluster patterns. The Ceramics class was concentrated along the north edge of the area as was the Glassware, although there was also a concentration along the western edge.

TABLE 43

Vertical Distribution of Area C Artifacts

DEPTH (cm)	Ceramics		Liquor Glass		Medicine Glass		Glassware		Round Nails		Square Nails		Window Glass		TOTAL
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
0-5	1	0.6	0		0		2	0.5	0		1	0.6	2	1.2	6
6-10	5	3.2	0		0		9	2.5	0		1	0.6	2	1.2	17
11-15	21	13.4	0		6	7.8	42	11.7	13	17.3	1	0.6	27	16.9	110
16-20	38	24.2	0		8	10.1	67	18.7	22	29.3	13	8.3	52	32.5	200
21-25	32	20.4	29	42.0	9	11.4	80	22.3	26	34.7	39	25.0	26	16.2	241
26-30	21	13.4	22	31.9	20	25.1	92	25.6	10	13.3	43	27.6	33	20.6	241
31-35	19	12.1	13	18.8	32	40.5	24	6.7	1	1.3	42	26.9	17	10.6	148
36-40	17	10.8	4	5.8	4	5.1	30	8.4	2	2.7	13	8.3	0		70
41-45	3	1.9	0		0		4	1.1	0		3	1.9	1	0.6	11
46-50	0		1	1.5	0		9	2.5	1	1.3	0		0		11
TOTAL	157	100.0	69	100.0	79	100.0	359	100.0	75	100.0	156	100.0	160	100.0	1055

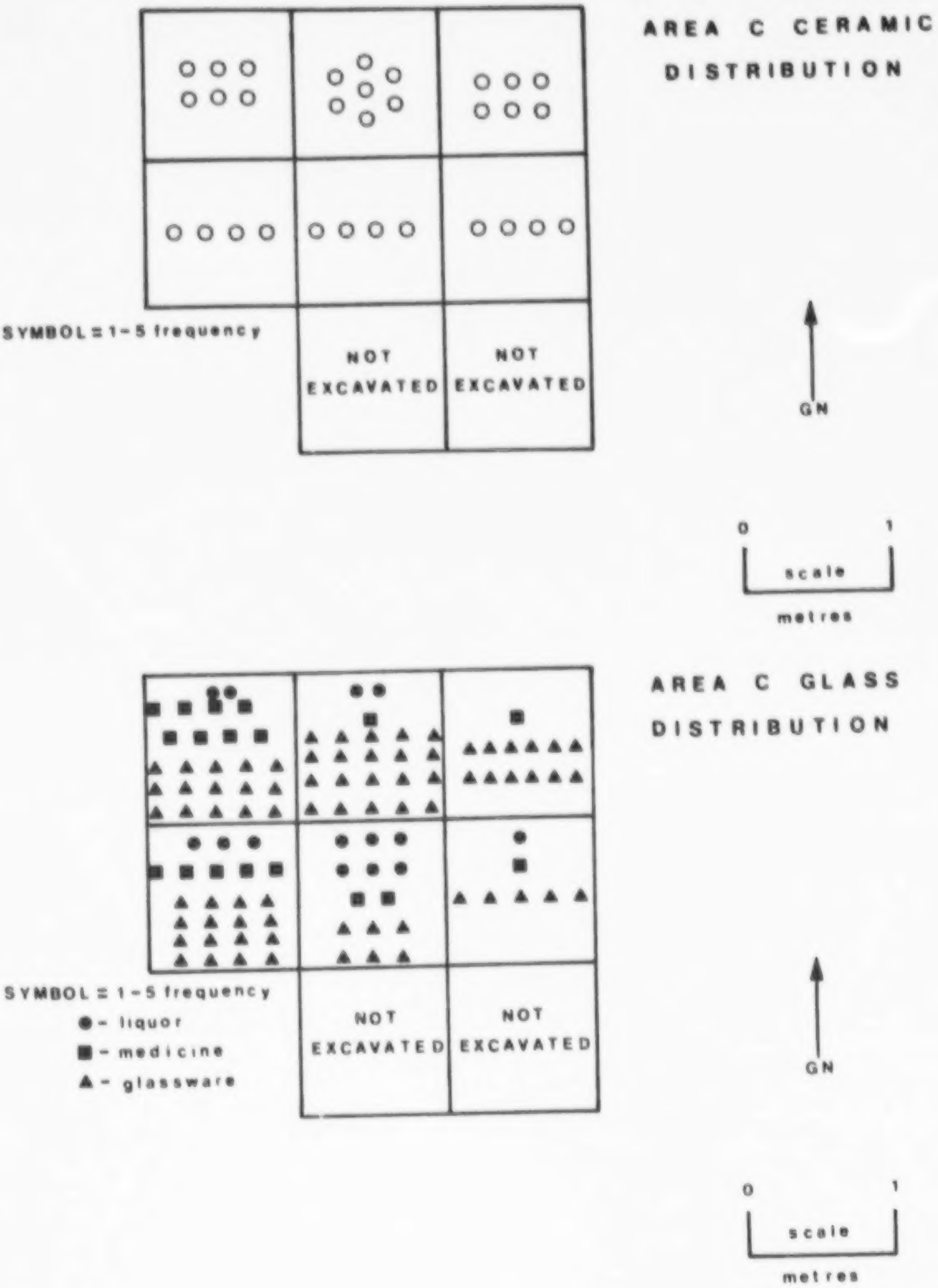

AREA C CERAMIC DISTRIBUTION
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
NOT EXCAVATED
NOT EXCAVATED
GN
0
1
scale
metres
AREA C GLASS DISTRIBUTION
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
● - liquor
■ - medicine
▲ - glassware
NOT EXCAVATED
NOT EXCAVATED
GN
0
1
scale
metres

Fig. 82. Area C ceramic and glass distribution.

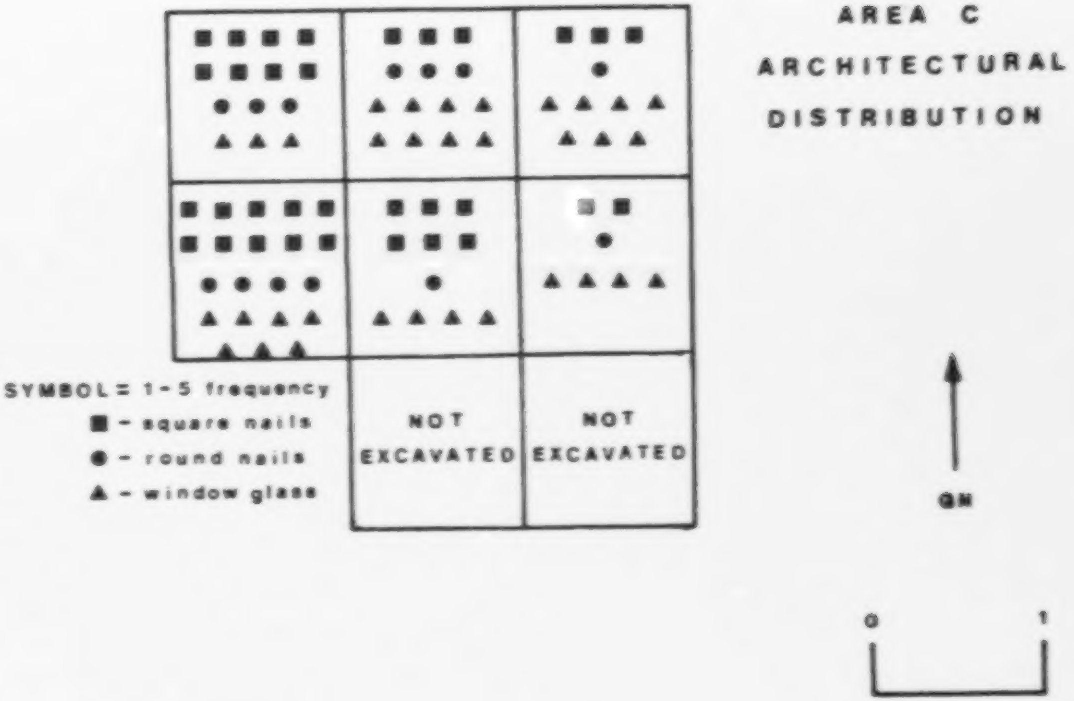

AREA C
ARCHITECTURAL
DISTRIBUTION
SYMBOL = 1 - 5 frequency
■ - square nails
● - round nails
▲ - window glass
NOT EXCAVATED
NOT EXCAVATED
GN
0
1

Fig. 83. Area C Architectural group distribution.

Liquor glass was primarily concentrated along the south edge of the excavations. Concentrated in the two units along the western edge were the Medicine bottle and Nails classes. Window glass was concentrated along a southwest to northeast diagonal. The mixture of class concentrations suggests that materials of different function, in this case *Kitchen* group artifacts and *Architectural* group artifacts, were deposited in similar circumstances, and do not indicate dual utilization of the area as was hypothesized for Area B.

Conclusion and Summary

The frequency of artifacts recovered suggest that this area likely functioned as a small midden and was probably used after 1880. The paucity of dateable artifacts preclude any firm conclusions concerning this area. The recovery of artifacts below sterile surface and sub-surface levels suggests that this area was used for a period of time and then abandoned.

CHAPTER 6

OTHER AREAS EXCAVATED IN 1981

Area D: Large Midden

An additional area investigated in 1981 was situated southeast of the house and was located by magnetometer. The area was tested by seven 2 x 2 metre units and dug in 10 cm levels. An additional 2 metres by 1 metre unit was also excavated in this area.

The top of the midden deposit was demarcated by a thick band of brown organic material (Figure 84). This band acted as a cap over the cultural levels. The matrix above the organic material consisted primarily of flood silt, averaging about 25 cm in thickness, and light grey loamy clay that averaged 30 cm in thickness. The organic lens was of varying thickness and its origin is unknown; it might represent compost from the double barns that were located southwest of this area. The midden deposit consisted of two major soil types; the first was clayey in nature and contained large amounts of ash and charcoal and numberous chinking fragments. The chinking was in various stages of decomposition and formed much of the clay content of this area. The second soil type was a dark organic loam, the organic content of which was likely caused from cultural activity such as the deposition of plant remains and butchered bone. Artifact recoveries in these two soil zones were similar and include a large quantity of *Kitchen* group, *Architectural* group, *Clothing* group artifacts plus artifacts from the Toys and Miscellaneous Hardware class. The sterile soil surrounding the midden deposit was either grey or olive-brown clay. Size of the

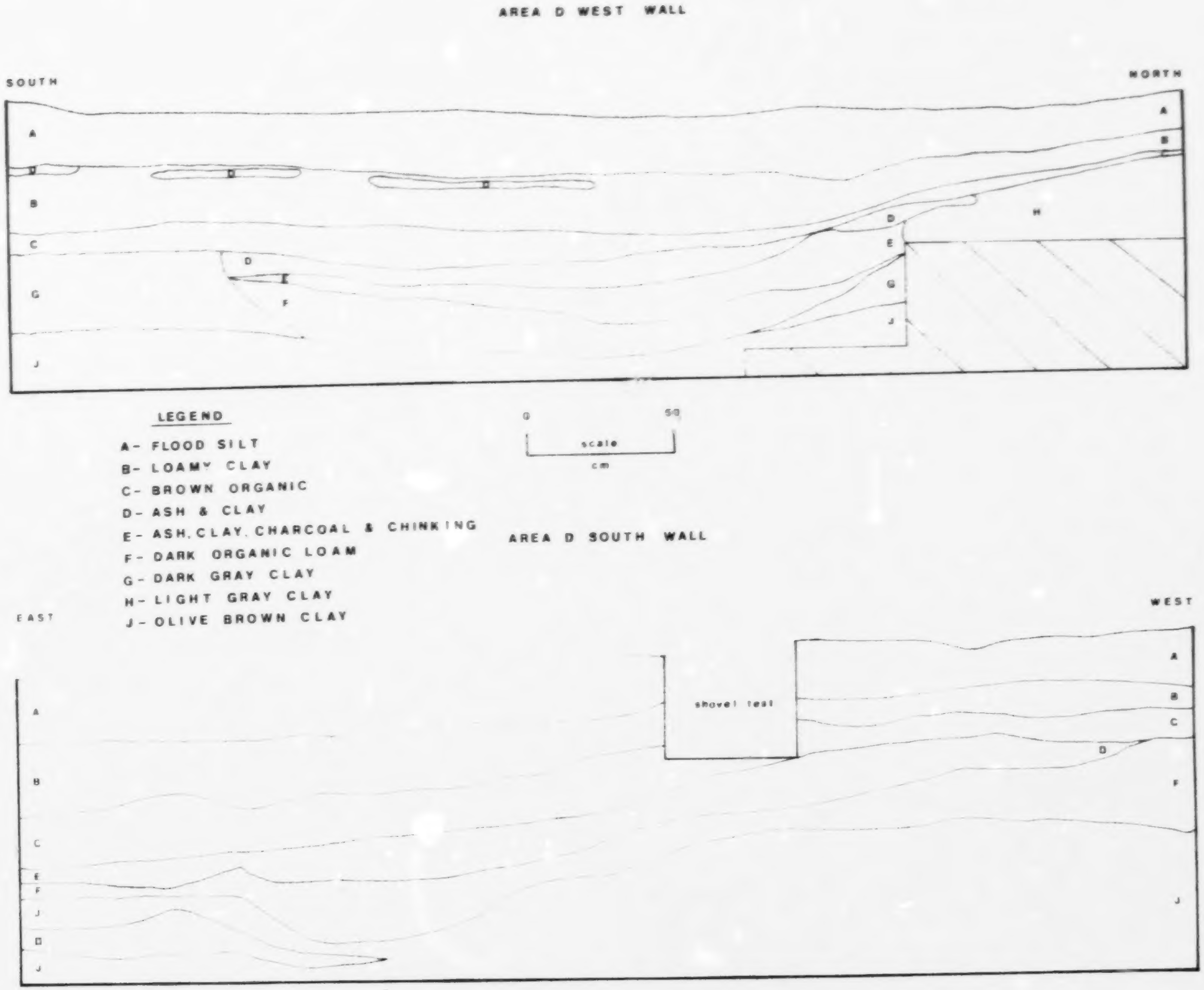

AREA D WEST WALL
SOUTH
NORTH
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
LEGEND
A- FLOOD SILT
B- LOAMY CLAY
C- BROWN ORGANIC
D- ASH & CLAY
E- ASH, CLAY, CHARCOAL & CHINKING
F- DARK ORGANIC LOAM
G- DARK GRAY CLAY
H- LIGHT GRAY CLAY
J- OLIVE BROWN CLAY
0
50
scale
cm
AREA D SOUTH WALL
EAST
WEST
shovel test

Fig. 84. Area D stratigraphy.

midden deposit in terms of horizontal area was about 10 square metres.

As excavation of the area was proceeding and the base of the deposit exposed (along with diagnostic artifacts indicating an initial date of midden utilization) it became evident that the materials were deposited after the Delorme occupation and after 1890. Because of this late date, the quantity of material recovered, and time constraints, this area was not analyzed. It is anticipated that these materials will be examined in more detail at a later date.

Artifact classes used to obtain a tentative date for midden utilization were Ceramics and Pipe fragments. An assortment of medicine bottles was also recovered (Figure 88) but the manufacturer's marks could not be traced and the dates for patent medicine bottles are about 1870 to 1920.

Seven potter's trademarks were recovered and most of the vessels were plain white refined earthenware. Only one transfer print sherd was found and this was a rimsherd from a Copeland and Spode vessel with the "RUINS" pattern (Figure 85). This dates from 1848 to the 1900s (Sussman 1979a:168). Several plain vessel sherds with a moulded floral design on the brim were recovered and were identified to W. and E. Corn and Son (Figure 86). This firm dates from 1864 to 1904 (Godden 1964:175). This particular design likely dates between 1890 and 1904.

A large serving platter was recovered that displayed the mark of Alfred Meakin (Figure 87). This dates from 1891 to 1897 (Godden 1964:425). Several saucer fragments were recovered that displayed the mark of T. Furnival and Sons (Figure 85). These date from 1871 to 1890 (Godden 1964:263).

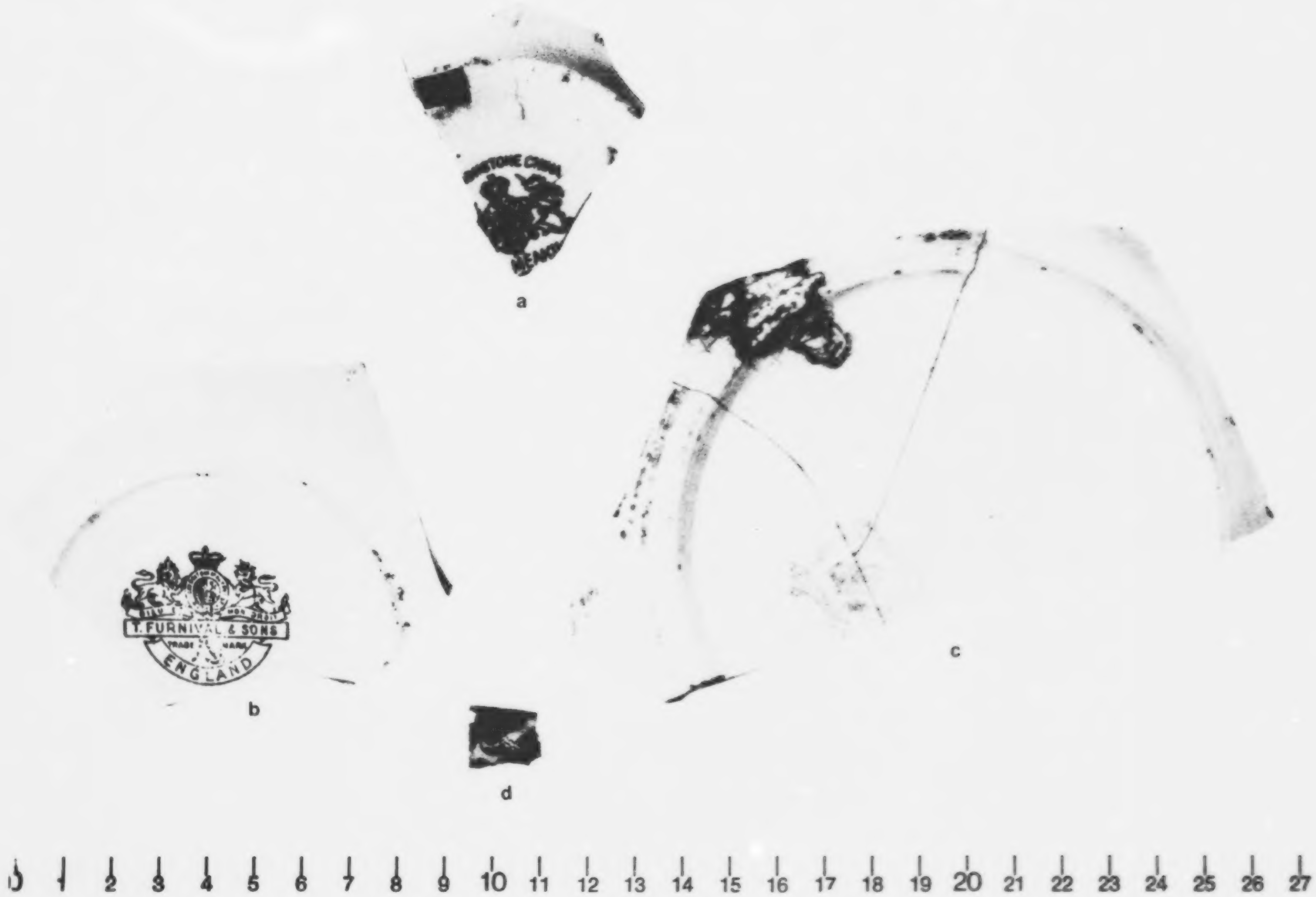

a
STONE CHINA
MEAKIN
b
T. FURNIVAL & SONS
TRADE MARK
ENGLAND
c
d
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

Fig. 85. Area D ceramic manufacturer's marks: (a) Meakin; (b) T. Furnival and Sons; (c) Johnson Brothers; (d) "Ruins".

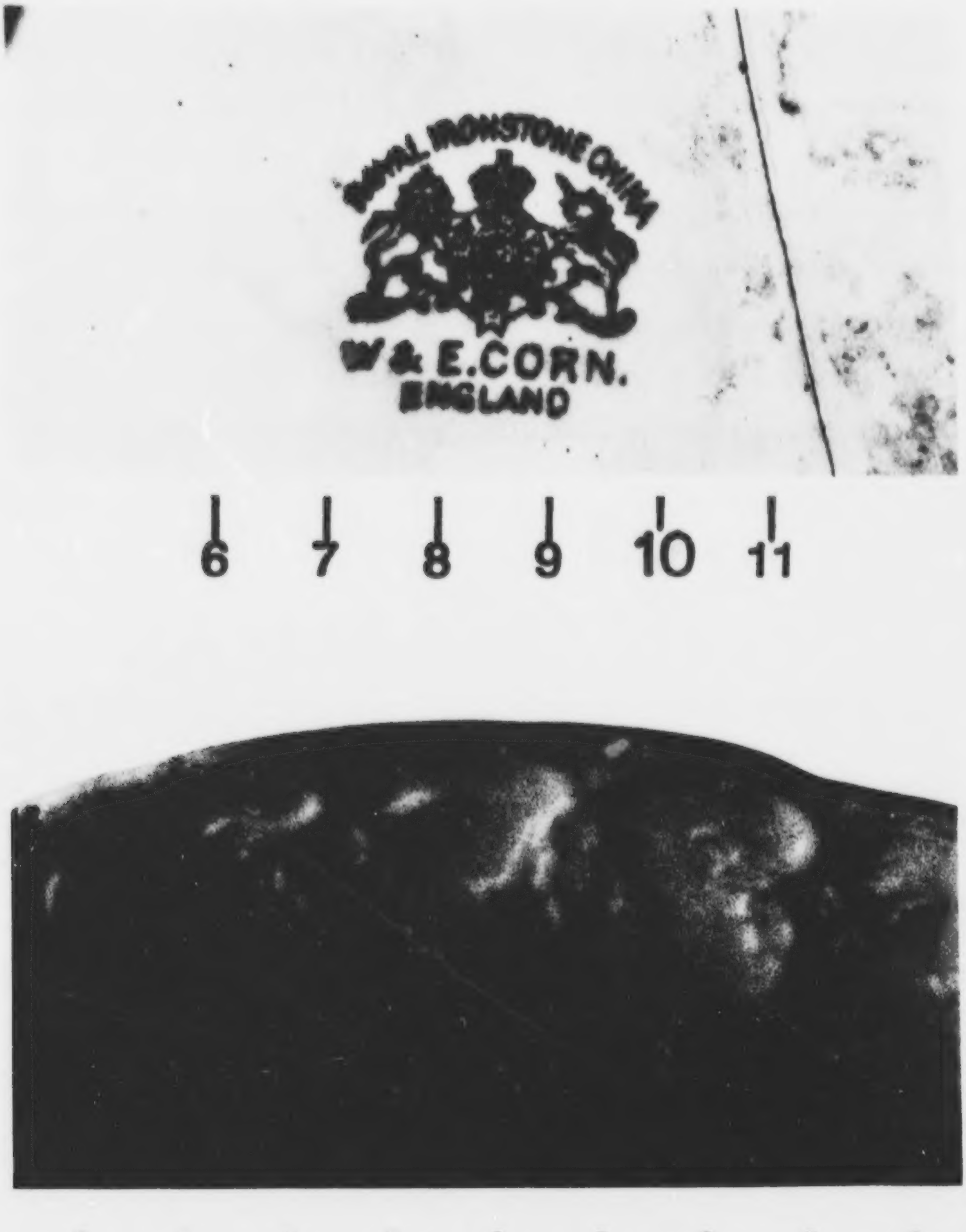

ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA
W & E. CORN.
ENGLAND
6
7
8
9
10
11
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Fig. 86. W. and E. Corn trademark and pattern.

3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
1

Fig. 87. Alfred Meakin trademark.

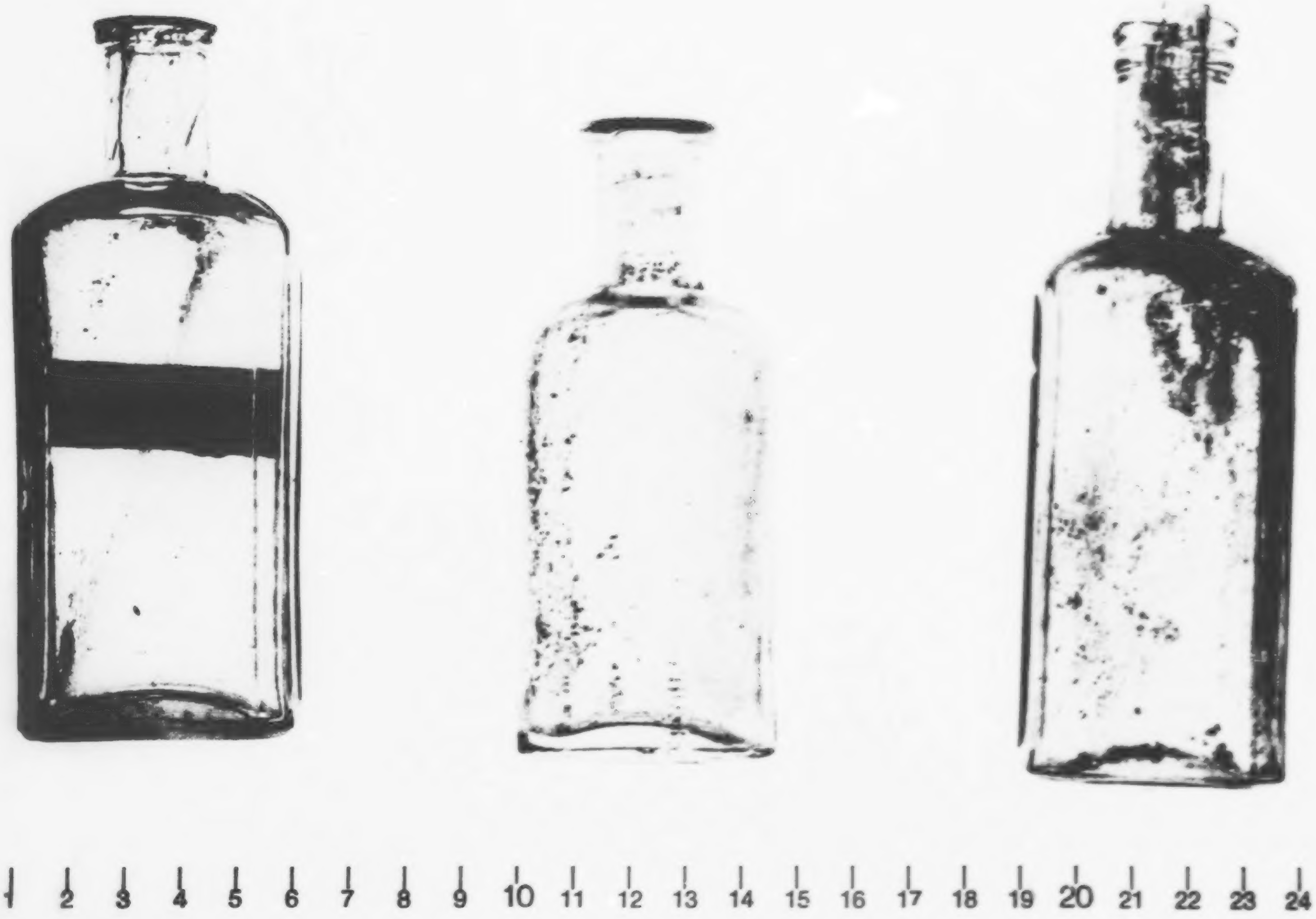

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Fig. 88. Area D medicine bottles.

The mark of J. and G. Meakin was found stamped on the base of a cup and dates post-1891 (Godden 1964:426). Several base sherds from a jug portrayed a Johnson Brothers mark (Figure 85); these date after 1900 and possibly to 1913 (Godden 1964:355). The final manufacturer's mark (not illustrated) consisted of the Royal Arms and "DLEY & CO." and is likely Grindley and Company which dates from 1880 to 1925 (Godden 1964:294). The marks are listed in Table 44 along with the depth of recovery.

TABLE 44

SUMMARY OF AREA D CERAMIC MARKS

MARK	DATE	MEAN DATE	DEPTH (cm below surface)
"Ruins"	1856-1892	1870	80-90
W. & E. Corn	1890-1904	1897	80-90
Alfred Meakin	1891-1897	1894	80-90
J. Furnival	1871-1890	1880	60-70
J. & G. Meakin	1891+	1891	30-40
Johnson Bros.	1900-1913	1906	80-90
Grindley	1880-1925	1902	70-80

Two tobacco pipe stems were recovered that displayed trademarks. The first, found at the 30 to 40 cm level, was the familiar "Dixon's" mark found in other areas and dates from 1876 to 1894 (Walker 1971:25). The second stem displayed a stamped "Bannerman" and "Montreal" and dates between 1858 and 1907 (Walker 1971:25). It was recovered 59 cm below the surface.

Future analysis might be able to determine which family's occupation was responsible for the formation of the midden. It is interesting that the temporal span of the ceramic marks is relatively narrow. The largest span is 45 years during which the vessel could have been deposited, while the smallest span is 6 years. Since flood soils act as a cap over this deposit, it is possible that the deposition of silt through flooding may have terminated the practise of dumping refuse in this area. The earliest date for such a flood would have to be after 1900, as the Johnson Brothers mark dates 1900 to 1913. It is possible that the 1904 flood (Labelle, in Kotecki 1980) may have caused cessation of activities; however, with such close proximity to the Red River it is possible that flooding was an annual occurrence and therefore the accuracy of dating alluvial deposits from historical records is suspect.

To conclude the discussion of Area D, it would appear that this midden was not used for any great length of time relative to other areas discussed, such as Areas A and B. A temporal span of roughly 20 years would seem fitting, after an initial and precursory examination of the materials.

Area L: Privy Area

Testing was also done for the privy which stood on the west side of the granary/dairy building (Figure 89). The privy was standing in this locality around the turn of the century and it is a distinct possibility that it was also used during the Delorme occupation.

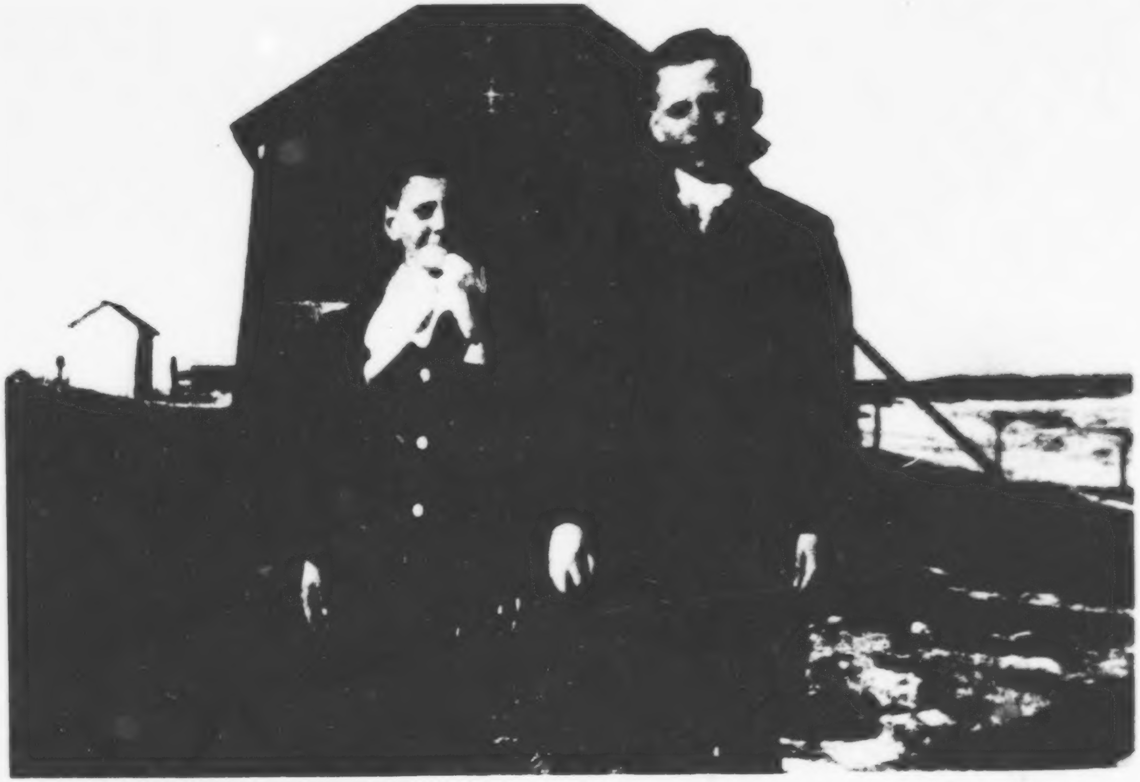


Fig. 89. Delorme House site c.1920, looking north (possible location of privy at left of photo).

Six randomly placed shovel pits were initially dug in the general vicinity and were followed by two 1-metre-square excavation units placed in the only area of artifact concentration. This was the maximum amount of testing that could be done in this area due to time constraints.

The soil types encountered (Figure 90) did not appear to represent privy fill. Soils usually attributed to privy fill are generally high in organic content and contain deposits of leaching agents such as lime or ash (McLeod 1981). No indication of these was observed in the Area L matrix. The soils were extremely clayey in texture and were mixed with loamy materials. The composition of the Area L matrix was similar to that of Area B, suggesting a similar type of developmental sequence (or the lack thereof).

Artifacts

Architectural materials, especially nails, account for the largest percentage of artifacts recovered (Table 45).

The *Architectural* group contained 55.6% of the entire area assemblage (Table 46). It is not known how these artifacts came to be deposited in this locality. The number of nails might suggest that the materials are part of the Granary/Dairy building and might have been deposited after that building was removed.

Table 47 illustrates the percentage of recoveries in each level of the two units excavated. All depths are below the surface at the northwest corner post. As is evident, most of the assemblage

TABLE 45

AREA L ARTIFACT RECOVERY

CLASS	COUNT
Kitchen Group	
1. Ceramics	36
2. Liquor Bottle	12
3. Case Bottle	9
4. Tumblers	0
5. Medicine Bottle	59
6. Glassware	130
7. Tableware	2
8. Kitchenware	40
Bone Group	
9. Bone Fragments	122
Architectural Group	
10. Window Glass	150
11. Nails	322
12. Spikes	1
13. Hardware	11
14. Door Parts	3
Furniture Group	
15. Hardware	0
Arms Group	
16. Parts	1
Clothing Group	
19. Buckles	0
20. Thimbles	0
21. Buttons	3
22. Scissors	0
23. Pins	2
24. Fasteners	3
25. Shoe Parts	5
26. Beads	2
Personal Group	
27. Coins	0
28. Keys	0
29. Personal Items	3
Tobacco-Pipes Group	
30. Pipe Fragments	1
Activities Group	
31. Construction Tools	0
32. Farm Tools	0
33. Toys	0
34. Fishing Gear	0
35. Sub-stemmed Pipes	0
36. Prehistoric Artifacts	1
37. Storage Items	0
38. Ethnobotanical	11
39. Stable and Barn	5
40. Miscellaneous Hardware	62
41. Other	2
TOTAL	998

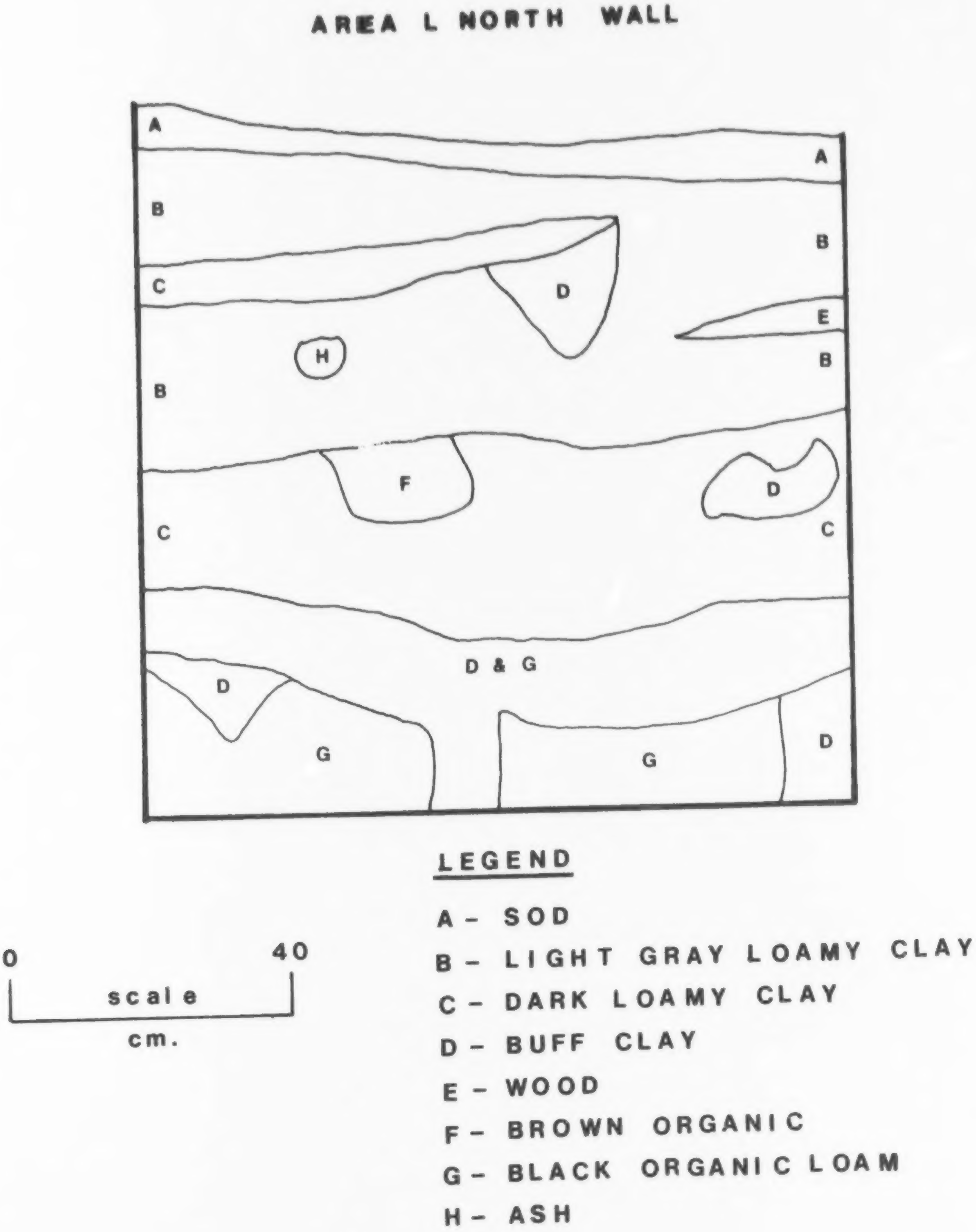

AREA L NORTH WALL
A
A
B
B
C
D
E
B
H
B
F
D
C
C
D & G
D
G
G
D
0
40
scale
cm.
LEGEND
A - SOD
B - LIGHT GRAY LOAMY CLAY
C - DARK LOAMY CLAY
D - BUFF CLAY
E - WOOD
F - BROWN ORGANIC
G - BLACK ORGANIC LOAM
H - ASH

Fig. 90. Area L stratigraphy.

TABLE 46

AREA L ARTIFACT GROUP PATTERN

GROUP	COUNT	PER CENT
Kitchen	288	33.0
Architectural	487	55.6
Furniture	0	0.0
Arms	1	0.1
Clothing	15	1.7
Personal	3	0.3
Tobacco Pipes	1	0.1
Activities	81	9.2
TOTAL	876	100.0

TABLE 47

AREA L ARTIFACT RECOVERY BY LEVEL

LEVEL	TOTAL		UNIT 1		UNIT 2	
(cm)	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
0-10	44	5.1	37	8.7	7	1.6
10-20	156	18.2	104	24.4	52	12.0
20-30	232	27.1	113	26.5	119	27.7
30-40	137	16.0	58	13.6	79	18.4
40-50	97	11.3	39	9.1	58	13.5
50-60	91	10.6	36	8.4	55	12.8
60-70	57	6.6	18	4.2	39	9.1
70-80	31	3.6	10	2.3	21	4.9
80-90	8	0.9	8	1.9	x	-
90-100	4	0.6	4	0.9	x	-
TOTAL	857	100.0	427	100.0	430	100.0

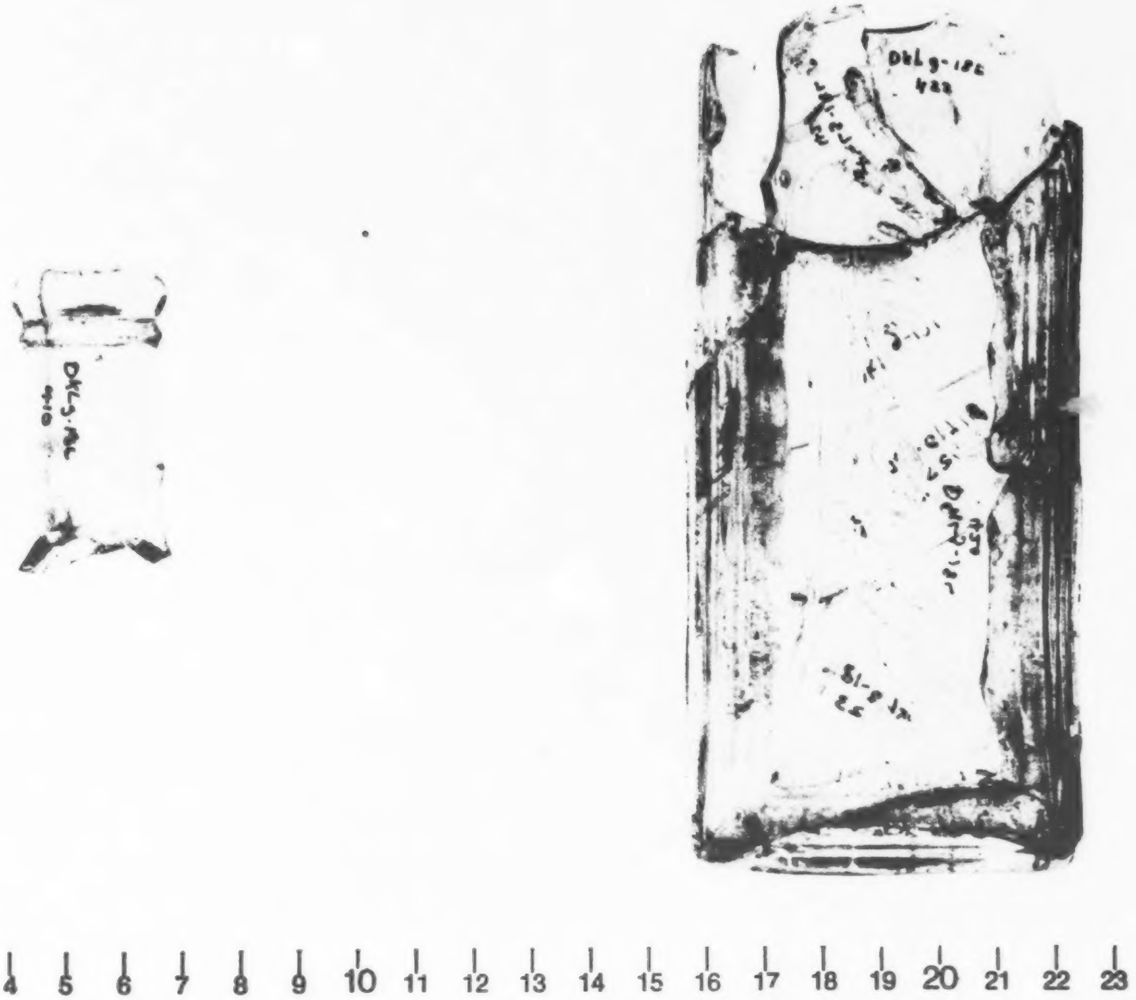
x - Not Excavated

was recovered in the upper 40 cm, with the largest percentage at the 20 to 30 cm level. If the artifact assemblage was privy-related, one would assume that the distribution of materials would either be uniform throughout the levels, or else several levels would have high artifact frequencies and be interspersed with levels with considerably lower frequencies. The Area L vertical distribution suggests that most of the artifacts were deposited over a short period of time and quite recently. Unfortunately, very few diagnostic artifacts were recovered in the strata. Two rim sherds from Ridgway vessels were found at 40 and 45 cm below the surface. Four base sherds from a J. and G. Meakin vessel were recovered in the first 10 cm and these dated after 1912 (Godden 1964:427). The glass from the Liquor, Medicine and Glassware classes all suggest a relatively modern date based on the method of vessel manufacture (Figures 91 and 92). Brand names on the medicine bottles include "RAWLEIGH'S", "VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER" AND "SUTHERLANDS". Except for the second brand name, neither of the other two were recovered in either the kitchen area or near the outbuilding.

The nail recovery, in terms of round and square, was relatively equal with 181 of the former and 141 of the latter being found. In this respect, the Area L nail assemblage was similar to that of both Area A and B. However, in these two areas, square nails slightly outnumbered round. In Area L, the round nails outnumbered the square by 28%.

None of the other artifact groups contained any diagnostic artifacts in terms of relative dates.

It has been the premise throughout this brief discussion that the Area L assemblage is not that of the privy. Materials were similar, to a certain extent, to the assemblage recovered in Transect B of the


4
5
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22
23

Fig. 91. Area L medicine bottle.

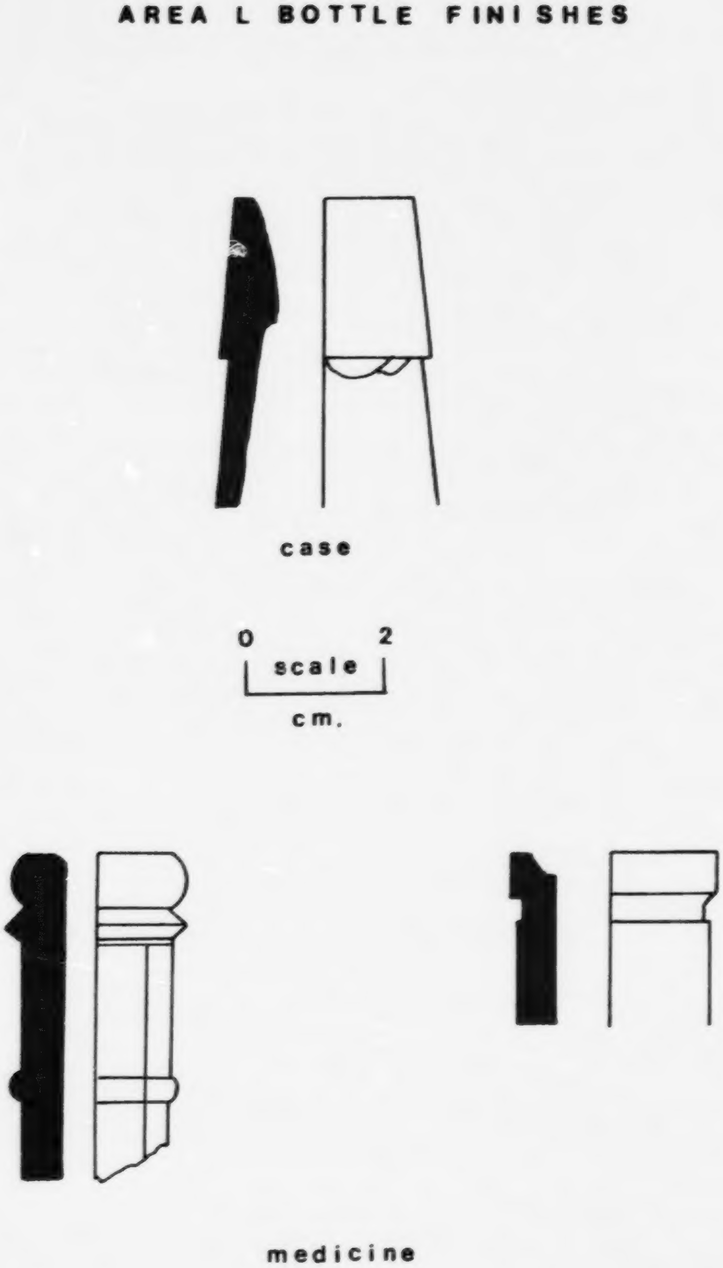

AREA L BOTTLE FINISHES
case
0
2
scale
cm.
medicine

Fig. 92. Area L bottle finishes.

Granary/Dairy complex. It is possible that the Area L assemblage was originally contained in this outbuilding complex and re-deposited outside of the building when it was removed.

CHAPTER 7

1980 EXCAVATION AREAS

Introduction

The general format followed in discussing Areas A, B and C will not continue as such in the following discussion. Several artifacts, such as the window glass, nails and miscellaneous hardware, were likely deposited after the house had been abandoned in 1951 and their counts do not reflect past activities within and around the house. Discussion of these areas will deal briefly with artifact description and, similarily, with artifact distribution.

Area G: The Southwest Room

This room was used as the master bedroom during the Courchaine occupation. Its function during Delorme's time is unknown. Seven one-metre-square excavation units were placed in this area and were dug in 10 cm levels to a depth of 40 cm. The largest percentage of artifacts recovered was bone, and once that count is removed the *Architectural* Group assumes the largest percentage (Table 48 and 49).

Kitchen Group

Artifacts were recovered in each of the four levels. One of the two ceramic sherds recovered displayed a small portion of a red floral design. The sherd was from the brink of a flatware vessel. One of the glass fragments displayed an embossed "New York". The function

TABLE 48

1980 ARTIFACT RECOVERIES

CLASS	AREA G	AREA H	AREA J	AREA K
Kitchen Group				
1. Ceramics	2		6	41
2. Liquor Glass				31
3. Case Glass				3
4. Tumbler Glass				
5. Medicine Glass	2		6	9
6. Glassware	3	2	6	116
7. Tableware			2	2
8. Kitchenware		1	2	20
Bone Group				
9. Bone Fragments	69	10	156	161
Architectural Group				
10. Window Glass	24	3	18	2663
11. Nails	18	12	122	718
12. Spikes				
13. Constructional Hardware		1	4	15
14. Door Parts			1	3
Furniture Group				
15. Hardware				1
Arms Group				
16. Parts			3	5
Clothing Group				
19. Buckles				2
20. Thimbles				
21. Buttons	3		18	26
22. Scissors			1	
23. Pins	1		3	2
24. Fasteners				
25. Shoe Parts	1			
26. Beads			1	
Personal Group				
27. Coins				1
28. Keys			2	2
29. Personal			8	4
Tobacco-Pipe Group				
30. Pipes			5	2
Activities Group				
31. Construction Tools			3	1
32. Farm Tools				
33. Toys			5	1
34. Fishing Gear				
35. Sub-Stemmed Pipes				
36. Prehistoric Pottery	2		19	19
37. Storage Items				1
38. Botanical			8	5
39. Stable and Barn			4	36
40. Miscellaneous Hardware	3	1	14	
41. Other	2		5	
TOTAL	130	30	422	3890

of the vessel is unknown. Another of the glass fragments was from a mason jar and displayed a portion of the threaded finish.

Architectural Group

Window glass plus round and square nails were the only recovered artifacts. Window glass was found in all levels and was concentrated in units along the south wall.

Nails were only recovered within the top 20 cm and were probably used in floor boards. Only one complete square nail was recovered, and it was 1½ inches long. Seven round nails came to light and these varied in length from 1 3/4 inches to 2½ inches.

Clothing Group

Three buttons, the head of a safety pin and a lace eyelet from a shoe were recovered. A four-holed bone button with a diameter of 1.80 cm was found in the southeast corner. A two-holed mother of pearl button was obtained in the southwest corner. It had a diameter of 1.36 cm. The third button, made of modern synthetic material, was found in the southeast corner and was 1.72 cm in diameter.

Activities Group

The only artifacts to be mentioned here are the prehistoric recoveries. Two potsherds and two Knife River Flint flakes were obtained -- the ceramics at a depth of 30 to 40 cm, the flakes at 10 to 20 cm. It is possible that these were deposited with the fill that was placed between the sill logs. Both body sherds were fabric-impressed.

Area H: Stairwell

This area contained the smallest number of artifacts and most were either architecturally-related or were of bone (Table 48 and 49). Since this area contained the stairs to the second storey, it is unlikely that any of the recovered artifacts were deposited during times of occupation. Six 1-metre-square units were excavated to depths of 40 cm and most of the recoveries were in the 0 to 10 cm levels.

Kitchen Group

Two clear glass fragments and a key from a tin can were found.

Architectural Group

Most of the recoveries in this group were square nails that ranged in length from 1½ to 2½ inches. Round nail lengths varied from 1 to 3 inches. The other architectural-related artifact was a 1½-inch fencing staple.

Area J: The Main Room

This area produced a more varied artifact assemblage but was still dominated by the *Bone* and *Architectural* groups (Tables 48 and 49).

TABLE 49

AREAS G, H, J AND K ARTIFACT PATTERNS

GROUP	G		H		J		K	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Kitchen	7	11.5	3	15.0	22	8.3	222	6.0
Architectural	42	68.8	16	80.0	145	54.7	3399	91.1
Furniture	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Arms	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	5	0.1
Clothing	5	8.2	0	0.0	22	8.3	30	0.8
Personal	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	3.8	7	0.2
Pipes	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.9	2	0.1
Activities	7	11.5	1	5.0	58	21.9	63	1.7
TOTAL	61	100.0	20	100.0	265	100.0	3729	100.0

Kitchen Group

1. Ceramics class

Six plain white sherds -- three body and three rim sherds -- were recovered.

5. Medicine bottle class

The most diagnostic of the six fragments recovered was a complete, unmarked bottle (Figure 93). It displayed a tooled lip and a round string rim (Figure 94). The finish was placed obliquely to the body. Based on the method of finish, the bottle dates to the post-1845 and pre-1880 period (Hall 1977b:21). The bottle was 13.69 cm long, had a basal diameter of 4.06 cm, a finish length of 5.49 cm, an outer lip diameter of 1.55 cm, and an interior lip diameter of 0.93 cm. The specimen was received in the middle of Area J at a depth of between 0 to 10 cm.

A second, almost complete, bottle was recovered in the same vicinity as the first. This second vessel was minus its finish; however it carried embossed maker's marks (Figure 93). The front of the bottle displayed "Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts"; one side panel showed "- & Price" and the other side panel had "manufacturers". A similar vessel was recovered in Area B.

A portion of a bottle finish was found south of these two vessels. The neck had a square lip (Figure 94) and was typical of a patent finish (Hall 1977b:20). A concave, blue body fragment was also recovered in the same unit, while a clear body fragment was

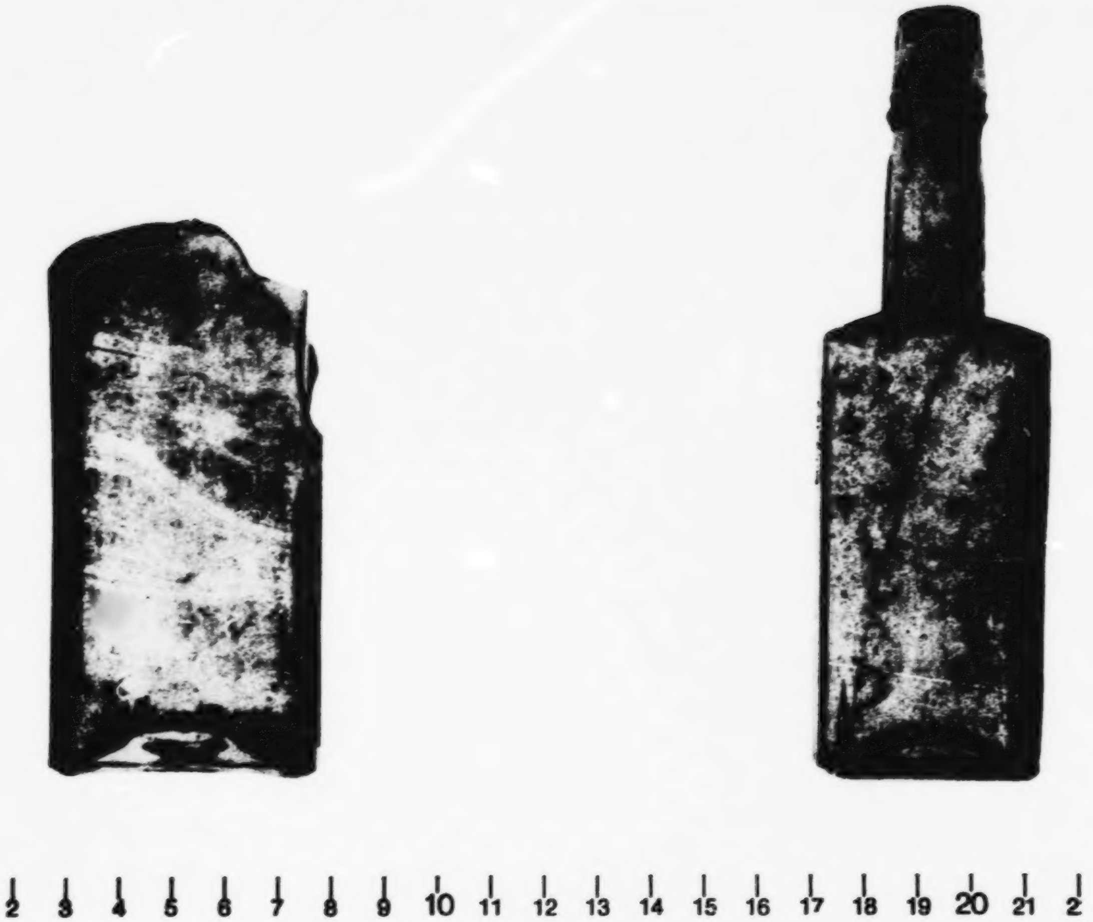

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 2

Fig. 93. Area J medicine bottles.

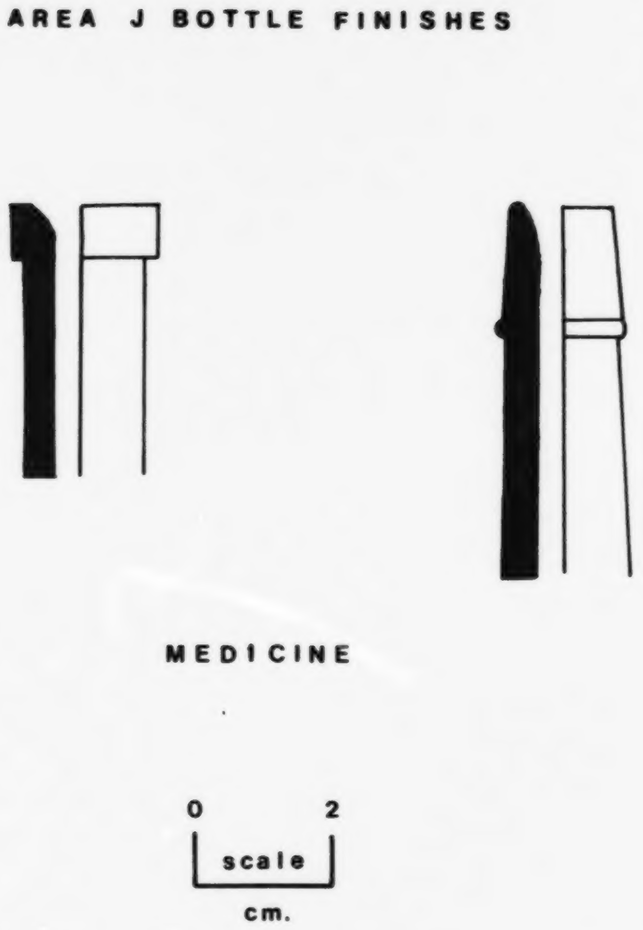

AREA J BOTTLE FINISHES
MEDICINE
0
2
scale
cm.

Fig. 94. Area J bottle finishes.

found along the western edge of Area J near Area H. Also recovered in this vicinity was a blue glass stopper. The stopper was 2.60 cm long, had a maximum diameter of 1.46 cm, and displayed a mould seam.

6. Glassware class

Three of the six fragments were decorated. The remaining three were all clear, concave body fragments. The decorated pieces were flat and the design consisted of zoned circles and of florals cut into the glass. The vessel type is unknown.

7. Tableware class

Two artifacts were recovered: a bowl of a spoon and a plastic handle of a knife.

8. Kitchenware class

Two artifacts were recovered and these were both crown bottle caps.

Bone Group

9. Bone fragments class

A total of 156 bone fragments were recovered in the main room of the house and of this total, only 13 or 9.1% could be identified (Table 50). Eight of these identified fragments were from the right front leg of a bison (Bison bison). Also recovered was the calcaneum of a cow (Bos taurus), a phalanx from a pig

(Sus scrofa), the right coracoid of a duck (Anas sp.), the left ulna of a cat (Felis domesticus) and a canine tooth root from a black bear (Ursus americanus). The bison bone and bear tooth were recovered near the east door of the house and may be related to the prehistoric ceramics and therefore, part of the fill placed between the sill logs. The cow and pig bone were recovered in the north end of the room in the vicinity of the north kitchen.

TABLE 50

AREA J IDENTIFIED BONE BY NUMBER OF ELEMENTS

SPECIES	COUNT	%
Bison	8	61.5
Cow	1	7.7
Pig	1	7.7
Bear	1	7.7
Cat	1	7.7
Duck	1	7.7
TOTAL	13	100.0

Architectural Group

Nails were the largest class within this group, with nearly twice as many square nails recovered than round. Square nails ranged in length from 1½ inches to 4 inches with 3 inches the mode (Figure 95). Round nails ranged from 3/4 inch to 6 inches with 2½ inches the modal value (Figure 95).

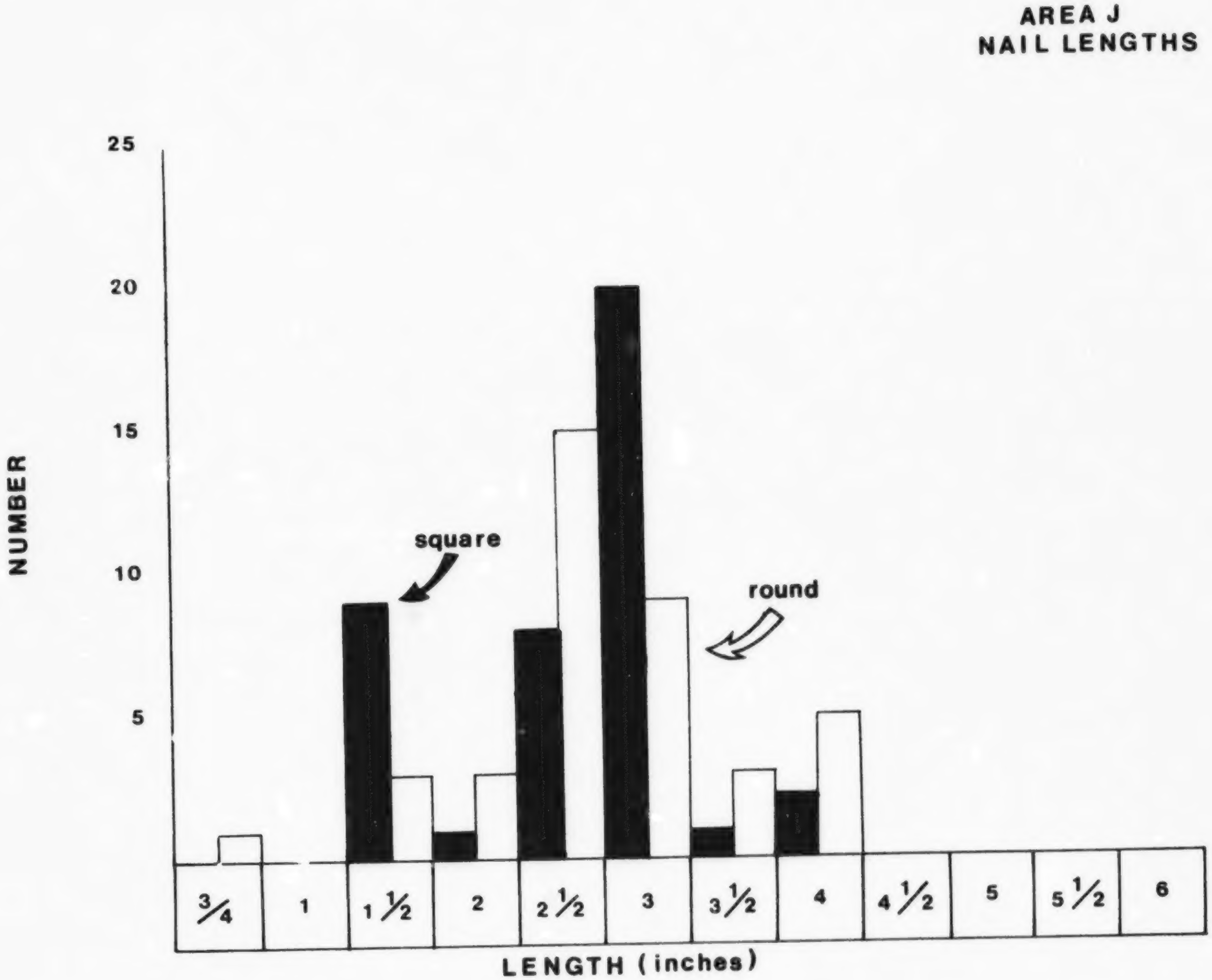


Fig. 95. Area J nail lengths.

Other artifacts included within this group are a metal hook similar to one found in Area B, a fragment of decorative cast iron with four screwholes, two 1½ inch fencing staples and a metal hinge (?) with chain and clasp.

Arms Group

All of the artifacts of this group were shell casings, of which three were recovered. All were from separate weapons, based on body diameters.

Clothing Group

A total of 22 artifacts were recovered and 78% of these were buttons (Table 51). The usual variety of button material types were found; bone, porcelain, metal, shell and synthetic. Two of the metal buttons displayed stamped manufacturer's marks and both were recovered near the east door. The marks included "Excelsior***" and "J.R. Cameron

TABLE 51

AREA J CLOTHING PATTERN

CLASS	TOTAL	%
19. Buckles	0	0
20. Thimbles	0	0
21. Buttons	18	78.3
22. Scissors	1	4.3
23. Pins	3	13.1
24. Fasteners	0	0
25. Shoe Parts	0	0
26. Beads	1	4.3
TOTAL	23	100.0

TABLE 52

AREA J BUTTON DATA

MATERIAL	DIAMETER (CM)	EYE DIAMETER (CM)			
		1	2	3	4
Type 1 Bone					
1.1 Plain Polished	1.84	0.21	0.20	0.23	0.21
1.2 Stained	1.75	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.23
1.4 Centre Hole	2.56	0.88			
Type 2 Porcelain					
2.1 Two-holed					
2.1.1 Sunken face & back	1.06	0.10	0.10		
	1.23	0.13	0.14		
2.2 Four-holed					
2.2.1 Sunken face: flat back: small	1.03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11
2.2.2 Sunken face: flat back: large	1.47	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14
2.5.1 Blue: four-holed	1.74	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
2.6 Shank attachment	0.80				
Type 3 Metal					
3.2 Sunken panel	1.44	M	M	M	M
	1.62	M	M	M	M
	1.74	M	M	M	M
3.3 Two-piece					
3.3.1 Hollow	1.85				
3.3.2 Bar eye	1.86				
3.7 Metal with glass base	1.15				
Type 4 Shell					
4.1 Two-holed plain	1.16	M	M		
Type 5 Synthetic					
5.1 Two-holed	1.86	.15	.14		
5.3 Shank attachment	0.92				

& Co *". A button similar to the former was recovered in Area A at a depth of 100 to 110 cm.

The scissors recovered were of the modern variety and were also found near the east door. The pins were safety pins and were of the older, one-piece copper-wire variety. The single bead found was a white opaque bead and displayed mould seams. It had a diameter of 0.64 cm, a length of 0.56 cm and a bore diameter of 0.17 cm.

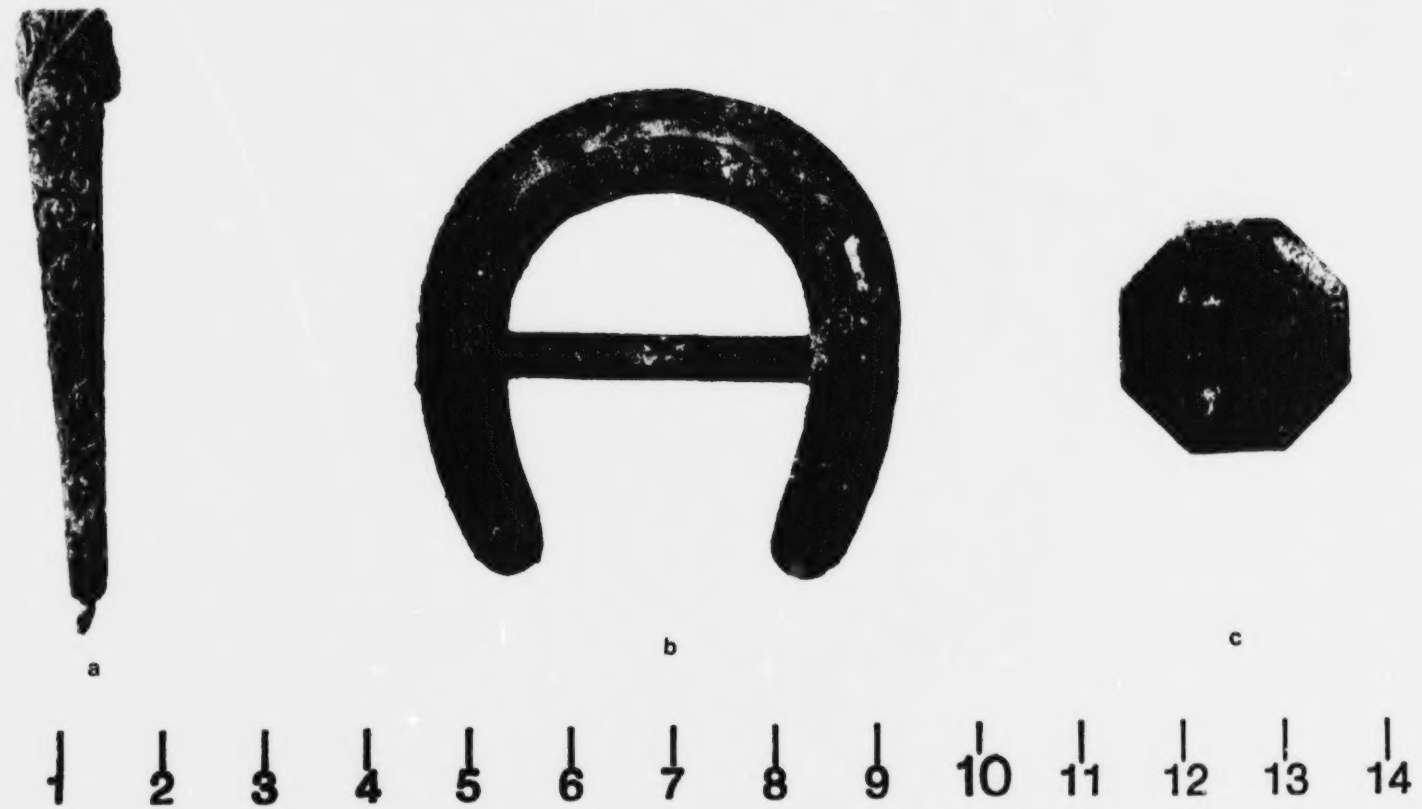
Personal Group

Included within this group are two skeleton keys -- one found in the centre of Area J, the other near the north door. The former was 8.98 cm long and was found at a depth of 20 to 30 cm. The second key was 9.24 cm long and found within the first 10 cm.

Artifacts that were personal items include: one small copper horse shoe, a brass token, a plastic comb part, a glass pyramid ornament, a brass pen clip, one slate pencil, a slate fragment and a metal disc with a bird motif in raised relief. Of particular interest was the brass token, as it displayed "1 loaf of bread 1S" (Figure 96).

Activities Group

This was the second largest group of artifacts (58) recovered. Prehistoric potsherds accounted for 32.8% of this total and all were fabric-impressed body sherds. Depth of recovery ranged from within the first 10 cm to 40 cm and all sherds were obtained in the southeast corner of Area J, near the east door.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10
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12
13
14

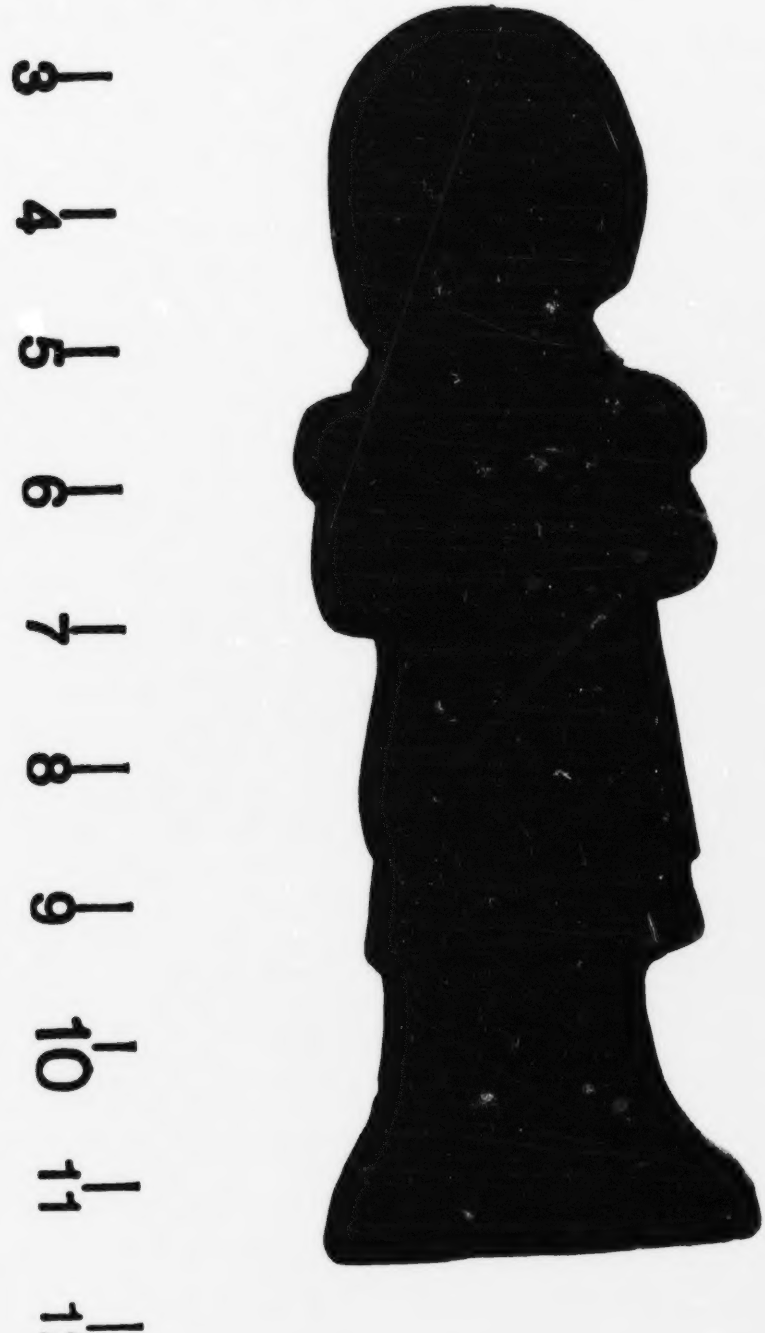
Fig. 96. Area J personal artifacts: (a) Pen clip(?); (b) Horseshoe; (c) Token.

Two other prehistoric artifacts were recovered and these were Knife River Flint end scraper and a projectile point of similar material. The scraper was 1.88 cm long, 1.94 cm wide and had a thickness of 0.54 cm. It displayed retouch on the dorsal surface only; this retouch was located on the distal tip and one lateral edge. The projectile point was a small, triangular side-notched specimen. It was 1.90 cm long, 1.63 cm wide and was 0.46 cm thick. Both artifacts were recovered in the northwest corner of Area J near the north door.

The final artifact class to be discussed is the Toys class which totalled five artifacts. The most unusual of these was a complete figurine of red, coarse earthenware (Figure 97). Other artifacts include two clay marbles, a stone marble and a wooden domino. All artifacts, save for one clay marble, were recovered within the first 10 cm. The clay marble was recovered between 20 to 30 cm.

Area K

This area incorporates the entire series of units placed around the exterior walls of the house. Nine 1-metre-square units were placed along the east wall, seven more were excavated along the south wall, and five 1-metre-by-2-metre units were dug along the west wall. Most of the artifacts recovered in this area were from the *Architectural* group, especially window glass and nails (Table 48). It is probable that most of the *Architectural* group artifacts were deposited as a result of house deterioration rather than conscious cultural activity. Most of these artifacts came from within the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11
12

Fig. 97. Area J figurine.

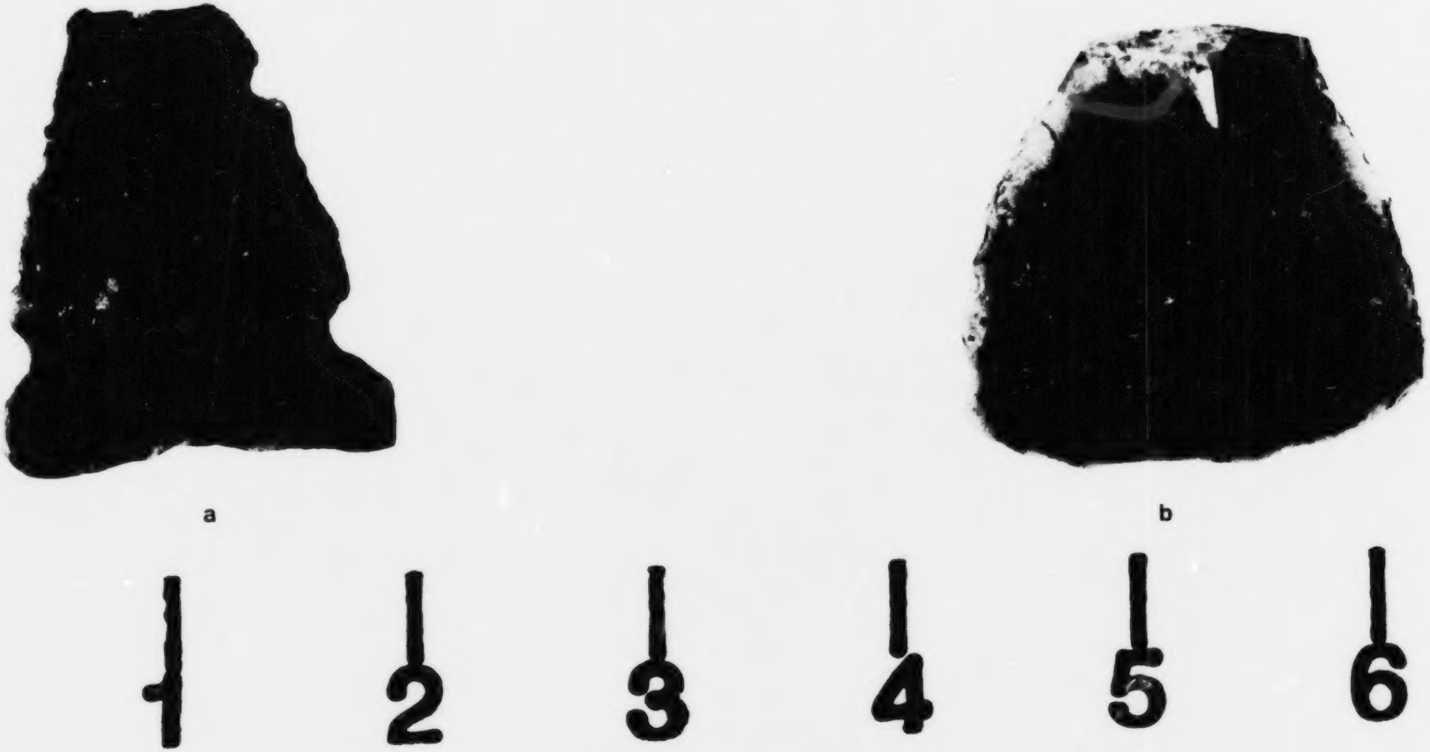

Fig. 98. Area J prehistoric artifacts.

first 20 cm of soil; and since at least 50 to 60 cm of fill were placed around the house after its abandonment in 1951, the upper strata post-date this time. Therefore, the artifacts were not deposited as a function of cultural activities when the house was inhabited.

Kitchen Group

1. Ceramics class

A total of 41 sherds were recovered, of which 83% were of refined white earthenware. Of the 34 sherds of this ware recovered, 38% were plain, concave body sherds. None of the sherds displayed any dateable trademark and only one showed a dateable pattern. This was Sub-type "2.10: Goldtrim: Pink Floral" that was also recovered in Area B. The pattern was manufactured by Ridgway and dates to 1912 - 1920 (Godden 1964:539). One new sub-type of refined white earthenware "2.35: Blue Tinged Rim", was isolated. This was a small section of plate rim and displayed a moulded blue feathered edge. In addition, a large rim sherd was recovered within the first 10 cm of a unit mid-way along the east wall of the house and was similar to Sub-type 2.36 recovered in Area B. This was the plate rim with the painted black moulded leaf design. The rim sherd from near the house displayed a painted brown grain head.

One sherd of porcelain was similar to sherds found in Area A and was decorated with the "Red Floral" design.

6. Glassware class

Fragments of glass accounted for 52% of the entire *Kitchen* group assembalge (Table 53). These were mainly clear concave body fragments. Several were pop bottle fragments and displayed brand names such as "Wynola Cola", "Coca Cola", "Sun Crest", "Snow White" and "Orange Crush". This latter bottle displayed a registry date of 1956 on the base. The bottle was recovered at the southeast corner of the house at a depth of 40 to 45 cm. From this is is proposed that the fill around the house was deposited after 1956. A second bottle base displayed a registry date of 1922 and was also recovered near the southeast corner of the house but at a depth of 60 to 65 cm.

TABLE 53

AREA K *Kitchen* GROUP PATTERN

CLASS	COUNT	%
1. Ceramics	41	18.5
2. Liquor glass	31	14.0
3. Case glass	3	1.4
5. Medicine glass	9	4.0
6. Glassware	116	52.2
7. Tableware	2	0.9
8. Kitchenware	20	9.0
TOTAL	222	100.0

7. Tableware class

Two artifacts were recovered, one of which was a complete three-tined bone-handle fork. It was found near the east door at a depth of 0 to 5 cm. The fork was relatively complete and measured 16.2 cm long (Figure 99).

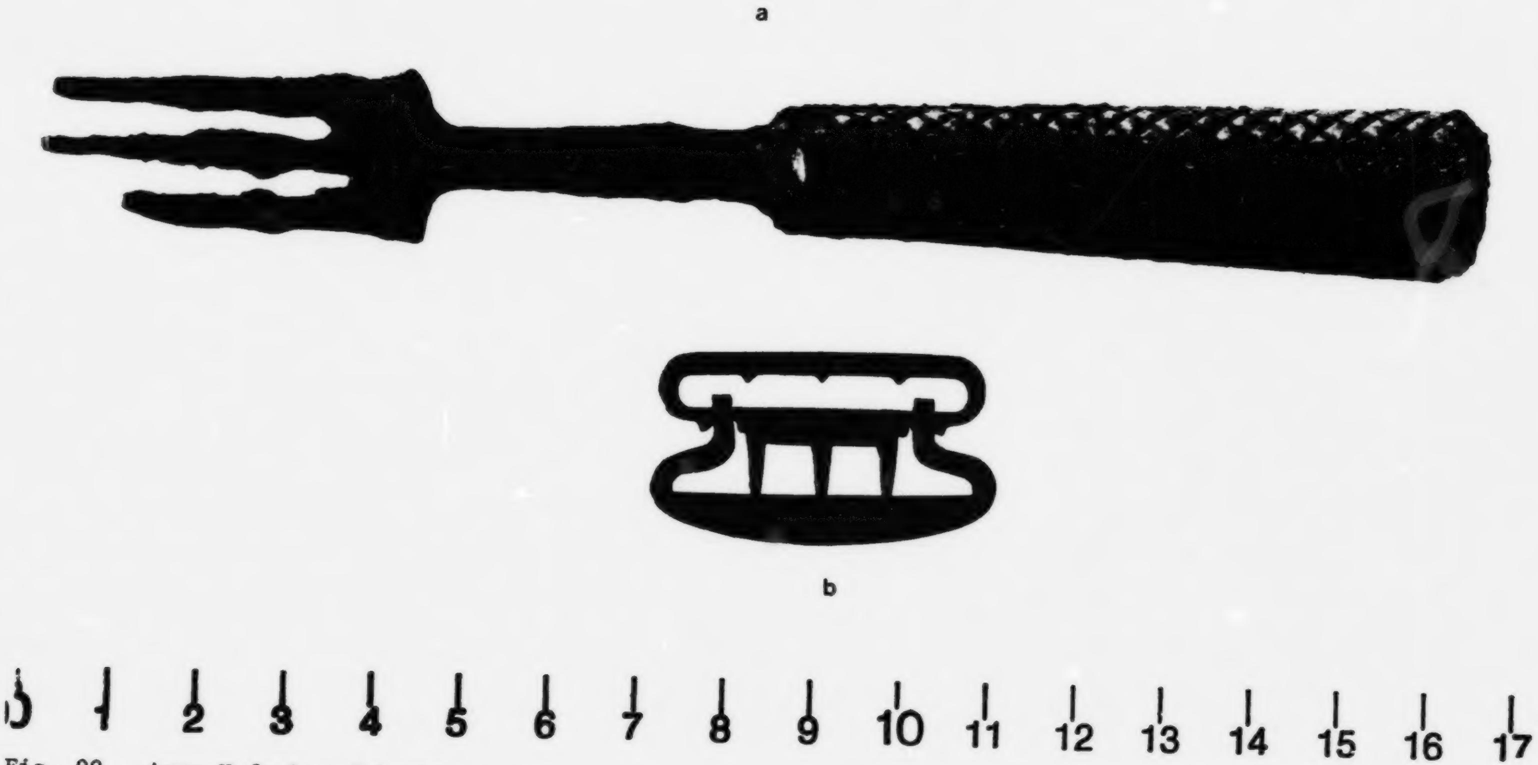
a
b
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17

Fig. 99. Area K fork and buckle.

Architectural Group

Window glass accounted for 78.3% of the group total and, as mentioned earlier, is likely a result of house dilapidation. The round and square nails were likely deposited in a similar consequence. Round nails outnumbered square by 80 nails. Square nails ranged in length from 1¼ inches to 4 inches with 1½ inches being the mode. Round nails ranged in length from 3/4 inch to 5 inches, with 2½ inches being the mode (Figure 100).

Other artifacts within this group include 13 fencing staples, a roller bracket, half of a ceramic doorknob, a bracket from a door bolt and a complete door hinge. This latter artifact was 7.46 cm long and 5.55 cm wide.

Arms Group

Shell casings were the only type of artifact recovered in this group. A variety of calibres is represented, including: a 0.20 calibre shell, two 0.22 shells and a 0.25 shell. Both the 0.22s displayed a "D" stamped on the base. One 12 gauge shot gun shell displayed the marks of "Kynoch's Patent" on the base. All shell casings were made of brass.

Clothing Group

Buttons constitute the largest class within this group, representing 86.8% of the group total (Table 54).

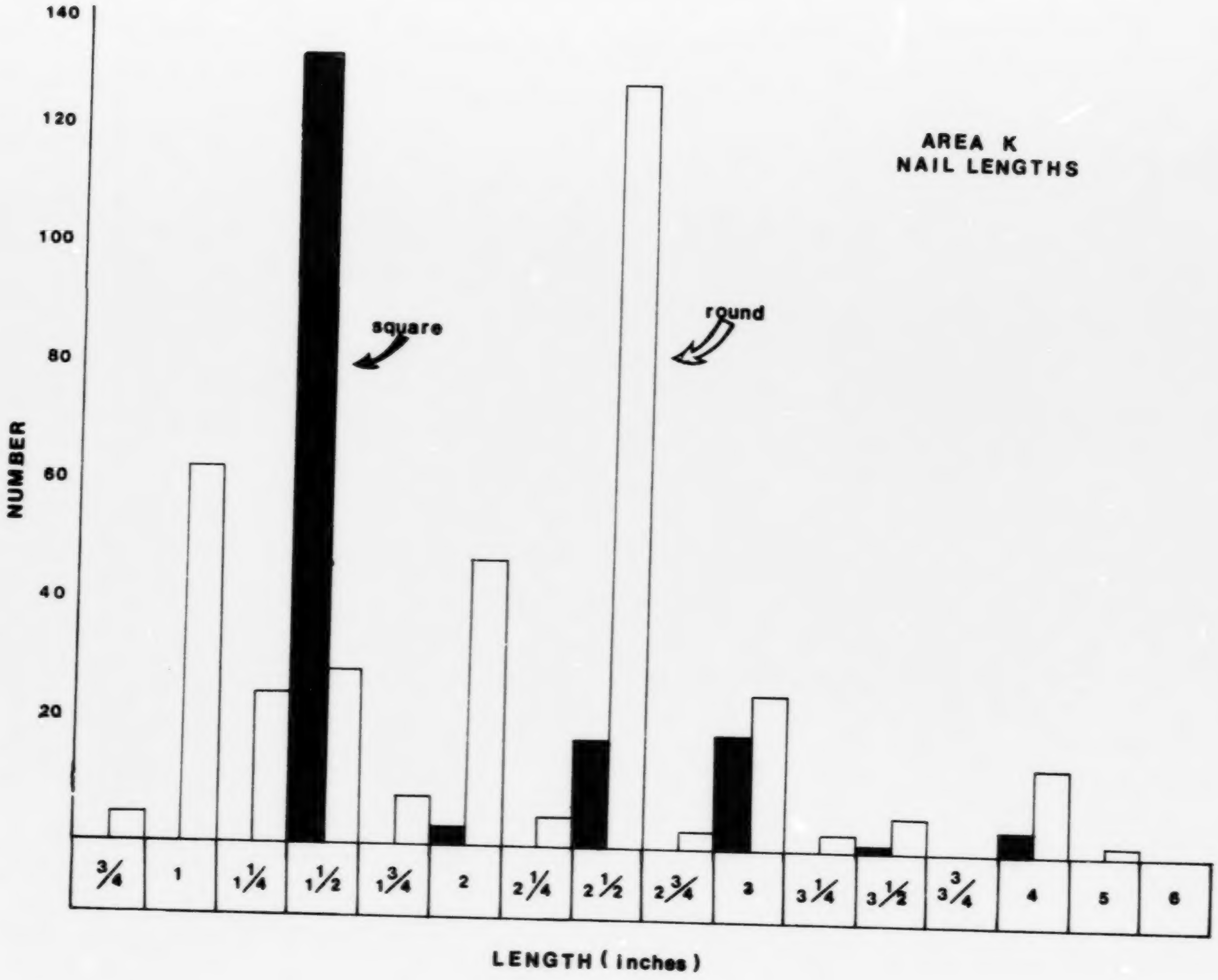

Fig. 100. Area K nail lengths.

TABLE 54

AREA K CLOTHING GROUP PATTERN

CLASS	COUNT	TOTAL
19. Buckles	2	6.6
21. Buttons	26	86.8
23. Pins	2	6.6
TOTAL	30	100.0

19. Buckles class

One of the buckles recovered was a three-tined variety that measured 3.96 cm long and 2.17 cm wide. Manufacturer's marks were stamped in the buckle but were illegible (Figure 99). The second specimen was single-tined and measured 3.07 cm long and 2.73 cm wide.

21. Buttons class

Bone, porcelain, metal, shell and synthetic buttons were uncovered, and depth of recovery ranged from 0 to 60 cm. Only two displayed any maker's marks and a third showed an embossed figure. All were metal buttons. The maker's marks include ".G. McDougal . Dalkeith" on one and "King of the Road" on the other. The embossed figure appeared to resemble a "cupid-like" effigy. The button data is given below (Table 55).

TABLE 55

AREA K BUTTON DATA

MATERIAL	DIAMETER (CM)	EYE DIAMETER (CM)			
		1	2	3	4
Type 1 Bone					
1.1 Plain polished	1.79	.18	.17	.18	.19
1.3 Sunken panel	1.66	.16	.16		
Type 2 Porcelain					
2.1 Two-holed					
2.1.1 Sunken face & back	0.98	.15	.15		
2.1.4 Sunken face: flat back	1.52	.16	.15		
2.1.5 Raised face: flat back	1.41	.15	.14		
2.2 Four-holed					
2.2.2 Sunken front: flat back	1.08	.10	.11	.11	.12
2.2.4 Decorated	1.08	.11	.09	.10	.11
2.3.3 Black: four-holed	1.05	.12	.13	.12	.13
2.4 Three-holed					
2.4.1 Decorated	0.70	.09	.08	.07	
Type 3 Metal					
3.2 Sunken panel	1.72	.18	.18	.17	.19
3.3 Two-piece					
3.3.1 Hollow	1.65	.16	.16	.18	.17
	2.06	M	M	M	M
3.3.2 Bar eye	1.73				
	1.72				
3.4 Curled edge	1.75	M	M	M	M
3.5 Shank attachment	1.65				
Type 4 Shell					
4.1 Two-holed	1.42	.20	.21		
	0.98	.16	.16		
	1.50	.21	.21		
	1.40	.17	.18		
	1.47	.22	.22		
4.2 Four-holed plain	1.00	.14	.16	.16	.16
Type 5 Synthetic					
5.1 Two-holed	1.38	.17	.18		
5.2 Four-holed	2.11	.21	.22	.20	.20
5.3 Shank attachment	2.87				
	1.55				

Personal Group

One coin, two keys, two tobacco seals, a metal disc and a razor blade fragment were recovered. The coin was a 1917 American penny and was found along the south wall at a depth of 50 to 60 cm. The metal disc displayed stamped writing of which only a date of 1883 was legible. The disc was recovered near the northeast corner of the house at a depth of 0 to 5 cm. Both keys recovered were skeleton keys. One was found near the east door, the other near the northeast corner of the house.

Tobacco-Pipe Group

Only two fragments were recovered, both in the top 5 cm of a unit near the east door. Both were plain stem fragments.

Activities Group

Miscellaneous hardware comprised 57.1% of this group total and are likely related to activities around the house after it was abandoned.

Artifacts of a prehistoric nature accounted for 30.2% of the group total. These were mainly fabric-impressed potsherds. Depth of recovery ranged from 20 cm to 60 cm with fourteen sherds recovered below 50 cm. One, a rim sherd, displayed cord-wrapped impressions on the lip, on the interior extending from the lip and also on the exterior surface beneath the lip. It was recovered between 60 to 65 cm. The *Activities* group pattern for Area K is illustrated below (Table 56).

TABLE 36

AREA K *Activities* PATTERN

CLASS	COUNT	%
31. Tools	1	1.6
33. Toys	1	1.6
36. Prehistorics	19	30.2
37. Storage	1	1.6
39. Stable	5	7.9
40. Miscellaneous hardware	36	57.1
TOTAL	63	100.0

Artifact Description

Distributional studies of areas within and around the house are difficult due to the paucity of artifacts within the structure and the high frequency of architecturally related artifacts around it. Figure 101 illustrates artifact distribution by unit and by level with both the *Bone* and *Architectural* groups subtracted from the total count. Therefore, the totals of the remaining artifact groups are illustrated.

At least three areas of artifact concentration can be observed. The first, near the northeast corner of the house, shows a concentration of artifacts in the 0 to 10 cm level. Located in this position was a circular cement conduit whose function is unknown, nor is it known when it was installed. Most of the artifacts in this area were recovered within this feature and were mainly kitchen-related.

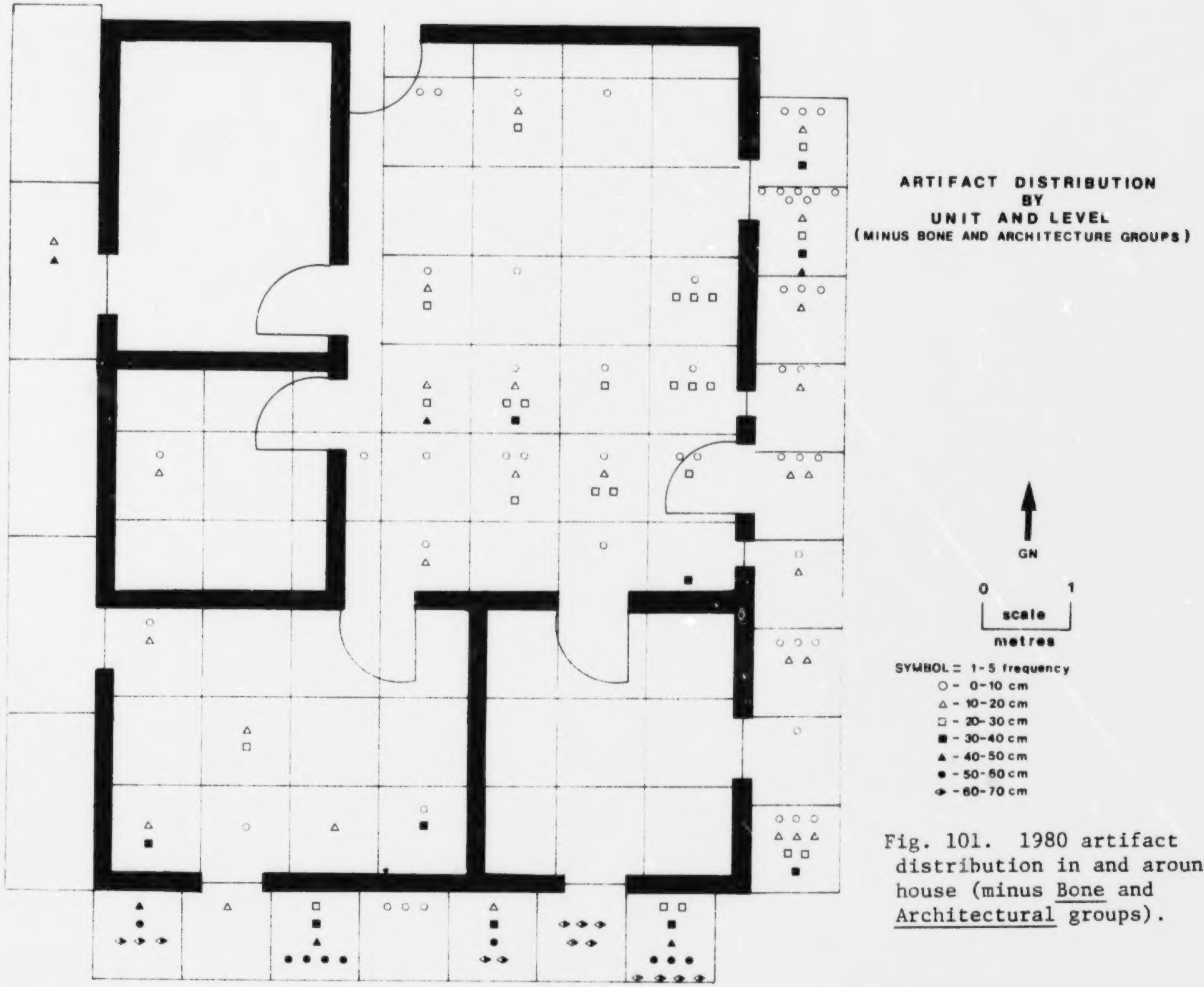
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION
BY
UNIT AND LEVEL
(MINUS BONE AND ARCHITECTURE GROUPS)
GN
0
1
scale
metres
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
○ - 0-10 cm
△ - 10-20 cm
□ - 20-30 cm
■ - 30-40 cm
▲ - 40-50 cm
● - 50-60 cm
◆ - 60-70 cm

Fig. 101. 1980 artifact distribution in and around house (minus Bone and Architectural groups).

The second area of concentration is located within the house in the large central room designated as Area J. It was mentioned earlier that a deposit of fill had been placed between the sill logs during construction and in this regard it can be said that the soil depositional sequence within the house is the reverse of that observed in units around the house. That is, fill was placed in the house c.1856 and the floor boards placed on top. It is possible, based on structural information observed during excavation, that a second floor was built to replace the original. It is likely that artifacts related to house occupation, such as the medicine bottle that dates between 1845 and 1880, are those recoveries in the 0 to 20 cm stratum. The artifacts recovered in levels deeper than 20 cm, such as the prehistoric material, may have been in the original fill. The question remains, however, as to why such a concentration exists in the south portion of Area J. It is possible that this space was the main area utilized by the occupants. This area is likely the reception room that Hamilton refers to when he visited the Delormes c.1875. According to the floor plan during the Courchaine occupation, this area appears to have functioned as the parlour/living room.

It is likely, therefore, that the concentration of artifacts in this section of Area J are a result of a varied amount of human activity in this locale.

The third area of artifact concentration is located near the southeast corner of the house. It was stated earlier that depositional sequences in and around the house were reversed. The fill was likely placed around the house sometime after 1960. Therefore, the artifacts related to house occupation are in deeper strata. This is perhaps indicated by units along the south wall where the bulk of the cultural material was recovered at depths of 50 cm and lower. The majority of artifacts recovered in these levels were kitchen-oriented -- specifically, glass fragments. Two registration dates from bottle bases, 1922 and 1956, were obtained. It would appear that the cultural material at the southeast corner of the house was deposited during the latter phases of house occupation.

To test validity of these inferred activity areas based on artifact distribution, let us examine several specific artifact classes. The Ceramic, Liquor glass and Glassware classes are again concentrated near the northeastern and southeastern corners of the house (Figure 102). Recoveries in the house, though sparse, were located laterally to the area of concentration shown by the total artifact count.

Figure 103 illustrates the *Clothing* group artifacts, and other than in the southeast corner of the main room, no concentration of artifacts exists. The recoveries along the east wall may relate to a pathway that extended south toward the outbuildings.

Figure 104 shows the *Personal* group plus the Toys class. A small clustering occurs at the northeast corner and at the north door. A small group was also produced in the southeast corner of the large room. The linear deposit of personal artifacts along the west lateral edge of Area J could be a function of a course leading out of the back bedroom.

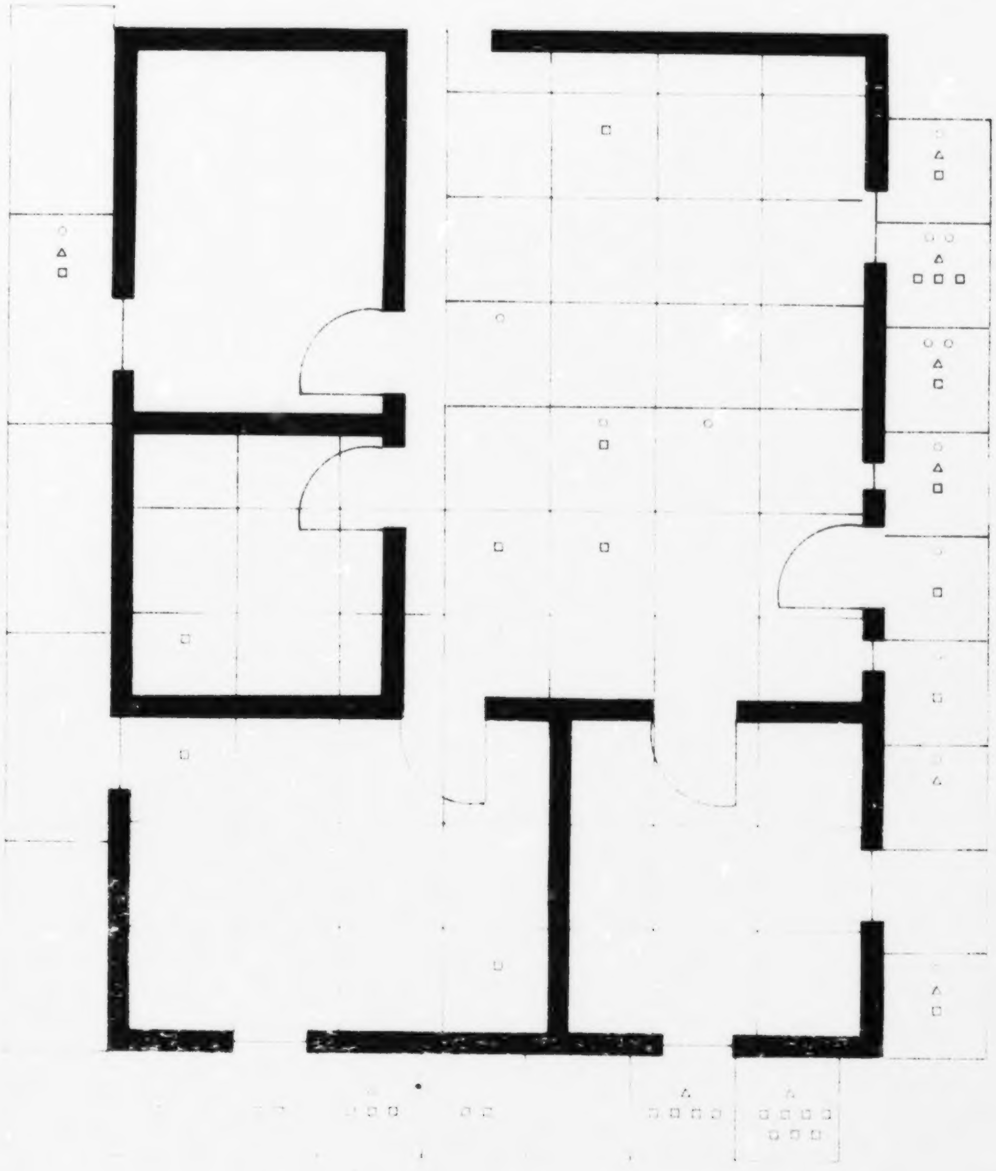
KITCHEN GROUF ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION
GN
0
1
scale
metres
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
○ - ceramics
△ - liquor glass
□ - glassware

Fig. 102. Main house Kitchen group artifact distribution.

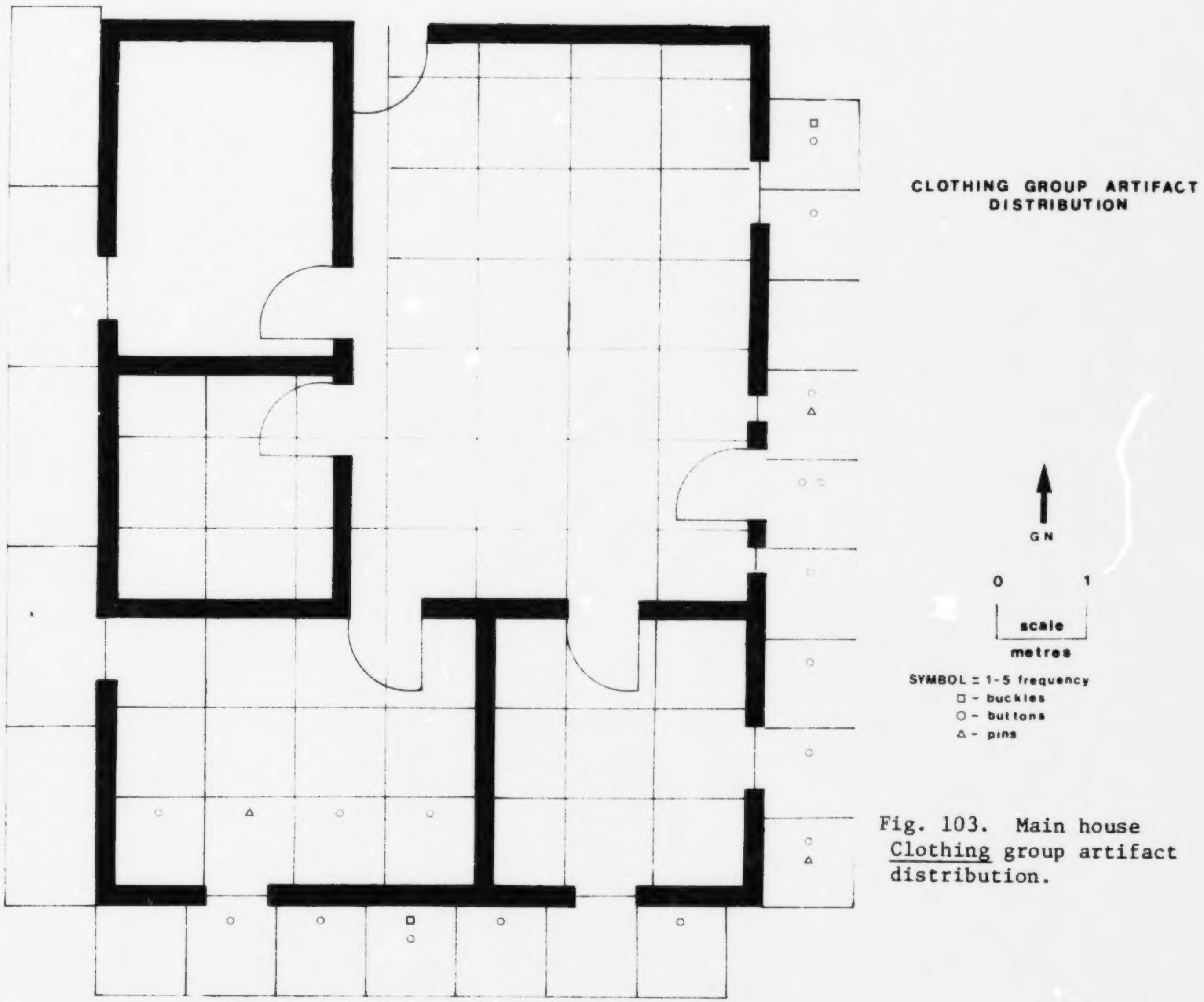
CLOTHING GROUP ARTIFACT
DISTRIBUTION
GN
0
1
scale
metres
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
□ - buckles
○ - buttons
Δ - pins

Fig. 103. Main house
Clothing group artifact
distribution.

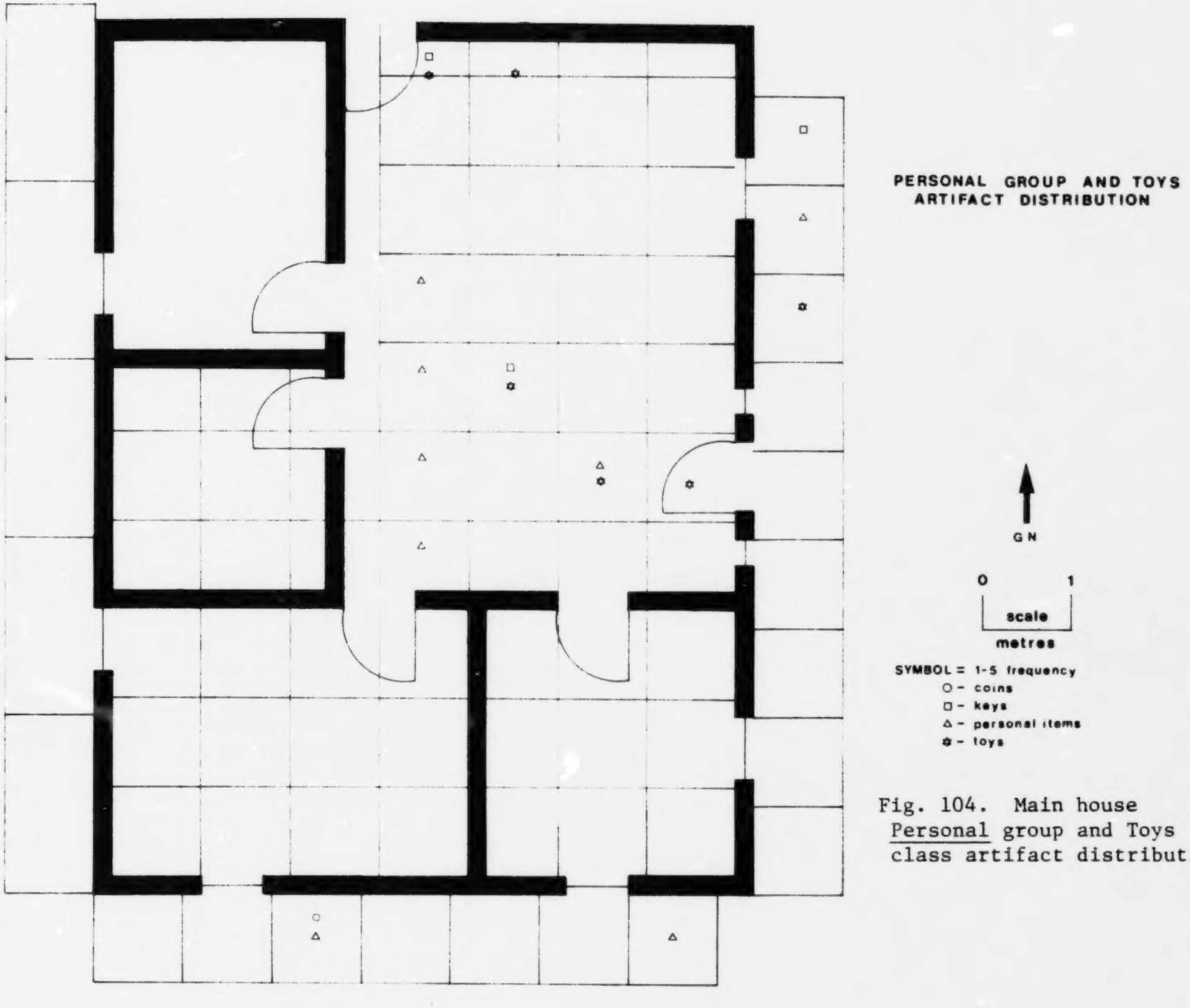
PERSONAL GROUP AND TOYS
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION
G N
0
1
scale
metres
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency
○ - coins
□ - keys
△ - personal items
✿ - toys

Fig. 104. Main house
Personal group and Toys
class artifact distribution.

The final distribution to be discussed is that of the prehistoric artifacts (Figure 105). The largest concentration was located just inside the east doorway. It is entirely possible that the house was built on a small prehistoric site. However, it is also possible that these artifacts were contained within the fill placed between the sill logs. Most of the sherds were recovered below 30 cm, which supports both possibilities. If these were contained within the fill, a more dispersed pattern would be expected. Suffice it to say that the artifacts of aboriginal affiliation were not likely deposited as a function of cultural activities carried out in the house after 1856.

Summary of Areas G, H, J and K

Most of the artifacts recovered in and especially around the house were architecturally related, mainly window glass and nails. These were likely deposited after the house was abandoned because most were recovered in the top stratum of fill deposited after the 1950s.

Artifact recoveries were sparse within the house although a concentration did exist in the southeast corner of the large room designated as Area J. This area was likely used as a reception room by Delorme. Artifacts attributed to the Delorme occupation were likely 0 to 20 cm beneath the floor.

Two other artifact concentrations existed outside of the house at the northeast and southeast corners. The first is likely

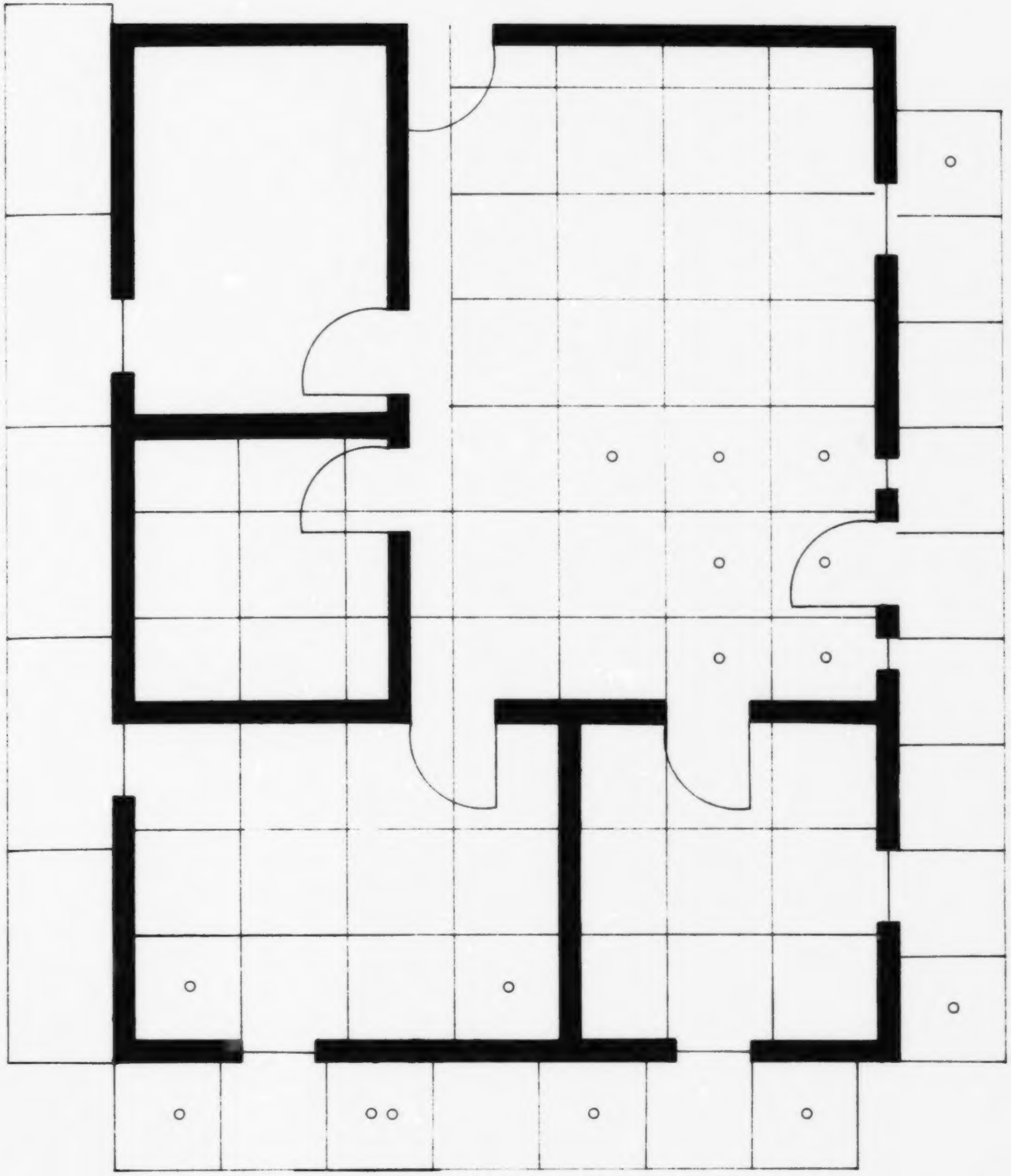
PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT
DISTRIBUTION
GN
0
1
scale
metres
SYMBOL = 1-5 frequency

Fig. 105. Main house prehistoric artifact distribution.

a late deposit as most artifacts were obtained in the 0 to 10 cm level. The second concentration pre-dates the fill deposit but likely dates to the terminal period of house occupation.

Specific artifact class distributions bear out the existence of walkways, such as along the east wall of the house or between rooms inside the structure, and activities in localized areas, such as the southeast corner of Area J or near the north kitchen door.

CHAPTER 8

INTRA-SITE COMPARISONS

Introduction

The excavated areas used for intra-site comparisons in this chapter will be those around the house, the Granary/Dairy area, and the small midden area. These areas will be contrasted at the group and individual group pattern levels such as *Kitchen* or *Architectural*, and finally by using certain artifact classes that are best suited to the purposes of comparison. Finally, a ratio derived from the floor space of the house and the *Architectural* group total of areas within and around the house will be used to gain approximate dimensions of the kitchen wing.

Comparisons at the Group Level

Table 57 shows a comparison of the group ratios for all areas excavated at the Delorme House Site, save for the large midden east of the house and the supposed privy.

The *Kitchen* and *Architectural* groups exhibit the largest degree of intra-site variations whereas the remaining groups show little variation. The percentage frequencies in Table 57 can be condensed to illustrate the predictive range for each artifact group in areas around the house and in probable midden areas (Table 58).

TABLE 57

DELORME HOUSE EXCAVATION AREA GROUP PATTERNS

GROUP	A		G		H		J		K		B		C	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
Kitchen	494	17.0	7	11.5	3	15.0	22	8.3	222	6.1	1685	50.4	994	64.7
Architectural	1950	67.1	42	68.8	16	80.0	145	54.7	3399	92.6	1315	39.4	410	26.6
Furniture	18	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Arms	9	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	5	0.1	6	0.2	4	0.3
Clothing	103	3.5	5	8.2	0	0.0	22	8.3	30	0.8	27	0.8	23	1.5
Personal	32	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	3.8	7	0.2	17	0.5	12	0.8
Pipe	8	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.9	2	0.1	21	0.6	3	0.2
Activities	292	10.1	7	11.5	1	5.0	58	21.9	3	0.1	270	8.1	90	5.8
TOTAL	2906	100.0	61	100.0	20	100.0	265	100.0	3669	100.0	3341	100.0	1537	100.0

TABLE 58

DELORME HOUSE ARTIFACT GROUP RANGES

GROUP	(AREAS A, G, H, J AND K) HOUSE RANGE (%)	MEAN (%)	(AREAS B AND C) MIDDEN RANGE (%)	MEAN (%)
Kitchen	6.1 to 17.0	11.2	50.4 to 64.7	57.6
Architectural	54.7 to 92.6	73.2	26.6 to 39.4	33.0
Furniture	0.0 to 0.6	0.1	0.0 to 0.1	0.1
Arms	0.0 to 1.1	0.3	0.2 to 0.3	0.3
Clothing	0.0 to 8.2	4.2	0.8 to 1.5	1.2
Personal	0.0 to 3.8	1.0	0.5 to 0.8	0.6
Pipe	0.0 to 1.9	0.5	0.2 to 0.6	0.4
Activities	0.1 to 21.9	9.6	5.8 to 8.1	7.5

As the *Kitchen* and *Architectural* groups are the most variable in terms of per cent frequency, these can be compared individually on an intra-site basis showing the relative frequencies of each artifact class and the predictive range (Tables 59 and 60). For the *Kitchen* group, the house and midden areas have similar predictive ranges for most artifact classes except for the Ceramics, Liquor bottle and Case bottle classes, where the upper range value and mean are higher in the midden areas. Artifact classes within the *Architectural* group were also similar in that the predictive values for the midden fell within those of the house. This was largely a function of the wide predictive values for several house artifact classes such as the window glass and nails. Therefore, it has been shown that at the group level, the per cent frequencies of the *Kitchen* and *Architectural* groups illustrate the largest degree of differentiation between structure-related and midden-related assemblages.

Furthermore, it has also been shown that when the frequencies of individual artifact classes of each group were compared, there was little differentiation between the structure and midden assemblages. The major drawback that must be considered when these areas are compared is the long temporal span that each area encompasses. Area B, for example, contained artifact material that covered a span of over 100 years and represented at least three occupations. The question which therefore remains is: what effect do differing temporal/familial cultural deposits have on the resultant archaeological record vis à vis the percentage frequency of artifact groups? In other words, did Pierre Delorme utilize areas differently than either the Patterson brothers or Levi Courchaine, therefore depositing artifacts in differing relative frequencies? The answer perhaps lies in future inter-site comparisons where the time span being considered is not as great. The following chapter will deal with this concept using two sites that definitely date before and after 1900.

The remainder of this chapter will be spent discussing similar artifact types found in two or more excavated areas.

Common Artifact Types

Kitchen Group

The most frequently recovered artifacts in all areas were ceramics, and a total of 13 ceramic types were found in more than one

TABLE 59

DELORME HOUSE *Kitchen* GROUP PATTERN, RANGE AND MEAN

	HOUSE AREA										MIDDEN AREA			
	A		G		H		J		K		B		C	
CLASS	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
Ceramics	89	17.8	2	25.0	0	0.0	6	27.3	41	18.5	502	29.8	157	15.8
Liquor	33	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	14.0	310	18.4	110	11.1
Case	15	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.4	89	5.3	35	3.5
Tumbler	9	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Medicine	60	12.1	2	25.0	0	0.0	6	27.3	9	4.0	103	6.1	79	7.9
Glassware	163	33.0	3	50.0	2	66.7	6	27.3	116	52.2	500	29.6	359	36.2
Tableware	7	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1	2	0.9	1	0.1	1	0.1
Kitchenware	118	24.1	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	9.1	20	9.0	180	10.7	253	25.4
TOTAL	494	100.0	6	100.0	3	100.0	22	100.0	222	100.0	1685	100.0	994	100.0

	HOUSE: RANGE (%)	MEAN (%)	MIDDEN: RANGE (%)	MEAN (%)
Ceramics	0 to 27.3	17.7	15.8 to 29.8	22.8
Liquor	0 to 14.0	4.1	11.1 to 18.4	14.8
Case	0 to 3.0	0.9	3.5 to 5.3	4.4
Tumbler	0 to 1.8	0.4	0	0.0
Medicine	0 to 27.3	13.7	6.1 to 7.9	7.0
Glassware	0 to 66.7	45.8	29.6 to 36.2	32.9
Tableware	0 to 9.1	2.3	0.1	0.1
Kitchenware	0 to 33.3	15.1	10.7 to 25.4	18.0

TABLE 60

DELORME HOUSE *Architectural* GROUP PATTERN, RANGE AND MEAN

	HOUSE AREA										MIDDEN AREA			
	A		G		H		J		K		B		C	
CLASS	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
Window Glass	228	11.7	24	57.1	3	18.8	18	12.4	2663	78.3	219	16.7	160	39.1
Nails	1648	84.5	18	42.9	12	75.0	122	84.1	716	21.2	1071	81.4	231	56.4
Spikes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Hardware	72	3.7	0	0.0	1	6.2	4	2.8	15	4.4	21	1.6	17	4.1
Door Parts	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	3	0.1	4	0.3	1	0.2
TOTAL	1950	100.0	42	100.0	16	100.0	145	100.0	3399	100.0	1315	100.0	410	100.0

	HOUSE: RANGE (%)	MEAN (%)	MIDDEN: RANGE (%)	MEAN (%)
Window Glass	11.7 to 78.3	35.7	16.7 to 39.1	27.9
Nails	21.2 to 84.5	61.5	56.4 to 81.4	68.9
Spikes	0	0.0	0 to 0.2	0.1
Hardware	0 to 6.2	3.4	1.6 to 4.1	2.8
Door Parts	0 to 0.7	0.2	0.2 to 0.3	0.2

area (Table 61). Only two types were recovered in more than two, the red floral porcelain and one of the moulded rims. Area B had the most ceramic types in common with other areas: seven with Area A, five with Area C and three with Area K.

TABLE 61

DELORME HOUSE COMMON CERAMIC TYPES

		DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm)			
TYPE	NAME	AREA A	AREA B	AREA C	AREA K
1.5	Red Floral	29	0- 5	-	45-50
2.4	Chinaware Co.	80-90	5-40	-	-
2.5	Moulded	70-90	30-40	-	-
2.5	Moulded	50-120	20-30	37	-
2.6	Willow	68-120	-	11-30	-
2.9	Alhambra	-	10-34	35-40	-
2.10	Ridgways	-	5-40	15	0-10
2.11	Black Floral	-	25-29	21	-
2.19.1	Blue/White	110-120	10-30	-	-
2.21	Green Floral	65	10-30	-	-
2.22	Embossed Floral	80-90	20-30	-	-
2.28	Rose/Geometric	-	20-50	15-17	-
2.36	Black Floral	-	20-30	-	0-10

Of these types, only three could be dated -- "Chinaware Co." to the 1873 to 1898 period, "Alhambra" to the 1848 to post-1882, and the Ridgways pattern to the 1905 to 1920 period.

Only one other class from the *Kitchen* group will be discussed and that is the Medicine bottle class. Only one brand name was common to two areas and this was "DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVOURING EXTRACT". One bottle was recovered in the main room of the house, while the second was obtained in Area B.

One manufacturer's name was common to two areas and that was the Northrup and Lyman Company. Bottles were found in both Areas B and C.

Architectural Group

The only artifact class to be discussed will be the nails, and both square and round will be included. A similarity between all areas was the lack of complete square nails and a high percentage of complete round nails. The only exception to this was in Area K, where 54.4% of the square nail assemblage was complete. The lowest percentage of complete square nails, only 20.5% of the sample, was recovered in Area C. Area C also contained the lowest percentage of complete round nails (68.0%). Over the entire site, the largest percentage of square nails recovered were of the 1½ inch variety followed by the 3 inch and 2½ inch (Table 62). The most frequent round nail length recovered was the 2½ inch variety and, to a lesser extent, the 3 inch and 2 inch varieties (Table 63).

Some similarities could be observed amongst the square nail data, but few exist among the round nails. The three most frequent square nail lengths in Area B and in Area K were 1½ inches, 3 inches and 2½ inches. Therefore, a similarity exists in the areas around the outbuilding and the house. In addition, the three most frequent sizes in Area C were similar to Area J and, to a lesser degree, with Area A. It is possible that the architectural materials in the small midden are from the interior of the house.

Clothing Group

Since buttons were recovered in all the excavation areas, this will be the only artifact class to be compared on an intra-site basis.

TABLE 62

DELORME HOUSE SQUARE NAIL LENGTHS

LENGTH	A		J		K		B		C		TOTAL	
(inches)	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.1
1½	78	20.0	9	22.0	133	74.7	86	45.3	11	34.4	317	38.2
2	5	1.3	1	2.4	3	1.7	12	6.3	3	9.4	24	2.9
2½	122	31.4	8	19.5	18	10.1	27	14.2	4	12.5	179	21.6
3	157	40.4	20	48.8	19	10.7	45	23.7	12	37.5	253	30.5
3½	2	0.5	1	2.4	1	0.6	8	4.2	0	0.0	12	1.5
4	20	5.1	2	4.9	4	2.2	8	4.2	2	6.2	36	4.3
4½	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.1
5½	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6	4	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	6	0.7
7	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
TOTAL	389	100.0	41	100.0	178	100.0	190	100.0	32	100.0	830	100.0

TABLE 63

DELORME HOUSE ROUND NAIL LENGTHS

LENGTH	A		J		K		B		C		TOTAL	
(inches)	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
¼	14	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	1.0
3/4	0	0.0	1	2.4	5	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.4
1	26	5.5	0	0.0	63	17.2	15	3.6	6	11.8	110	8.1
1¼	27	5.7	0	0.0	25	6.8	11	2.6	0	0.0	63	4.6
1½	19	4.0	3	7.3	29	7.9	28	6.6	6	11.8	85	6.2
1 3/4	12	2.5	0	0.0	8	2.2	5	1.2	0	0.0	25	1.8
2	68	14.2	3	7.3	48	13.1	44	10.3	18	35.3	181	13.3
2¼	11	2.3	0	0.0	5	1.4	7	1.6	3	5.9	26	1.9
2½	188	39.3	15	36.6	129	35.1	112	26.3	11	21.4	455	33.4
2 3/4	15	3.1	0	0.0	3	0.8	4	0.9	0	0.0	22	1.6
3	54	11.3	9	22.0	26	7.1	133	31.3	4	7.7	226	16.6
3¼	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.8	13	3.0	0	0.0	19	1.4
3½	13	2.7	3	7.3	6	1.6	6	1.4	1	2.0	29	2.1
3 3/4	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.2
4	17	3.5	5	12.2	15	4.1	33	7.7	1	2.0	71	5.3
4¼	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.2	1	2.0	8	0.6
4½	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
4 3/4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	5	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	5	1.2	0	0.0	12	0.8
5¼	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5½	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5 3/4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
6	3	0.6	2	4.9	0	0.0	3	0.7	0	0.0	8	0.6
TOTAL	479	100.0	41	100.0	367	100.0	426	100.0	51	100.0	1364	100.0

A total of 15 button types were common to at least two areas, five were common to four areas, five similar types were recovered in three areas, and only one button type was found in all five areas (Table 64). This was the metal button with sunken panel. Two areas, A and K, had the most button types with 13 each and 11 of these were found in both areas.

TABLE 64

DELORME HOUSE COMMON BUTTON TYPES

TYPE	AREA (DEPTH BELOW SURFACE IN CM)				
	A	J	K	B	C
1. Bone					
1.1 Plain: Polished	100-120	20-30	15-20	20-30	-
1.2 Stained	90-100	20-30	-	-	-
1.3 Sunken Panel	90-100	-	10-15	-	-
2. Porcelain					
2.1.1 Sunken Face: Convex Back	104	0-10	0-10	-	-
2.2.1 Sunken Face: Flat Back: Small	50-140	20-30	-	20-30	26
2.2.2 Sunken Face: Flat Back: Large	80-170	30-40	0-10	20-30	-
2.3.3 Black: Sunken Face	130-140	-	0- 5	-	-
3. Metal					
3.2 Sunken Panel	0-110	0-20	0- 5	20-40	26-30
3.3.1 Two-Piece: Hollow	-	0-10	0-10	20-30	23
3.3.2 Two-Piece: Bar Eye	-	20-30	0-10	20-30	26
3.4 Curled Edge	100-110	-	0- 5	-	18
3.5 Shank Attachment	110-120	-	0- 5	-	23
3.6 Stud Attachment	80-120	-	0-10	-	26
4. Shell					
4.1 Two-Holed: Plain	80-140	0-10	5-60	-	-
4.2 Four-Holed: Plain	43- 82	-	10-20	-	-

Area B, despite its large assemblage size, had the smallest number of button types and all were similar to those recovered in Area J. Although the buttons illustrated above are poor chronological markers, they do show that the individuals that were depositing materials around the house were likely the same people responsible for the assemblages in Areas B and C. No attempt has been made to obtain relative dates of the buttons based on their form. Usually the dating guides (Olsen 1963; South, in Hume 1978) give relative button dates that are not copacetic with historical documentation of the particular site under investigation. An example of this is the stamped, one-piece brass button found in the cellar feature of Area A. Buttons of this type have been assigned relative dates of 1800 to 1830 (South, in Hume 1978:90) or 1785 to 1800 (Olsen 1963:553). Since we know that the earlier date of occupation by Pierre Delorme was 1858, these relative dating guides are invalid.

Special Study: Ratio of Floor Space to *Architectural* Group

In his examination of three dwellings on the east coast of North Carolina, South (1977) discovered a relationship between the square footage of the structure and the total artifact count of the *Architectural* group. For the three sites he excavated, South found that the ratio of floor space to *Architectural* group was 0.15, 0.16 and 0.18 (South 1977:112). A similar ratio was calculated for the Delorme House using the total of the *Architectural* groups from areas excavated in and around the house (Table 65). A ratio of 0.21 was obtained and although slightly larger than those obtained by South, this is likely a function of differing construction methods. Using the ratio obtained for the house, it is now possible to determine the possible floor space of the kitchen. Since the kitchen extended the full width of the house, dividing the square footage of the floor space by the kitchen width will yield kitchen length (Table 65). Dimensions of the north kitchen wing are 24.5 feet (7.5 metres) by 16.7 feet (5.1 metres).

TABLE 65

DELORME HOUSE FLOOR SPACE TO *Architectural* GROUP RATIO

Floor Space of House (square feet)	÷	*Architectural* Group Total Areas G, H, J and K	=	RATIO
761.4	÷	3602	=	0.21
Floor Space of Kitchen (square feet)	÷	*Architectural* Group Total of Area A	=	RATIO
?	÷	1950	=	0.21
Floor Space = 409.5 square feet				
Floor Space of Kitchen (square feet)	÷	Width of Kitchen (feet)	=	Length of Kitchen (feet)
409.5		24.5	=	16.7

This technique can also be applied to the Granary/Dairy area to obtain that building's size (Table 66). The floor space might be slightly larger, as the entire area where the building stood was not totally excavated.

TABLE 66

GRANARY/DAIRY BUILDING FLOOR SPACE CALCULATION

Floor Space (square feet)	÷	*Architectural* Group Total	=	RATIO
276.2	÷	1315	=	0.21

Summary of Intra-Site Comparisons

Comparisons at the group level between areas around the house and those east of the house showed a dichotomy between the frequency of *Kitchen* and *Architectural* group frequencies. Areas around the house had a lower frequency of the former group and a higher frequency of the latter. The reverse was the case for areas east of the house. The remaining artifact groups displayed little variation across the site.

Examination of the individual *Kitchen* and *Architectural* group patterns on an intra-site basis revealed very little variation, except for the Ceramics, Liquor bottle and Case bottle classes which had a higher percentage frequency in the areas east of the house. This higher frequency is likely an aspect of the midden function of Areas B and C.

At the artifact type level of analysis, several ceramic types were common to at least two areas. Four excavation areas were used for comparison and of the 789 ceramic sherds found in these four areas, 145 or 18.4% were common to other areas. When the square nails of each area were compared, it was noticed that three lengths were the most recurrent in all areas, the 1½ inch, 3 inch and 2½ inch sizes. The area excavated around the house and the Granary/Dairy building showed a similarity, as the three most frequently recovered nail sizes were the same. This was also the case for Area C and J, the small midden and the main room of the house. The most frequently recovered round nail sizes were the 2½ inch, 3 inch and 2 inch varieties. None of the areas exhibited any similarities when the order of the most frequently recovered round nail sizes were compared.

Button types were also contrasted, with the kitchen wing and area around the house having the largest number of types in common. The Granary/Dairy area had the fewest, and all of the Area B button types were also recovered in the main room of the house.

Finally, a ratio of floor space to *Architectural* group total was calculated and used to obtain the size of the attached kitchen wing. Based on this ratio, it was determined that the kitchen was 16.7 feet or 5.1 metres long and 24.5 feet or 7.5 metres wide. Similarily, the ratio was used to obtain the approximate size of the Granary/Dairy building.

CHAPTER 9

INTER-SITE COMPARISONS: AN EXAMINATION OF THE DELORME HOUSE PATTERN WITH THE ARTIFACT PATTERNS OF PRE-1880 AND POST-1900 SITES

Introduction

In the last chapter, two contrasting artifact patterns were isolated: one for the excavation areas around the house, the other for areas east of the house assumed to be middens.

The patterns differed in that areas around the house had a low frequency of *Kitchen* group artifacts and a higher frequency of *Architectural* group artifacts. In the midden areas, the reverse was the case. These were the only two artifact groups that exhibited any marked variability across the entire site. In addition, it was possible to obtain a predictive range for each artifact pattern based on the frequency range observed in the five areas around the house and the two areas east of the house. The major impediment to the exercise was the rather large temporal span encompassed by the relative dates of several artifact types. Three different occupations took place during the 100-year time range and, with each occupation, there existed the opportunity for differing cultural assemblages to be deposited on the basis of socio-economic and perhaps ethnic differences. Therefore, the artifact patterns exhibited by the Delorme House assemblage could be the result of all three occupations; however, the possibility also exists that either the Delorme occupation or the Courchaine occupation -- the two longest periods of habitation -- may have more of an effect on the artifact pattern than those of the other two occupations.

In this regard, the two patterns that were isolated could well be the Delorme pattern or the Courchaine pattern. The focus of this Chapter will be to compare the Delorme House group frequencies with artifact group frequencies from sites that have either a narrower time span of occupation or relative dates contemporaneous with either the Delorme or Courchaine periods.

A total of seven sites will be compared with the Delorme House assemblage from a variety of locations across Canada. Two sites encompassed the period of post-1900. The first of these is the Cochrane Ranch site, located near Calgary, Alberta. It was first occupied in 1881 and was excavated in 1977 (Heitzmann 1980). Two buildings were excavated on the site, the bunkhouse and the manager's residence. A midden was also excavated near the bunkhouse.

The second post-1900 site to be discussed is the Mather-Walls House in Keewatin, Ontario. Two excavation areas from this site will be discussed: the outbuilding area which had a mean ceramic date of 1904 and the midden area which had a mean ceramic date of 1906 (McLeod 1981). Both the Cochrane Ranch Site and the Mather-Walls Site contained midden areas that can be compared with the midden areas of the Delorme House Site, plus artifact assemblages obtained in and around areas where buildings had once stood.

Possibly the earliest site to be used for comparison and certainly the closest geographically to the Delorme House Site is the

Garden Site which dates between 1845 and 1870, is located in Saint Norbert, Manitoba, and was excavated in 1979 (McLeod 1980). This site, which is about 10 km north of the Delorme House site, was occupied by the Beauchamps, a Metis family (Kotecki 1980). No structures were located but three features, presumed to be middens, were uncovered.

The remaining four sites used for comparison have a temporal range of 1860 to 1880 and are assumed to be Metis occupations. Three of the sites are located in the Cypress Hills on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border and represent three separate structures within a large and extensive settlement (Elliot 1971:3; Bonnichsen, et al., 1973). The fourth site is the Buffalo Lake Metis Site (Doll and Kidd 1976) and is located northeast of Red Deer, Alberta between the Red Deer and Battle Rivers. This site consisted of a cabin foundation that contained three features: a fire place, a large refuse pit, and a small pit.

The main problem encountered when using these sites as a basis for comparisons was the lack of uniformity in data presentation. Since the Delorme House artifact patterns were based on South's classification, the artifacts from each of the above sites had to be re-arranged to fit the pre-developed scheme. As an example, pipes from the Cochrane Ranch had previously been classified as "Personal" artifacts, and so had the beads. Akin to this problem, but of lesser importance, was "functional discrepancies". Usually, there is a large quantity of material recovered on historic sites that, due to either utilization or corrosion, no longer suggest their original function. Therefore, as an example, large pieces of cast metal could be considered as stove parts to one analyst and identified as agriculture implements by another. This leads to a skewing of either the *Furniture* group or *Activities* group. Usually, discrepancies such as these do not adversely affect the resultant artifact group frequencies. In addition, the main characteristic of the patterns isolated at the Delorme House Site involved an inverse relationship between *Kitchen* and *Architectural* group artifacts. Most often, the main classes that affect the specific group totals are either nails or ceramics, artifacts that are easily recognized. If the *Kitchen* group is large, it is usually a result of a large number of ceramics being recovered. "Functional discrepencies" probably affect reliable comparison at the individual group level of analysis through the comparison of artifact class frequencies of the specific artifact group. Due to the high degree of variability evidenced by the Delorme House materials, this level of analysis was not considered.

Comparison will begin with the earlier, Metis sites beginning with the Garden Site. Each site will be compared with both artifact patterns calculated for the Delorme House Site.

Garden Site (1845-1870)

The artifact pattern for each of the three features is illustrated (Table 67). The two main features, Feature 1 and Feature 2, contained predominantly *Clothing* group artifacts and this was largely due to a large number of beads recovered in each. The only artifact groups that fall into or are reasonably close to the predictive values of the Delorme House Site are the *Furniture*, *Personal*, *Pipes* and *Activities* groups. Feature 3 was similar, to a small degree, with the predictive Delorme House: Midden values. Neither the *Kitchen* nor the *Architectural* groups of Features 1 and 2 bore any resemblance to either of the Delorme House patterns. The percentage frequency of these two groups were relatively the same in all three features.

TABLE 67

DELORME HOUSE AND GARDEN SITE ARTIFACT PATTERNS

GROUP	DELORME HOUSE		GARDEN SITE FEATURE			
	HOUSE RANGE (%)	MIDDEN RANGE (%)	TOTAL (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)
Kitchen	6.1 to 17.0	50.4 to 64.7	24.5	28.8	18.1	45.2
Architectural	54.7 to 92.6	26.6 to 39.4	22.0	19.1	19.6	40.0
Furniture	0.0 to 0.6	0.0 to 0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Arms	0.0 to 0.1	0.2 to 0.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	0.7
Clothing	0.0 to 8.2	0.8 to 1.5	49.1	45.6	58.9	11.2
Personal	0.0 to 3.8	0.5 to 0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7
Pipes	0.0 to 1.9	0.2 to 0.6	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.5
Activities	0.1 to 21.9	5.8 to 8.1	1.4	3.0	0.9	0.0

Cypress Hills Metis Cabins (1866-1882)

The three cabins excavated in the Cypress Hills were considerably different than the Delorme House, primarily because there were no standing structures. Only foundations and a few floor boards plus the occassional door still remained (Elliott 1971:26). In addition to the cabin foundations, several exterior pits were excavated; however, the artifact totals for cabin and pit assemblages were not abstracted and the per cent frequencies shown (Table 68) represent the entire assemblage found in or around each cabin.

TABLE 68

DELORME HOUSE AND CYPRESS HILLS ARTIFACT PATTERNS

GROUP	DELORME HOUSE		CYPRESS HILLS CABIN			
	HOUSE RANGE (%)	MIDDEN RANGE (%)	TOTAL (%)	A (%)	B (%)	E (%)
Kitchen	6.1 to 17.0	50.4 to 64.7	25.0	18.3	42.3	50.6
Architectural	54.7 to 92.6	26.6 to 39.4	4.2	3.0	8.0	7.6
Furniture	0.0 to 0.6	0.0 to 0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.7
Arms	0.0 to 0.1	0.2 to 0.3	1.5	1.1	2.1	3.4
Clothing	0.0 to 8.2	0.8 to 1.5	63.2	76.1	34.1	8.4
Personal	0.0 to 3.8	0.5 to 0.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2
Pipes	0.0 to 1.9	0.2 to 0.6	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.2
Activities	0.1 to 21.9	5.8 to 8.1	5.2	1.3	9.8	27.9

For the Cypress Hills cabins, as was the circumstance for the Garden Site, those groups that showed little intra-site variation at the Delorme House Site fell into the predictive range. There were, however, two exceptions: the *Clothing* group and the *Activities* group of Cabins B and E. The *Clothing* group for the Cypress Hills assemblage was affected by a possible cache of glass beads in Cabin A (Bonnichsen, et al., 1973). The *Activities* group was composed primarily of lithic materials, especially flakes. The possibility exists that these are intrusive and do not represent material deposited through historic-era stone tool manufacturing. Most of the flakes did not exhibit any evidence of being reworked (Elliott 1973:219).

Possibly the most significant contrast is the small percentage of architecturally-related materials. This could either be a function of differing constructional techniques, such as the lack of horizontal siding or shingles on the Cypress Hill cabins, or a reutilization of architectural materials. However based on the low ratio of complete square nails found in and around the Delorme House, this seems unlikely. There was also no mention of any window glass recovered at any of the three cabins.

Buffalo Lake Metis Site (1857-1880)

This site consisted of three excavated features and it was possible to isolate a quantification of materials in each (Table 69).

TABLE 69

DELORME HOUSE AND BUFFALO LAKE METIS SITE PATTERNS

GROUP	DELORME HOUSE		BUFFALO LAKE SITE FEATURE			
	HOUSE RANGE (%)	MIDDEN RANGE (%)	TOTAL (%)	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)
Kitchen	6.1 to 17.0	50.4 to 64.7	4.3	48.9	3.3	8.2
Architectural	54.7 to 92.6	26.6 to 39.4	1.6	20.0	1.4	0.7
Furniture	0.0 to 0.6	0.0 to 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arms	0.0 to 0.1	0.2 to 0.3	1.5	2.2	0.3	4.4
Clothing	0.0 to 8.2	0.8 to 1.5	90.6	11.1	93.2	72.9
Personal	0.0 to 3.8	0.5 to 0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7
Pipes	0.0 to 1.9	0.2 to 0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities	0.1 to 21.9	5.8 to 8.1	2.0	17.8	1.6	3.1

Feature 1 = Fire Hearth   Feature 2 - Refuse Pit   Feature 3 = Small Pit

Once again, the comparative sample contains a large frequency of *Clothing* group artifacts and this resulted from a concentration of beads in the two pits. The artifact groups with very little site variance were similar in that several of the values from the features fell into the Delorme House predictive range. Very little can be said of the Buffalo Lake Site; of all the comparative sites discussed thus far, it is the most incongruous of the sample in terms of closeness to the predictive value. The main reason is, of course, the number of glass beads recovered. Often, an uncharacteristically large number of artifacts can be accounted for as indicative of specialized behaviour and the count removed from the assemblage (McLeod 1981). However, any type of bead work obviously requires a large number of beads and by their nature of utilization, it should come as no surprise to find a large frequency of them. Perhaps the solution would be to locate, through historical documentation, the number of beads that were threaded on a strand when sold, if indeed such information exists. If a large assemblage of beads was recovered, quantification could involve the calculation of the number of strands represented by the bead count.

Cochrane Ranch Site (1881 and on)

The Cochrane Ranch Site, in terms of Delorme House Site history, dates to the time when Pierre Delorme moved across the river and the Patterson Brothers, followed by the Courchaine family, occupied the site. Two separate structures were excavated on the Cochrane Ranch, the manager's house and the bunkhouse. The first consisted of nine areas of excavation: the veranda, the southeast room, the northeast room, the southwest quarter interior, the northwest quarter interior, the kitchen and cellar, plus the east, northeast and west exterior areas. This was similar to excavations at the Delorme House in that areas in and around the house, and a cellar, were excavated.

Also similar with the Delorme House was the second Cochrane building, the bunkhouse. It contained a root cellar and a dining room cellar plus a kitchen, living room, four bedrooms and three midden areas. These midden areas were located outside of the house on each lateral side.

Excavation of the manager's house produced two separate artifact patterns based on recoveries from inside and outside of the house. The frequency of artifacts found in the cellar was most similar to the frequencies observed in exterior areas. These divergent patterns were similar to the Delorme House artifact patterns (Table 70). Of all the sites discussed thus far, this one most approximates the Delorme House Site in terms of artifact frequency values fitting the predictive range. The frequency range of the Cochrane Ranch *Kitchen* group had slightly higher values than that of the Delorme house range, as did the *Furniture* and *Arms* group. The *Furniture* group artifacts found outside of the manager's house also had a higher frequency than artifacts of similar nature found at Delorme. Two groups, *Pipes* and *Activities*, had lower per cent frequencies.

The areas in and around the bunkhouse also displayed similarities with the manager's house and the Delorme house (Table 71). Two rooms in the bunkhouse were anomalous, however. The living room produced a concentration of beads, therefore increasing the number of *Clothing* group artifacts, and one of the bedrooms contained an unusual amount of *Kitchen* group artifacts. Proximity to one of the middens may account for this, assuming some lateral movement of artifacts after the structure was removed. These two areas are not included in the bunkhouse patterns.

TABLE 70

DELORME HOUSE AND COCHRANE RANCH SITE ARTIFACT PATTERNS

GROUP	DELORME HOUSE		MANAGER'S HOUSE			
			INTERIOR		EXTERIOR/CELLAR	
	HOUSE RANGE (%)	MIDDEN RANGE (%)	PATTERN (%)	RANGE (%)	PATTERN (%)	RANGE (%)
Kitchen	6.1 to 17.0	50.4 to 64.7	28.1	14.1 to 38.1	57.6	55.4 to 63.0
Architectural	54.7 to 92.6	26.6 to 39.4	64.3	52.4 to 74.7	37.1	32.4 to 38.8
Furniture	0.0 to 0.6	0.0 to 0.1	2.9	0.6 to 8.6	2.5	0.7 to 4.3
Arms	0.0 to 0.1	0.2 to 0.3	0.5	0.1 to 1.4	0.2	0.2 to 1.3
Clothing	0.0 to 8.2	0.8 to 1.5	0.6	0.0 to 1.7	0.9	0.0 to 1.1
Personal	0.0 to 3.8	0.5 to 0.8	0.3	0.0 to 1.4	0.4	0.0 to 0.5
Pipes	0.0 to 1.9	0.2 to 0.6	0.1	0.0 to 0.3	0.1	0.0 to 0.1
Activities	0.1 to 21.9	5.8 to 8.1	3.2	0.0 to 6.9	1.2	1.1 to 1.9

TABLE 71

DELORME HOUSE AND COCHRANE RANCH SITE ARTIFACT PATTERNS

GROUP	DELORME HOUSE		BUNKHOUSE			
			INTERIOR		MIDDEN/CELLARS	
	HOUSE RANGE (%)	MIDDEN RANGE (%)	PATTERN (%)	RANGE (%)	PATTERN (%)	RANGE (%)
Kitchen	6.1 to 17.0	50.4 to 64.7	23.4	18.2 to 33.3	55.9	48.8 to 66.2
Architectural	54.7 to 92.6	26.6 to 39.4	60.4	43.1 to 65.5	31.3	23.8 to 35.6
Furniture	0.0 to 0.6	0.0 to 0.1	1.6	0.0 to 2.5	0.6	0.2 to 1.3
Arms	0.0 to 0.1	0.2 to 0.3	2.6	1.1 to 7.3	2.5	0.0 to 4.0
Clothing	0.0 to 8.2	0.8 to 1.5	4.6	0.0 to 7.3	3.6	0.0 to 6.3
Personal	0.0 to 3.8	0.5 to 0.8	1.4	0.0 to 5.9	1.7	1.0 to 4.5
Pipes	0.0 to 1.9	0.2 to 0.6	0.4	0.0 to 0.9	0.1	0.0 to 0.4
Activities	0.1 to 21.9	5.8 to 8.1	5.6	3.4 to 11.8	4.3	1.3 to 6.2

Once again, the *Furniture* and *Arms* groups have a higher frequency in the bunkhouse than at the Delorme House. The midden and cellar artifact frequencies were similar to each other and were therefore grouped together. The *Kitchen* and *Architectural* group artifact frequencies fit into the predictive range of the Delorme middens. The values for the remaining groups were considerably higher than the Delorme House predictive range. However, the main essence of the Cochrane Ranch and Delorme House patterns are similar. Areas inside the structure had a higher amount of architectural materials than kitchen. Areas outside or away from the house, usually midden areas, have a higher frequency of kitchen materials than architectural. The cellar areas in both the bunkhouse and manager's house on the Cochrane Ranch Site had similar frequencies with the midden areas on that site and with midden areas at Delorme. The cellar under the north kitchen wing of the Delorme house primarily contained architectural materials and was therefore similar to rooms within the house.

Mather-Walls House Site (c. 1890 to c. 1930)

The final site to be compared is located in Keewatin, Ontario, and consists of an outbuilding complex excavated in 1979 and part of a midden dug in 1980 (McLeod 1981). Contained within the outbuilding complex was an icehouse, a wood shed and a privy. These were connected to the main house by a lattice-work breezeway. For purposes of comparison with the Delorme House, the assemblages from the ice house, wood shed and breezeway, plus the immediate area surrounding the outbuildings were condensed to form a single pattern and corresponding range as were the artifact group values from the three sub-areas of the midden (Table 72).

TABLE 72

DELORME HOUSE AND MATHER-WALLS HOUSE ARTIFACT PATTERNS

GROUP	DELORME HOUSE		MATHER-WALLS HOUSE			
			OUTBUILDINGS		MIDDEN	
	HOUSE RANGE (%)	MIDDEN RANGE (%)	PATTERN (%)	RANGE (%)	PATTERN (%)	RANGE (%)
Kitchen	6.1 to 17.0	50.4 to 64.7	22.1	21.1 to 35.0	49.1	37.1 to 80.1
Architectural	54.7 to 92.6	26.6 to 39.4	71.4	61.3 to 86.7	34.5	13.7 to 52.4
Furniture	0.0 to 0.6	0.0 to 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0 to 13.0
Arms	0.0 to 1.1	0.2 to 0.3	0.3	0.1 to 0.3	0.1	0.0 to 0.2
Clothing	0.0 to 8.2	0.8 to 1.5	0.9	0.3 to 2.3	2.0	1.9 to 2.4
Personal	0.0 to 3.8	0.5 to 0.8	0.6	0.3 to 0.8	0.6	0.2 to 0.8
Pipes	0.0 to 1.9	0.2 to 0.6	0.1	0.0 to 0.3	0.1	0.0 to 0.1
Activities	0.1 to 21.9	5.8 to 8.1	4.6	2.4 to 5.9	3.5	3.9 to 15.5

The only artifact groups that do not fit within the predictive range are the *Kitchen* and *Activities* groups. The value of the outbuildings in the *Kitchen* group was slightly larger than the upper limit of the Delorme House range, while the *Activities* midden value was slightly lower than the predictive range suggested by the Delorme House midden areas. Other than these two groups, the values are approximately the same. It would appear, then, taking into consideration the large degree of similarities exhibited by the Cochrane Ranch assemblages, that the artifactual materials of sites dating to the last part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth have the most effect on the artifact group frequencies of dwelling-related areas and midden areas when the areas under examination have artifactual materials deposited over a lengthy period of time.

The "House-Interior" and "Cellar-Exterior" Patterns

The data from the Delorme House, Cochrane Ranch and Mather-Walls sites can be incorporated to formulate a predictive pattern based on a total of 33 excavated areas; 19 were used for the "House-Interior" pattern and 14 were used for the "Cellar-Exterior" Pattern (Table 73). For each pattern, the total per cent frequency calculated from the accumulated total of the sample sites, the frequency range and the mean is illustrated.

The *Kitchen* and *Architectural* groups offer the main means for contrasting as the remaining artifact groups have similar totals, ranges and means. The credibility of the predictive powers of this pattern can only be improved by the accumulation of a more sound data

TABLE 73

THE "HOUSE-INTERIOR" AND "CELLAR-EXTERIOR" ARTIFACT PATTERNS

	HOUSE-INTERIOR			CELLAR-EXTERIOR		
GROUP	TOTAL (%)	RANGE (%)	MEAN (%)	TOTAL (%)	RANGE (%)	MEAN (%)
Kitchen	19.3	6.1 to 38.1	21.7	51.7	40.0 to 80.1	57.1
Architectural	72.7	43.1 to 92.6	66.5	34.9	13.7 to 52.4	33.3
Furniture	0.9	0.0 to 8.6	1.2	0.5	0.0 to 13.0	2.0
Arms	0.4	0.0 to 7.3	1.2	0.3	0.0 to 5.5	0.8
Clothing	1.4	0.0 to 8.3	2.4	1.7	0.0 to 6.3	1.9
Personal	0.6	0.0 to 5.9	1.0	0.6	0.0 to 4.5	0.9
Pipes	0.2	0.0 to 1.9	0.2	0.1	0.0 to 0.6	0.1
Activities	4.5	0.0 to 21.9	5.9	10.2	1.1 to 15.5	4.8

base through comparison with other sites. All the sites used in the formulation of the patterns have been domestic sites. How do trade posts or military outposts compare? Also, the majority of these domestic sites date to the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century, and it is possible that the Garden Site middens, the cabins in the Cypress Hills and the Buffalo Lake site are not representative of sites occupied prior to 1880. Only the accumulation of a more reliable data base, especially from earlier sites, will strengthen or weaken the above pattern.

Summary and Conclusions

Since discussion of each excavation area concluded with a summary of the information generated by that particular area, to re-summarize here would be repetitious. Discussions of the materials found at the Delorme House have included artifact description, distribution, plus temporal information in each of the areas excavated. Data from each area was compared on an intra-site basis, and a predictive pattern, based on the frequency of artifacts at the group level, was formulated for areas in and around the house. A second pattern for areas away from the house was also generated. These patterns were then compared with two groups of historic sites: one group dating prior to 1890, the other group after. The best correlation with the Delorme House patterns was provided by the sites that dated after 1890. Finally, a predictive pattern was formulated that incorporated the data from the Delorme House Site plus two post-1890 sites. This gave a data basis of 33 excavated areas and hopefully strengthened the predictive power of the artifact patterns which were labelled the "HOUSE-INTERIOR" pattern and the "CELLAR-EXTERIOR" pattern.

Future work in the realm of historic archaeology could compare additional sites with the information obtained from the Delorme House Site. Sites that did not fit well with the pattern were the pre-1890 sites; however, these may not be representative of sites dating to this time period. Future applications of the patterns formulated from the Delorme House Site depend on an adequate and careful examination of the past.

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